BENGALURU BANNERGHATTA BIOLOGICAL PARK

ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23

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1 Report of the Officer-in-charge

Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park is committed to realize the objectives of the National Zoo Policy, 1998 to support the national efforts in conservation of rich biodiversity by adopting United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, especially SDG15 Life on Land! Apart from being a centre for Ex-situ conservation, BBBP has a unique ecological importance as it is situated on the northern terminal of the Mysuru Elephant Reserve connecting forest reserves and national parks of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Park plays a major role in Ex-situ as well as supports In-situ conservation of flora and fauna by involving staff and citizens in various activities organised, throughout the year.

Education for people from all walks of life lies at the heart of our organization. Inspiration and connecting to wildlife and nature is the first step towards initiating conservation efforts at a local level which can have a global impact! Various interactive awareness activities are conducted for visitors and tailor made for school groups to give them a practical experience of their academic knowledge. Various outreach activities were also conducted in schools and colleges to further motivate young minds to connect with their local biodiversity.

Our staff also attend regular training sessions held in house or in other Zoos to enhance their knowledge and creatively contribute their bit towards conservation and welfare of captive animals. We also had the privilege to host Zoo Keepers from other South Indian states for the three day "Regional Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Zookeepers of Southern India" in association with Central Zoo Authority of India. BBBP was also selected to host international delegates of the Environment working group from G-20 member countries as part of their site visit on 9 February 2023. Our staff conducted guided tour of our Butterfly Park and Safari along with staff from other ZAK Zoos to highlight the conservation efforts especially activities which have been successfully implemented over the years towards Arresting Land Degradation, Accelerating Ecosystem Restoration and Enriching Biodiversity.

Along with awareness, maintaining and excelling in welfare of captive wildlife and supporting breeding of threatened species, including butterflies to develop a genetically viable population is an ongoing effort. Rescue and rehabilitation of local wildlife is also being conducted by releasing mentally and physically fit animals back in their natural habitat as well as providing life time care for wildlife which cannot survive in their natural habitat. Our animal management team has also excelled in hand rearing cubs and young ones with passion and scientific techniques. Animals being one of the important stakeholders of the zoo, various enrichment activities were carried to enhance the lives of captive animals through species-specific enrichments.

Welfare of our staff, drives them to contribute their complete effort and knowledge in their respective fields of expertise towards the growth of the organisation. Regular health screening is conducted for our staff and their families as well as Zoo Day celebrated annually to appreciate their conservation efforts on a daily basis.

BBBP is a peoples zoo and involvement of staff, visitors and citizens is vital to ensure our success as a conservation centre.

Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS
Chief Conservator of Forests and
Executive Director,
Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park

2 History of the Zoo

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

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

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

For the convenience of the general public, the Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka had decided to rename Bannerghatta Biological Park as "Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park(BBBP)" in the 140 GC Meeting, held on 16-01-2019.

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

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

3 Vision

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

4 Mission

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

5 Objectives

- To compliment and strengthen the national efforts in ex-situ Conservation and strengthen the Conservation of the rich Bio- Diversity of the country, particularly the fauna.
- Supporting the conservation of endangered species by giving species, which have no chance of survival in the wild, a last chance of survival through coordinated breeding under ex- situ condition and raise stocks for rehabilitating them in wild as and when it is appropriate and desirable.
- To inspire amongst zoo visitors empathy for wild animals, an understanding and awareness about the need for conservation of natural resources and for maintaining the ecological balance.
- Providing opportunities for scientific studies, research and documentation on conservation and creation of database for sharing between authorities involved in In-Situ and Ex-Situ conservation.
- Providing dedicated facilities for the rescued and orphaned wild animals through appropriate housing, clinical and management facilities in off display area.
- To serve as gene pool and germplasm reserve for future biological research on wild animals and to extend facilities for studies on behavior and breeding of different animals.
- To sustain the founder population and also to augment the depleting populations of Endangered species in the wild.

Basic Information about the Zoo

1. Name of the Zoo	:	Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park
2. Year of Establishment	:	1974 Initially, it was started as a small zoo (picnic corner) in 1974 within Bannerghatta National Park(BNP). In 2002, Bannerghatta Biological Park(BBP), emerged out as an independent establishment from BNP and was brought under the administrative control of the Zoo Authority of Karnataka(ZAK) with effect from 01.04.2002.
3. Address of the Zoo	:	Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bannerghatta, Bengaluru 560083
4. State	:	Karnataka
5. Telephone Number	:	080-29776466, 29776467
E-mail address	:	bannerghattazoo@gmail.com
Website	:	www.bannerghattabiologicalpark.org
6. Recognition Valid Upto	:	19th August, 2023
7. Category of zoo	:	Large
8. Area(in hectares)	:	731.88 hectares
9. Number of visitors for the year 2022-23	:	20,22,997
10. Visitor's facilities available in Zoo	:	R O Drinking water, Toll free washrooms, Cloak room, Shelters, Electric Vehicle Service, Wheelchair, First aid Box, Baby Care Unit, Children's play area in butterfly park
11. Weekly Closure Day of the Zoo	:	Tuesday

Management Personnel of the zoo

Executive Director & Chief Conservator of Forests (Officer in-charge)	: Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS
Deputy Director	: Sri. Vishal Patil Hirekudi (In-charge)
Executive Engineer	: Sri. H L Nagendrappa
Assistant Director (Veterinary Service)	: Dr. Umashankar K S
Range Forest Officers	: Sri Dinesha K
Pathologist	: Dr. Manjunath V (WADDL., Supported by IAH & VB)
Biologist	: Smt. Aishwarya Sridhar
Education Officer	: Kum. Amala M Anil
Public Relation Officer	: Sri. Mahadev
Lab technician	: Smt. Madhuri (WADDL., Supported by IAH & VB)

Owner/Operator of the zoo

Sri B.P Ravi, IFS
(Additional Principle Chief Conservator of Forests & Member Secretary)
Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru - 10

Contact details/Phone number of Operator : 0821-2432881,
e-mail : ccfmszak@gmail.com

Distance from nearest :

- **Airport:** 59 km from Kempegowda International Airport
- **Railway Station:** 24 km from Majestic Railway Station
- **Bus Stand:** 24 km from Majestic bus station

7 Organizational Chart

8 Human Resources

Sl. No.	Designation	Number of Sanctioned Posts	Working Strength	Vacancy	Names of the incumbent
1	Executive Director & Chief Conservator of Forests	1	1	0	Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS
2	Deputy Director & Deputy Conservator Of Forests	1	0	1	Sri. Vishal Patil Hirekudi (In-charge)
3	Executive Engineer	1	1	0	Sri. H.L.Nagendrappa
4	Assistant Director(VS)	1	1	0	Dr.Umashankar K S
5	Veterinary Officer (VO)	1	1	0	Dr. Vijay Kumar
6	Gazetted Manager	1	0	1	
7	Range Forest Officer (RFO)	3	1	2	Sri Dinesha K
8	Accounts Superintendent	1	1	0	Sri Rajanna H
9	First Division Assistant	1	1	0	Sri. Subba Shastri
10	Deputy Range Forest Officer (DRFO)	4	4	0	Sri Hemanth. K.S , Sri. Ashoka H T, Sri Abhishek B G, Smt. Sushma N
11	Forest Guard	3	0	3	
12	Forest Watcher	3	0	3	
13	Mahouts	2	1	1	Sri Motanna
14	Kavadi	4	0	0	

No.	Staff	Nos.
1	Permanent Staff	12
2	Kshemabivrudhi Employees	31
	Direct Contract	
3	Category staff	130
4	Elephant assistants	10
5	Biologist	1
6	Education Officer	1
7	Entomologist	1
8	Security Supervisor	1
	Outsource staff	
9	Ex Army (Security Person)	23
10	Security staff from agency	36
11	D-Group outsourced staff from agency	116

9 Capacity Building of zoo personnel

Zoo staff attend training programmes to enhance their skills to support conservation efforts of BBBP. In-house training for keepers from South Indian Zoos was organised at BBBP and our staff have also attended various training programmes outside the ambit of the zoo, to ensure further success of the zoo and its functioning. Some of the training attended are,

1. Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS, Executive Director, Bannerghatta Biological Park attended 2 day "National Conference for Zoo Directors" on 11th and 12th September 2022 at Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bubaneshwar organized by Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi

2. Smt. Aishwarya K S, Biologist, Bannerghatta Biological Park participated in "Zoo Biologists Workshop" organized by Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi at Nehru Zoological Park, Hyderabad from 23rd to 25th November 2022

3. Dr. Sunil Panwar, IFS, Executive Director, Bannerghatta Biological Park attended 2 day **"National Conference for Zoo Directors"** on 18th and 19th January 2023 organized by Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru

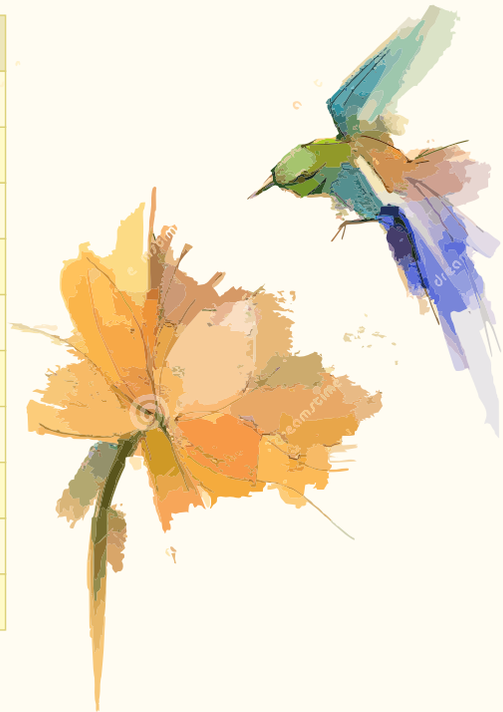
4. Ms. Amala M Anil, Education Officer, Bannerghatta Biological Park participated in 3 day **"Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Education Officers in Indian Zoos"** from 15th to 17th February 2023 held at Veermata Jijabai Bhosale Botanical Udyan and Zoo, Byculla, Mumbai organized by Central Zoo Authority

5. Bannerghatta Biological Park animal keepers Somashekar B S, Channakeshava, Thimmaraju K, Nagaraj N, Vijayakumara R, Rammurthy V, Ramesh, Krishna C participated in "Regional Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Zoo Keepers" held at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru from 27th February to 1st March 2023 in collaboration with Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi

6. Smt. Aishwarya K S, Biologist, Bannerghatta Biological Park participated in “Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Zoo Biologists” at Greens Rescue and Rehabilitation Center, Jamnagar from 21st to 23rd March 2023 organized by Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi

10 Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru

	Members	Designation
1.	Sri Shivakumar M	Chairperson
2.	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden	Vice-Chairman
3.	Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysore	Member Secretary
4.	Principal Secretary to Government (Forests), Forest, Environment & Ecology Department, Bengaluru	Member
5.	Hon'ble Mayor, Mysore city Corporation, Mysuru	Member
6.	Director, Dept. Of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Vishveshwaraiah Gopura, Bengaluru	Member
7.	Director, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals, Hebbal, Bengaluru	Member
8.	Special Officer (Banking)/ Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept, Bengaluru	Member
9.	Sri Gokul Govardhan. K, Mysore	Member
10.	Smt. E. Jyothi Rechanna, Chamarajanagara	Member



11 Animal Health Advisory Committee

A. Date of constitution :

Government Order No: FEE 2003 FWL 2003, Bengaluru.
Dated: 12/02/2004

B. Members

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

C. Dates on which Meetings held during the year

Date: 16-05-2022

1. Cytauxzoon infection in wild felids housed at BBBP
2. Prophylactic treatment for Trypanosomiasis in wild felids housed at BBBP
3. Vasectomy in Leopards housed at BBBP

12 Statement of income and expenditure of the Zoo

	Details of Budget Head	Total Budget & APO approved 2022-23 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Actual Expenditure from 01.04.2022 - 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Establishment Charges	1,171.00	1,315.39
2	Staff Advances	5.00	-
3	Office Expenses	20.00	15.59
4	Advertisement and Publicity	20.00	17.55
5	Stores, Tools and Plants	10.00	7.10
6	General Charges	30.00	35.04
7	Zoo Education	10.00	9.68
8	Staff Welfare	159.00	57.52
9	Others (If any)	10.00	8.53
	Total	**1,435.00**	**1,466.40**
10	Feed and Fodder	920.00	641.83
11	Hospital /Animal Treatment charges [Vet Care]	55.00	54.47
12	Animal Collection - Handling and transportation charges	10.00	-
	Total	**65.00**	**54.47**
13	Fixed Assets	-	-
14	Garden Development	10.00	1.40
15	Civil Work Development (Zoo, Safari, Butterfly Park & Rescue Center)	1,196.00	390.77
	Total	**1,206.00**	**392.17**
16	Maintenance Charges	172.00	183.25
17	Garden Maintenance	3.00	1.19
18	Research and Documentation	0.50	-
19	Enrichment of Captive Habitat	2.50	2.00
20	Civil Work Maintenance (Zoo, Safari, Butterfly Park & Rescue center)	350.00	199.46
21	Payment to KSTDC	1,070.00	1,126.04
	Total	**1,598**	**1,511.94**
	Sub-Total	**5,224.00**	**4,066.81**
22	Spill over Works of 2021-22	110.00	108.54
	Grand Total	**5,334.00**	**4,175.35**

	Particulars	Approved anticipated Revenue (Rs. in Lakhs)	Actual income 2022-23 Upto 31.03.2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Gate Collection	5,032.36	5,389.95
2	License Fees	1,89.54	211.99
3	Sale Proceeds	2.54	2.58
4	Bank Interest	25.28	61.55
5	Other Receipts	84.28	102.97
	Total	**5,334.00**	**5,769.04**

13 Daily feed schedule of animals

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

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

	Species		Feed item	Frequency
1	Mammals	Herbivores	Vegetables, concentrates, grains, grass	Twice a day
		Carnivores	Beef & chicken	Once in the evening, fasting on Tuesdays.
		Omnivores (Macaques, Toddy cat and Bears)	Fruits, vegetables, grains, chicken and fish	Daily
2	Birds		Seasonal fruits, vegetables, grains, concentrates, & fish	Daily
3	Reptiles	Crocodiles	Fish	Alternate days
		Snakes	Live feed (Mice, rat snake & rabbit)	Once in 7-10 days
		Turtle	Fish	Daily
		Tortoise & Iguana	Fruits, green leaves & vegetables	Daily

14 Vaccination schedule of animals

Sl. No.	Species	Disease vaccinated for	Name of the Vaccine and dosage/ quantity used	Periodicity
1.	Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Jungle cat	Feline pan leukopenia, feline calci virus, feline infectious rhinotrachieitis	Feligen combined vaccine (Feligen) 1 ml	Annual
2.	Tiger, lion, leopard, jungle cat, wolf, dhole, jackal, hyena, Himalayan Black Bear	Rabies	Rabigen 1 ml	Annual
3.	Wolf, Dhole, Jackal, Hyena, Himalayan Black Bear	Canine parvo virus, canine distemper, ICH, Canine Parainfluenza, Leptospirosis	Canine combined vaccine (Canigen) 1 ml	Annual
4.	Deer and antelopes, Elephant, Giraffe, Gaur	Foot and mouth disease; Haemorrhagic septicaemia	FMD and HS bivalent vaccine	Once in 6 months
5.	Tiger, Lion, Leopard	Trypanosomiasis	Surral 1 mg / kg b.wt	Once in 3 months

15 De-worming schedule of animals

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

16 Disinfection schedule

Sl. No.	Species	Type of enclosure	Disinfectant used and method	Frequency of disinfection
1	All Animals	All holding house, passages	Kohrsalin Th Mopping	Daily
2	All Animals	All holding house, passages	Biokleen Mopping	Daily
3	All Animals	All holding house, passages, visitor entrance	Potassium permang-anate foot dip	Daily
4	All Animals	All holding house, passages, exhibit areas	Viracid spray and foot dip	Once a week as prophylactic method.

17 Health check-up of employees

In association with the Primary Health Care Centre, Bannerghatta, health check up was organised for staff and their families. This included screening for diabetes, blood pressure and malaria.

Additionally, an interactive session was organised for ladies on safe menstrual practices including use of sustainable cloth pads.

18 Development works and facilities created

Animal Feed Display Unit

To provide visitors an insight about the feed provided to various species of birds, mammals and reptiles housed at the zoo, an Animal Feed Display Unit was set up. Feed such as fruits, vegetables and grains were displayed through preservation in epoxy resin. Additionally, quantity of grass, meat, snake feed and fish were displayed in the form of comparative charts. Feed preparation was displayed through short movies on television in the unit.

Collection of animal feed samples for preservation

Fixing samples in epoxy resin

Final mould of the food samples with information boards

Safari Road Development

19 Education and Awareness programmes

Conservation Education activities are conducted on a regular basis at BBBP to develop empathy on wildlife in the minds of youth and people from all walks of life, who visit the park. Tailor made educational activities and awareness programmes conducted at the park are:

1. In-Reach

Occasionally, touch tables are presented with different topics to create interest and awareness amongst zoo visitors involving our staff from different sections as well as Zoo Volunteers

Talk on Tiger Conservation with on spot poster competition

Awareness on Cheetah Reintroduction

Big Cats : predators under threat

Adaptations of reptiles

Role of Zoos and National Parks in Conservation & Biodiversity around us

Elephant adaptations and their role in conservation by Mahouts

Session on leopards, their conservation and quiz on human animal conflict

Snake bite awareness

Bear talk by Keeper

Lifestyle for Environment (MissionLiFE)

Great Backyard Bird Count

Local bird species and their unique facts

Podar International School :
Session on Wildlife Conservation in and around Mumbai along with a quiz

Eco Club of Stella Maris School : Session on role of zoos in conservation and how their club can contribute towards conservation

2. Out-Reach

GHPS Banjarapalaya

National Public School, Agara

Oxford College of Science :Session on conservation and animal behavior

Forest Guard Trainees from Forest Training Center, Kadugodi

Loyola P U Composite College

Endeavour Academy

Annayandoddi and Ragihalli Government School

Oxford College of Science

3. Special Days

Earth Day:
"Invest in our planet" awareness session was conducted for zoo visitors and they were encouraged to take a pledge on one green initiative they would follow.

International Leopard Day:
Awareness Session on facts about leopards, role they play in the ecosystem, threats they face from humans and how to prevent conflict with these adapting big cats were shared with zoo visitors along with display of their pug marks compared to that of tiger and dhole as well as the difference between leopard, jaguar and cheetah.

Biodiversity Day:
Awareness session on "Building a shared future for all life" and Elephant Mahouts shared information about Ex Situ conservation of the endangered Asian Elephants at Bannerghatta Biological Park and the vital role of these gentle giants in contributing towards biodiversity

World Environment Day:
Awareness sessions and nature games in collaboration with Saahas and World Wildlife Fund. Students from Ekya School planted saplings and took a pledge to create further awareness

Tiger Day:
Conservation March involving local schools, awareness session for the students and poster making competition along with planting of fig tree

Lion Day:
Awareness session and signature campaign for visitors.

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav:
Drawing, Painting and Quiz competitions were conducted in collaboration with Bannerghatta National Park along the theme "75 years of Forest Protection – Green Amrit Mahotsav!". 97 Participants from various government and private schools around Bannerghatta took part in this day long event.

Wildlife day:
Awareness session on "Partnership for Wildlife Conservation" in reach and outreach through a video where our staff from various sections shared a conservation message.

4. Wildlife Week

Various Activities were conducted along the theme of "Recovering Key Species for Ecosystem Restoration"

Plastic drive by Security personnel

Green Warrior Game

Nature craft

Nature & Wildlife theme Rangoli Competition

Clay modeling competition

Clay modeling competition

Drawing and Painting Competition

Guided tour of butterfly park

5. Chinnara Mrugalaya Darshana

This is a sponsored day long educational visit to Zoo and Butterfly Park along with Working Lunch at Hill View Restaurant. This programme aims to create awareness for less privileged children, especially government school children residing in forest fringes as an effort to reduce human animal conflict. For children with special needs, including blind children touch and feel sessions were organized as part of their visit to make their experience memorable with hands on learning. A total of 2470 students and 461 staff from 52 schools and organizations visited in the year 2022-23.

6. Summer Camp

Summer Camp conducted for three days in two batches for students between 10 to 18 years. A third batch was planned exclusively for staff children and a total of 114 students attended the three camps. Various topics on Wildlife and nature management and conservation were imparted by staff from various sections such as Executive Director, Assistant Director (Veterinary Services), Range Forest Officers, Animal Keepers and Elephant Kawadis. Sessions included animal observations, enrichment making, nature walk, poster making, awareness session for zoo visitors and interaction with staff from WRRC to mitigate Human Animal Conflict. The convocation was hosted by the members where they shared their learning's with their peers and parents.

7. Zoo Club

This is a 15 week programme conducted, on Sundays, for students between 12 to 18 years. This includes theoretical and practical sessions by the biological park staff as well as other resource persons. The session starts with introduction about the park by our Executive Director and the members were divided into groups to identify the different species housed in the park. They learnt about the management of the park from our Range Forest Officer as well as his vital role and responsibilities. Visit to the butterfly was organized for the members to learn about invertebrates and vital role they play in the ecosystem. Adaptations of birds, mammals and reptiles are conducted through presentations and activities by the members. Interaction with the Assistant Director (Veterinary Assistant) to understand animal management as well his role in the field and zoo. Visit to the feeding unit to understand the nutrition requirements of the zoo residents and interaction with keepers to understand their routine and challenges they face in their job. A nature walk within the park premises to understand the biodiversity around them including bird and tree identification along with significance of lichens, termite mounds further identification of different invertebrates present. As an hands on experience into zoo management, the members were provided with basic rules by CZA for Master plan layout and collection plan, based on which they created their own zoo. An interaction session with the Public Relation Officer to understand the needs of visitors and ways to maintain high visitor experience. Session on Urban human animal conflict was conducted by staff from Bannerghatta Rescue Centre, under the management of CUPA. To get a further insight into animal behavior and ways to maintain high standards of welfare, a talk was organized on enrichment by the Biologist and the members prepared enrichment in the form of food packets for the elephants and observed the behavior of the elephants as they foraged for the scattered enrichment. The members were assigned various topics and awareness session was conducted for zoo visitors by the members.

Koti Kanta Gayana

The Department of Kannada and Traditional Culture, Government of Karnataka launched 'Koti Kanta Gayana' programme to bring together government organisations and people from all walks of life to celebrate Kannada Culture. The programme was organized all over Karnataka and Bannerghatta Biological Park also hosted the event with staff and school children from GMPS Bannerghatta, Sri Champakadhama High School, GLPS Lakshmipura, GLPS Sillender doddi, Shree Sai Sadhbhaavana School and Blooming Flowers School along with staff from Bannerghatta Panchayath and Bannerghatta Primary Health Care Centre. In the 30 minute programme, participants recited six songs – Jaya Bharata Jananiya Tanujate by Kuvempu, Udayavagali Namma Cheluva Kannada Nadu by Huyilagola Narayana Rao, Vishwa Vinutana Vidya Chetana by Channavera Kanavi, Barisu Kannada Dimdimava by Kuvempu, Hachhevu Kannadada Deepa written by D.S. Karki. and Huttidare Kannadanadalli Huttabeku by Hamsalekha. Around 3000 participants took part in the event which was lead by renowned Singers Mahesh Priyadarshan, Shruthi V S, Deepthi and Krupa.

G20

Environment Working Group visit to Bannerghatta Biological Park

As part of India's Presidency of G-20, 1st meeting of the Environment working group was scheduled in Bengaluru from 9th to 11th February, 2023. The theme of the Environment group was "Arresting Land Degradation, Accelerating Ecosystem Restoration and Enriching Biodiversity". Bannerghatta Biological Park (BBP) was selected as part of their site visit where a group of 80 delegates from G-20 member countries visited the Safari and Butterfly Park on 9th February 2023.

Delegates were received by Bannerghatta Biological Park guides at Arboretum, maintained by Bannerghatta National Park, Kalkere. A guided walk into the different types of forests grown by the forest department, within this area,since 1980's was organized.

After the walk, all the delegates were briefed about Bannerghatta Biological Park in their designated vehicles and a short movie showing insights into how Jenu kuruba tribal community has contributed towards Ex-situ conservation at Bannerghatta was played until the delegates reached Butterfly Park.

Upon arrival, delegates were welcomed by Zoo Authority of Karnataka chairman Sri. Shivakumar; Member Secretary and APCCF, Sri, B. P Ravi; Executive Director, Dr. Sunil Panwar and other officers from the Indian Forest Service and ZAK members at butterfly park of Bannerghatta Biological Park.

Delegates were split into 4 groups and were taken for a Butterfly Park guided tour by Amala, Education Officer; Aishwarya, Biologist; Mahadeva, PRO; Loknath, Entomologist and Manikanta, Volunteer.
During the butterfly park tour the delegates were informed about the contribution of BBP towards the theme of the Environment group through forest protection from anthropogenic factors and the diverse biodiversity, post-protection of the degraded land leading to ecosystem restoration. Ecological importance of butterflies and their different stages of life cycle were displayed inside the conservatory dome area where delegates also had the privilege of releasing newly emerged butterflies.






Further, delegates were taken to safari in BBP and KSTDC AC and Non-AC busses. To have an enriching experience for the delegates during the safari visit veterinarians, education officers, biologists and volunteers from Bannerghatta Zoo, Mysuru Zoo, Shivamogga Zoo, Gadag Zoo and JLR were trained as guides.


This included the Herbivore safari, where different species of herbivores such as Spotted deer, Sambar, Nilgai, Blackbuck and Gaur were spotted in the 68 hectares habitat. This was followed by the Elephant Care Center, where the delegates could see the oldest elephant,who is around 86 years old and meet the other members of the herd along with their care takers, the mahouts belonging to Jenu kuruba tribal community hailing from Nagarahole forest in the Western Ghats.

Further, they visited the Lion and Tiger safari where they could see these big cats from up-close and learn about them from the guides. On returning back from the safari delegates were briefed about the topography and geology of Bannerghatta Biological Park and Bannerghatta National Park.

The program ended at Jungle Lodges unit, wherethe delegates got a chance to interact with some of the tribal communities from Bandipur region, who are trained to convert the commonly found weed in the forests across Karnataka"*Lantana camara*"into handicrafts and furniture. Along with this Wild Karnataka documentary, showcasing the biodiversity of Karnataka was screened for the delegates along with high tea.


It was an immense pleasure for Bannerghatta Biological Park to host and interact with the G-20 members of the Environment working group.

Zoo Day

Zoo Day is celebrated annually at Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park. This day long event is organized to appreciate the conservation efforts of our staff in their respective fields of expertise. Activities are conducted to bring together staff and their families for various events for staff and their children including volleyball, discus throw, shot put, musical chair,tug of war, drawing and rangoli. Also, a wildlife theme fancy dress competition and cultural activity by the staff children was also part of the event and was graced by our Member Secretary of Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri. B P Ravi, IFS, APCCF, Sri. Prabhakar Priyadarshi, IFS Deputy Conservator of Forests, BNP, Sri. Satish Rao, Centre Head, ICICI Foundation for Inclusive Growth, Sri. Yogesh, Manager KSTDC, Sri. Ravindranath, Manager JLR and Sri. Retheesh Kumar, Manager, Bank of Baroda

Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Zookeepers, South Zone

Bannerghatta Biological Park (BBP), Bengaluru organized a 3 day "Regional Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Zookeepers of Southern India" from February 27, 2023 to March 01, 2023 in association with Central Zoo Authority (CZA), New Delhi. 29 keepers from 20 zoos across the Southern Indian states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh participated in the workshop. As there was such a diverse group of participants from Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu speaking states, our staff were appointed as translators throughout the workshop to ensure effective communication of all the sessions.

The workshop included a combination of theoretical sessions and hands-on activities related to captive management and welfare of animals. The objective of this regional level workshop was to allow interaction and knowledge exchange between keepers and sensitize them to the value and importance of routine practices. It additionally aimed at enhancing their ability to handle cases that need specialized care and rigorous monitoring.

Day 1 :

Shri. B. P Ravi, APCCF & Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK), Mysore inaugurated the workshop by watering the plant along with Dr. Sunil Panwar, Executive Director, BBP, CZA representatives Lakshminarasimha R, Scientific Officer, Central Zoo Authority, Gowri Mallapur, Veterinary Consultant, Central Zoo Authority and other officers and personnels of BBP.

Shri. B.P Ravi and Dr. Sunil Panwar addressed and welcomed the participants to the 3-day workshop. Dr. Gowri Mallapur introduced the participants to the theme and objectives of the workshop. She said that the workshop was a platform to learn from informative talks, hands-on demonstrations, and interactive discussions with subject-matter experts and peers.

Following the inaugural, a pre workshop survey was done to gather information regarding the learning expectation from the workshop. The next session was led by Lakshminarasimha R, Scientific Officer, CZA.

The session was a brief introduction on “Role of Central Zoo Authority in Scientific Management of Zoos in India”.

The next session was focused on “Hygiene and Biosecurity Protocols in a Zoo”. The session was conducted by Dr. Umashankar K S, Assistant Director (Veterinary Services) and Dr. Vijay Kumar N, Veterinary Officer. Personal hygiene and practices to be in place for maintaining hygiene in enclosures and the surroundings were highlighted. The importance of biosecurity protocols when maintaining quarantine and for animal health was discussed. These protocols also have direct implications for control of zoonotic infections that are anthroponotic and zoo anthroponoses in nature.

Dr. Dhanalakshmi from Veterinary College, Gadag conducted a session on “Zookeepers and their role in Health Management of animals in a zoo”. She spoke about the vital roles played by the zookeepers and the essentials of working relationships and cooperation between veterinarians, curators, biologists etc. These are crucial for implementation of best practices in management and additionally for the welfare of animals under their care. The zookeepers, form a pivotal bridge between animals and management in a captive setting.

In the afternoon all the participants were taken around the zoo and safari and were given an insight into the practices undertaken in the management of animals at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru.

Day 2:

The first session of the day was conducted by Dr. Gowri Mallapur, Veterinary Consultant, CZA on "Basics of Biology and Husbandry of Reptiles in Captivity". The session covered biological attributes, methods used to identify the sex of an animal, equipment used for physical restraint and techniques used to mark the individuals. The session also touched up elements of enclosure design and specifications to meet the needs of the diverse reptile species housed in zoos.

Theoretical session on management of reptiles in captivity by Dr. Gowri Mallapur

Equipment demonstration to the participants

This was followed by a session by Lakshminarasimha R. Scientific Officer, CZA on "Basics Biology and Management of Birds in Captivity". Various evolutionary and behavioral adaptions that birds have adapted were shown using videos to provide an insight into the complexity of needs to be addressed when housing birds in captivity. Species-specific requirements related to enclosure design, enrichment, breeding biology etc., were discussed. The nest box sizes and designs based on the species of interest were demonstrated to the participants. Best practices used for marking individuals with bird rings as per the species was also demonstrated. The keepers were given time to familiarize themselves with the equipment that was used for demonstrations.

Interactive session on captive husbandry of Birds by Lakshminarasimha R

Hand-on training of bird identification and ringing techniques

Dr. Ajith Kumar, Affiliate Scientist at the Centre for Wildlife Studies, Bangalore conducted a session on the "Behavior and Biology of different Primate species". He introduced the participants to the diversity of primate species in India, specifically in Southern India, their feeding habits, activity patterns and social structure in the wild. Dr Ajith highlighted small changes which the keepers can make in their day-to-day routines to keep the primates engaged in captivity.

Session on Primate Biology and Captive husbandry by Dr. Ajith Kumar

Later, keepers had a hands-on enrichment activity guided by Lakshminarasimha R, Dr. Gowri Mallapur and Aishwarya K S, Biologist, Bannerghatta Biological Park. The activities included

1. Ice blocks made of fruits and vegetables were offered to the Rhesus Macaques and Himalayan Black Bear. These are activities that can become a part of summer enrichment.
2. Deer droppings were scattered in the Tiger enclosure as olfactory stimulation.
3. Fodder was hung in a feeder for browsers to promote natural foraging behavior.
4. Puzzle feeders with food rewards were introduced to the Zebras and Lion tailed

Macaques which was installed by the keepers, who later observed how the animals used the devices.

Briefing the participants about the enrichment activities by Dr. Gowri Mallapur, Lakshimarasimha R and Aishwarya K S

The keepers were briefed on how they could create enriched habitats and add different enrichment devices on a routine basis for various species under their care for better animal welfare.

Day 3:

Dr. Manjunath V, Assistant Professor, IAH & VB, KVAFSU conducted a session on "Basic Biology and Husbandry Practices for the commonly housed Herbivores in captivity". The session detailed biological attributes of the various herbivore species and the management intricacies involved in their care in captive settings.

Dr. Sanjay Gubbi, Conservation Biologist from Holematthi Nature Foundation addressed the participants about "Management of Carnivores in Captivity" with emphasis on leopards. He shared his experiences of studying leopards in the wild and also, added how the knowledge of leopard biology and behavior in wild, can be incorporated in improving the management in captivity. He also provided perspectives on in-situ research on leopards and the complex issues surrounding human-animal conflict.

Session on Captive management of herbivores by Dr. Manjunath V

Session on Captive management of carnivores by Conservation Biologist Sanjay Gubbi

Keepers are an interface between the animals and public visiting the zoos. Keeper talks help spread awareness, build a connect for the visitors with the animals and enhance an interactive learning experience in the zoo.

An activity that focused on how keeper talks can be done with subject matter research with assistance from the zoo team of education officer, biologists etc. and the use of props was demonstrated. Each group of keepers gave a small talk about a species of interest or animal under their care. All the participants actively participated and delivered talk with the educational materials and props available at the zoo. The aim was to motivate keepers to continue this activity in their respective zoos and join hands in spreading conservation message to people from all walks of life.

The workshop concluded with experience sharing by the participants and a valedictory session.

Group photo of the participants with Dr. Sunil Panwar, Executive Director, Bannerghatta Biological Park, Central Zoo Authority representatives Dr. Gowri Mallapur, Veterinary Consultant and Lakshminarasimha R, Scientific Officer, Shri, Dinesha K, Range Forest Officer, Aishwarya K S, Biologist and Amala M Anil, Education Officer, Bannerghatta Biological Park

20 Enrichment Activities

Animals encounter different sets of stimuli which keep them mentally and physically active in wild. To imitate the same and provide an opportunity for animals to have a choice and control over their environment, combinations of different types of enrichments are introduced in captivity to enhance their welfare. Enrichment is a continuous and routine process which plays an important role in satisfying both the physical and psychological needs by stimulating animals to exhibit species-specific behaviors.

Enrichments are changed periodically to avoid behavioral habituation leading to boredom and stereotypic behavior in animals due to lack of stimuli. Animal enrichment is divided into five categories: environmental, food, sensory, cognitive and social enrichments. Following enrichments were carried out at the zoo:

Environmental Enrichment:

Animal's physical habitat plays an important role in its welfare providing species-appropriate challenges, opportunities and stimulation. Meeting animal's physical requirement provides a positive environment for the animal to live in. An enriched environment mimicking their natural habitat promotes a range of normal behaviors that animal finds rewarding, as well as allow them to positively respond to potential stressors. Periodically changing the environmental dynamics creates a novel experience for the animals in captivity.

Leopard enclosure: Leopards are mostly arboreal spending most of their time on trees branches in wild. Similarly in captivity, enclosure was enriched with platform, scratch post, vertical and horizontal pathways (branches and logs) to encourage them to move around, climb and leap as their wild counterparts

Primate enclosures - Primates in the wild are naturally curious animals; spending most of their time exploring and manipulating objects they encounter in their natural environment. Similarly, to provide them the opportunity to explore, manipulate and aim to give animal their freedom to express their natural set of behaviors, enclosure complexity was increased by using swings, platforms, tree branches, ropes and fire hose connecting different parts of the enclosure at different heights.

Rhesus macaque enclosure

Pig-tailed macaque enclosure





Lion tailed macaque enclosure





Hanuman langur enclosure

Spectacled langur enclosure

Hamadryas Baboon enclosure








Bird enclosures – Bird enclosure should replicate their natural history and environment as much as possible to avoid the development of social, behavioral, and physiological issues in captivity. Environmental enrichment is a means to provide birds with the ability to express their natural behavior, such as foraging, exploration, exercise etc. Stimulating birds to exhibit these natural behaviors is the key challenge to maintain welfare of birds in captivity.

Budgerigar enclosure: Rough textured natural vines of variable diameters were positioned at varying heights to create a 3-dimensional space for the birds to perch. This also provide birds an opportunity to gnaw on the natural materials to keep their beak growth in control. Separate feeders made of bamboo were placed for wet and dry food. Multiple nest boxes and earthen pots with wood shavings as bedding material are placed inside the enclosure shielded from direct sunlight and rain to provide parakeets with a comfortable nesting ground.






Pheasant enclosures: In wild, pheasants prefer elevated perches during night which is an anti-predator action, to get as high as possible away from the reach of most predators. Hence, perches and stumps of different thickness were placed at different heights to fulfill the species-specific needs. Dead logs were placed on the ground and leaf litter was also scattered to naturally grow termites. Shrub plants are planted in the enclosure to create a natural habitat for the birds












Black Kite enclosure: In the wild, raptors fly high and perch at a height having good view out for prey to move through the area. Similarly, perches at different heights far away from each other were placed in the enclosure to allow these birds to fly, hover around and perch. Shelter was also created for the birds to provide an opportunity to choose from during rain




Python enclosure: Pythons being cold blooded animals depend mostly on external environment to change their body temperature. Pathways and arboreal access are crucial to promote maximum utilization of the enclosure for these reptiles. During winter artificial heat source along with perch was provided to allow these animals to bask and encourage exploratory and locomotive behavior within the enclosure.


Food & Cognitive Enrichments:

As all animals are motivated and inclined to interact with food, food-based enrichment is most widely used to stimulate animals in captivity. Food enrichment is also defined as "the manipulation of food or method of providing food". Animals in wild forage and work for food in which they spend majority of their time of the day. To encourage zoo animals to show these natural foraging behaviors and stimulate their cognition a variety of novel food items, different feeding methods and puzzle feeders are designed and practiced regularly to prolong feeding time and making it more challenging for the animal.

Pig tailed Macaque – A bamboo puzzle feeder filled with food was presented to Pig-tailed macaques to prolong their feeding time and mentally stimulate the primates. They were seen jumping, manipulating and trying different ways to get access to the food inside.




Seasonally, whole wood apple was given to the primates to stimulate their cognition on how to break it open and eat the fruit.


Lion tailed Macaque – Bamboo puzzle feeder with tiny hole on one side filled with ground nuts was given to lion tailed macaques to promote problem solving ability of the primates. The animals were seen shaking, manipulating, and dipping the feeder in water to flush out and get access to the nuts inside.


Spectacled langur – A puzzle feeder made of fire hose filled with food was suspended in the Spectacled langur enclosure. Animals were seen manipulating and spending more time in consuming food compared to their normal feeding time




Hamadryas baboon – A bamboo puzzle feeder with multiple holes filled with finely chopped food was presented to Baboons. The animals spent more time in getting access to the food by shaking and manipulating the feeder. They also spent time in foraging for the finely chopped food which scattered around when the animals were shaking the feeder.




Elephant – A wooden crate filled with grass and treats were suspended in the enclosure to promote elephants to stretch their neck muscles and browse from height using their trunk as they would in wild. Grass pockets (kusure) filled with fruits, vegetables and treats were scattered in the enclosure to promote foraging and exploratory behavior of the animal



A fire hose feeder filled with fruits and treats was also suspended in different parts of the enclosure to promote exploratory and foraging behavior. Pipe filled with treats was placed in the enclosure to encourage gentle giants to use their trunk and pull out the food



Parakeet – Parakeets having chilly in their natural diet and being one of the natural seed dispersers in wild, a branch of locally grown chilly plant was placed in the enclosure to promote foraging behavior in the birds


Pheasants & Jungle fowl – Food grains and seasonal berries were scattered on the floor among litter to allow natural foraging behavior of scratching and pecking by the birds


Seasonal Enrichment

Summer Management: Animals in wild have an opportunity to escape from extreme temperatures by behavioral adaptations, whereas in captivity seasonal changes in their environment and diet are practiced for better upkeep of animals during summer.

Parakeets – Shallow water troughs filled with fresh water are made available to parakeets, parrots and macaws to aid water bath during extreme heat.


Emu - Water puddle was created in the enclosure for the big flightless birds to cool themselves during hot period of the day


Sangai/ Thamin deer – Mud wallows are created for Thamin deer in the enclosure to cool themselves during hot days


Indian Giant Squirrel – Ice lolly made of fruits were hung in the enclosure for the squirrel during hot time of the day.



Primates – Ice popsicles and ice blocks made of fruits were given to primates to allow these animals to cool themselves.

Lion tailed Macaque



Pig tailed Macaque



Rhesus Macaque


Indian Grey Wolf – Ice cubes filled with fruit pulp was given to wolves as part of summer enrichment and sensory enrichment


Himalayan Black Bear – Ice block filled with fruits and treats were provided to bears as food enrichment during summer. Also, large blocks of ice were added to the water pond for the bears to play and cool themselves.


Hippopotamus – Frozen watermelon and ice cake filled with fruits and vegetables were given to the hippos to beat the heat.


Sensory Enrichments:

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

Leopard – A Hessian sack stuffed with green grass was presented to leopard cub as tactile enrichment to promote exploratory and play behavior. The animal was seen interacting and manipulating the sack, pulling out the grass and playing by rolling over it



Lion – Fire hose ball filled with green grass along with crushed lemon grass was hung in the enclosure to stimulate lion's olfactory and visual sense. Animals were observed to be stalking and playing with the ball which was later pulled apart and was observed playing with the grass




Elephant Endotheliotropic Herpes Viruses Infection in Asiatic Elephant - Sunder

- Elephant endotheliotropic herpesviruses (EEHVs) are responsible for a highly fatal haemorrhagic disease (EEHV-HD), threatening the overall sustainability of the Asian elephant(*Elephas maximus*) population.
- Amongst eight EEHV types described so far, type 1 (subtype 1A and 1B) is the predominant disease-associated type. Little is known about routes of infection and pathogenesis of EEHV, and knowledge of disease prevalence.

Carcass of Elephant Sunder

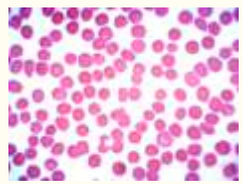
Cyanotic oral and ocular mucous
External characteristic lesions in EEHV

Post mortem findings in EEHV, Asian elephant
Hemorrhages on serosa and mucosa of intestines and caecum

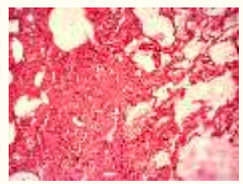
Post mortem findings in EEHV, Asian elephant

- Severely enlarged spleen
- Large hematomas and edema of the spleen
- Hemorrhages on Edocardium and epicardium of Heart
- Cooked up appearance of the Heart muscles

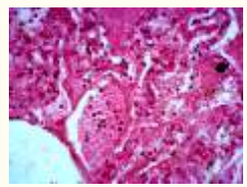
Cytauxzoonosis in tigers
Tiger : male ; icteric nature of body



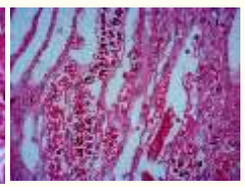
Blood smears from the tiger showing the presence of the cytauxzoon spp and haemoprotozoa in the RBCs



HP Lung, necrosis and conslidation , macrophage infiltration 10x



HP Lung, necrosis and conslidation , macrophage contained cytauxzoon schizonts 40x



HP Kidney, tubular cell necrosis and macrophage contained cytauxzoon schizonts in Blood vessels 40x

Malignant catarrhal fever in Gaur

- Malignant catarrhal fever is a severe, often fatal, lymphoproliferative disease of artiodactyls caused by ruminant gamma herpesviruses.
- Clinical signs include fever, oral and nasal erosions, enlarged lymph nodes, and centripetal corneal opacity.
- Diagnosis is based on clinical signs and laboratory confirmation.

Gaur carcass

Oral erosions, centripetal corneal opacity and severe conjunctivitis

Hemorrhagic enteritis

Endicardial and epicardfial hemmorrhages on the Heart

Hemorrhagic trachitis

Broncho pneumonia : characterized by thick yellow mucous filled in the bronchi and severe hemorrhages in the bronchi and lung parenchyma ,

Lung , Microscopic, H&E staining :
showing the Severe congestion of Blood vessels, alviolar rupture and Hemorrhages in alveoli and Bronchitis

Theilariosis outbreak in the Herbivorous safari (In Sambar Deer and Spotted Deer)

•Case History: We noticed the mortality of Sambar Deer and Spotted Deer in Herbivorous Safari in the month of October, blood samples analysis revealed anemia, hypoproteinemia, Thrombocytopenia and Theilaria intermediate forms in the RBC's and leucocytes.

•Diagnosis: On postmortem examination it revealed severe anemia, gelatinization of body fat, Lymphnodes enlargement all over the body, Pale spleen, in few animals haemorrhages seen on heart and lungs.

•Suspected for Theilariosis and hemorrhagic septicemia,

•PCR screening of Blood and tissue samples revealed the Theilaria spp positive and Pasteurella (HS) negative.

•Treatment: After discussion with our Health committee experts about the disease and its treatment.

•According to their opinion, we treated all the deer in the safari with tetracycline powder for 10 days at the dose rate of 10mg/kg body weight in the feed. The animals responded to the treatment and mortalities reduced.

•After 1 month, again few deaths noticed in sambar deer and spotted deer, we gave Sulphadimidine powder at the dose rate of 200mg/kg BW to all the Deer for 5 days with liver tonics

•During Postmortem examination all the deer showed anemia, hypoprotienemia, accumulation of straw colored fluid in the abdominal and thoracic cavity and positive for Theilariosis by smear examination and PCR

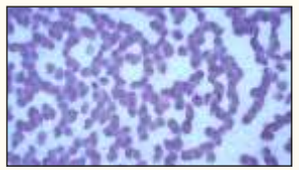


Fig. 1 Spotted deer Blood smear: Giemsa's staining, Merozoites and gamatocytes in the RBCs from the

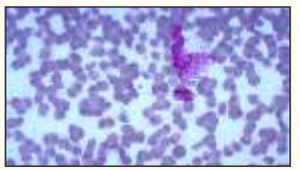
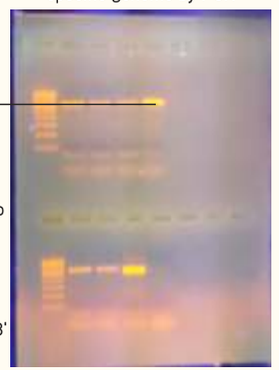


Fig. 2 Sambar deer Blood smear: Giemsa's staining, Merozoites and gamatocytes in the RBCs from the

Confirmation of Theilaria genus specific genome by PCR

590 to 600 bp



Theilaria spp (all spp of theilaria) primers sequence
5'-CCTGAGAAACGGCTACCACATCT-3'
5'-GGACTACGACGGTATCTGATCG-3'

22 Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

Currently, Bannerghatta Biological Park is selected as participating zoo for King Cobra conservation breeding by Central Zoo Authority. Further we initiate to expand it to other species such as Asiatic Dholes and Grey Jungle fowl.

Form — II (See Rule 11(1)) Part — A
Inventory Report for the Year 2022-23
Endangered Species
Animals under Schedule I and Schedule II of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
INVENTORY OF SCHEDULE I AND II SPECIES (WILDLIFE PROTECTION ACT)

Zoo Portion

Mammals

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Black Buck - *Antilope cervicapra*	12	18	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	18	3	33
2	Indian Leopard - *Panthera pardus*	25	23	0	48	0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	31	27	0	58
3	Lion Tailed Macaque - *Macaca silenus*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
4	Himalayan Black Bear - *Ursus tibetanus*	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	4
5	Jackal - *Canis aureus indicus*	4	6	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	12
6	Rhesus Macaque - *Macaca mulatta*	8	7	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	7	1	15
7	Common or Hanuman Langur - *Semnopithecus entellus*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
8	Sangai /Thamin Deer - *Rucervus eldii eldii*	10	7	2	19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	7	3	18
9	Wild Dogs - *Cuon alpinus*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
10	Indian Grey Wolf - *Canis lupus pallipes*	7	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	4	0	11
11	Jungle Cat - *Felis chaus*	5	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	7
12	Spectacled Langur - *Trachypithecus phayrei*	2	3	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	5
13	Pig Tailed Macaque - *Macaca leonina blyth*	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	4
14	Assamese Macaque (Hybrid) - *Macaca assamensis*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
15	Toddy Cat - *Paradoxurus hemaphroditus*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3
16	Indian grey Mongoose - *Herpestes edwardsii*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
17	Sloth Bear - *Melursus ursinus*	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
18	Indian Giant Squirrel - *Ratufa indica*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
19	Indian Gazelle - *Gazella bennetti*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	Indian Fox - *Vulpes bengalensis*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Total	**88**	**87**	**6**	**181**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**7**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**8**	**0**	**91**	**88**	**8**	**187**

Zoo : Birds

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Great Indian Hornbill - *Buceros bicornis*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2a	Indian Peafowl - *Pavo cristatus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
2b	Indian Peafowl (white) - *Pavo cristatus*	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Total	**4**	**3**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**7**

Zoo : Reptiles

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Gharial - *Gavialis gangeticus*	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
2	Indian Rock Python - *Python molurus*	1	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
3	Indian Cobra - *Naja naja*	9	8	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	20
4	King Cobra - *Ophiophagus hannah*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	4
5	Russells Viper - *Vipera russelli*	2	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5
6	Common Indian Monintor Lizard - *Varanus bengalensis*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rat Snake - *Ptyas mucosa*	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
8	Black Spotted Terrapins - *Geoclemys hamiltonii*	0	28	17	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	18	12	30
9	Batagar Terrapin or River Terrapin *Batagur baska*	16	16	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	32
10	Indian Mud or Flapshell Turtle *Lissemys punctata*	1	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	11
11	Red Crowned Roof Turtle - *Batagur kachuga*	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
12	Tricarinate Hill Turtle - *Melanochelys tricarinata*	9	10	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8	7	0	15
13	Indian roof turtle - *Kachuga tecta*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
		41	**70**	**64**	**175**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**13**	**0**	**40**	**57**	**64**	**161**

*Indian Roof Turtle sex changed to male

Inventory of other Schedule and Exotic Species [Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

Zoo Portion
Mammals

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Hippopotamus - *Hippopotamus amphibius*	5	3	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
2	Indian crested Porcupine - *Hystrix indica*	3	2	1	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	7
3	Chital or Spotted deer - *Axis axis*	8	11	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	10	3	21
4	Indian Hog Deer - *Axis porcinus*	2	18	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	5	25
5	Barking Deer - *Muntiacus muntjak*	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
6	Striped Hyena - *Hyaena hyaena*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
7	Nilgai or Blue Bull - *Boselaphus tragocamelus*	6	4	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	3	7
8	Zebra - *Equus quagga*	2	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
9	Giraffe - *Giraffa camelopardalis*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10	Hamadryas Baboon - *Papio hamadryas*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
11	Sambar deer - *Rusa unicolor*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	3
	Total	**28**	**47**	**12**	**87**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**4**	**0**	**25**	**49**	**12**	**86**

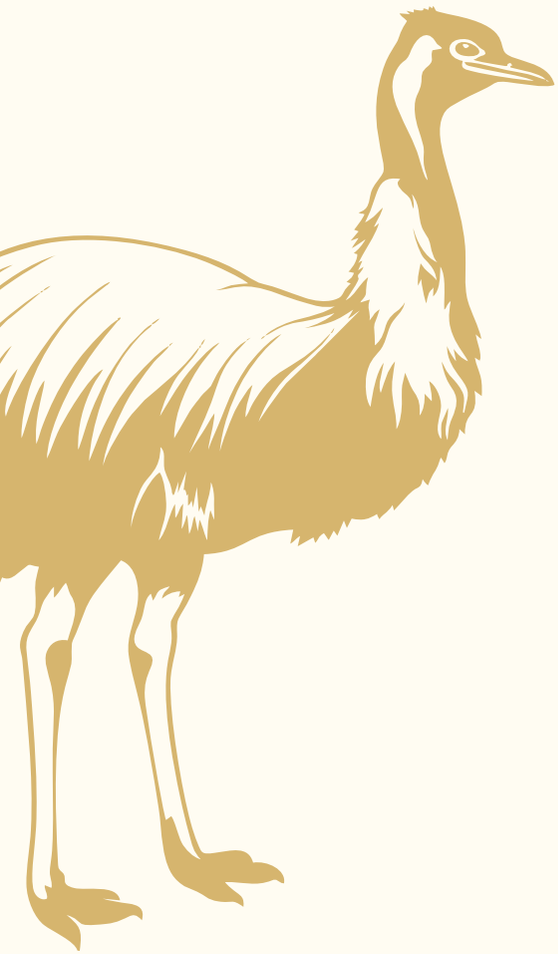
* Zebra foal sex changed to female * Porcupette sex changed to female * 4 male Nilgai shifted from zoo to Herbivore safari
* 1:4 Sambar deer shifted from herbivore safari to zoo

Reptiles

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Red Sand Boa - *Eryx johnii*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2	Indian Star Tortoise - *Geochelone elegans*	10	38	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	0	5	23	0	28
3	Spectacled Caiman - *Caiman crocodilus*	8	8	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8	0	15
4	Red-eared slider turtle - *Trachemys scripta elegans*	34	36	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	28	29	0	57
5	Morelet's Crocodile - *Crocodylus moreletii*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
6a	Green Iguana - *Iguana iguana*	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
6b	Red Iguana - *Iguana iguana*	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7	Common Krait - *Bungarus caeruleus*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
8	Common Sand boa - *Gongylophis conicus*	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
9	Common Wolf Snake - *Lycodon aulicus*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	Indian Black Turtle/ Pond Terrapin - *Melanochelys trijuga*	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
11	Indian Tent Turtle - *Pangshura tentoria circumdata*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	**55**	**89**	**6**	**150**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**24**	**0**	**43**	**67**	**5**	**115**

* Brown Roof Turtle species changed to Indian Tent Turtle

Birds



Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Peach faced Love Birds - *Agapornis roseicollis*	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2	Cockatiels - *Nymphicus hollandicus*	14	20	10	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	20	10	44
3	Black crowned Night Heron - *Nycticorax nycticorax*	15	30	4	49	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	30	14	59
4	Black-headed Ibis - *Threskiornis melanocephalus*	1	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
5	Budgeriger - *Melopsittacus undulatus*	19	18	10	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	18	10	47
6	Red Jungle Fowl - *Gallus gallus*	4	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
7	Grey Jungle Fowl - *Gallus sonneratii*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
8	Alexandrine Parakeet - *Psittacula euparia*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
9	Rose ring Parakeet - *Psittacula krameri*	14	2	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	2	18
10	Grey Pelican - *Pelecanus philippensis*	6	4	15	25	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	17	27
11	Painted Stork - *Mycteria leucocephala*	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
12	Yellow Golden Pheasant - *Chrysolophus pictus*	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
13	Emu - *Dromaius novaehollandiae*	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
14	Lady Amherst's Pheasant - *Chrysolophus amherstiae*	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
15	Ostrich - *Struthio camelus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
16	Black swan - *Cygnu atratus*	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
17	Silver Pheasant - *Lophura nycthemera*	7	6	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	3	0	10
18	Green Winged Macaws - *Ara chloropterus*	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
19	Rhea - *Rhea americana*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
20	Orange winged Amazon Parrot - *Amazona amazonica*	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
21	African grey parrot - *Psittacus erithacus*	3	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	5
22	Sun Conure - *Aratinga solstitialis*	3	3	4	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	12
23	Jandaya Conure - *Aratinga jandaya*	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
24	Yellow-sided green cheeked conure - *Phrrhura molinae*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
24a	Pineapple conure - *Phrrhura molinae*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	Black Crowned Crane - *Balearica pavonina*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
26	Blue Gold Macaws - *Ara ararauna*	1	1	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
27	Palm Cockatoo - *Probosciger aterrimus*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
28	Electus Parrot - *Electus roratus*	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
29	Sulphur Crested Cockatoo - *Cacatua galerita*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
30	Scarlet Macaw - *Ara macao*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
31	Galah Parrot - *Eolophus roseicapilla*	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
32	Barn Owl - *Tyto alba*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
33	Rainbow Lorikeet - *Trichoglussus moluccanus*	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
34	Red Lory - *Eos bornea*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
35	Western Crowned pegions - *Goura cristata*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
36	Lesser whistling Duck- *Dendrocygna javanica*	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
37	Brahminy Kite - *Haliastur indus*	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
38	Black Kite - *Milvus migrans*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
39	Common Quail - *Coturnix coturnix indus*	4	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	6
40	Zebra finch - *Taeniopygia guttata*	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
41	Spotted Owlet - *Athene brama*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Common Myna - *Acridotheres tristis*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Total	**121**	**120**	**92**	**333**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**1**	**1**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**121**	**116**	**108**	**345**

Mammals
Lion and Tiger Safari

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1a	Royal Bengal Tiger - *Panthera tigris tigris*	10	5	0	15	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	7	0	15
1b	Royal Bengal Tiger(White) -*Panthera tigris tigris*	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2	Asiatic Lion - *Panthera leo persica*	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	Total	**11**	**8**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**9**	**9**	**0**	**18**
	Other Schedule Exotic species																				
1	Lion (Hybrid) - *Panthera leo*	8	11	0	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	10	0	18
	Total	**8**	**11**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**18**

Elephant Care Center

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Indian Elephant - *Elephas maximus indicus*	11	14	0	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	15	0	25
	Total	**11**	**14**	**0**	**25**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**10**	**15**	**0**	**25**

Herbivore Safari Mammals

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
	Schedule I and II																				
1	Black Buck - *Antilope cervicapra*	4	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	9	0	13
2	Gaur or Indian Bison - *Bos gaurus*	4	6	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	0	12
	Total	**8**	**16**	**0**	**24**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**10**	**15**	**0**	**25**

Other Schedule Exotic species

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Chital or Spotted Deer - *Axis axis*	396	516	0	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	391	508	0	899
2	Barking Deer - *Muntiacus muntjak*	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
3	Sambar - *Rusa unicolor*	122	137	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	118	130	0	248
4	Nilgai or Blue Bull - *Boselaphus tragocamelus*	4	4	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	2	1	5
5	Hog Deer - *Axis porcinus*	2	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	12
	Total	**526**	**670**	**0**	**1196**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**13**	**0**	**515**	**653**	**1**	**1169**

Mammals Bear Safari

Sl. No	Name of the animal & Scientific name	Stock as on 01/04/2022				Births			Acquisitions			Disposals			Deaths			Stock as on 31/03/2023			
		M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1	Sloth Bear - *Melursus ursinus*	22	42	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	40	0	62
	Total	**22**	**42**	**0**	**64**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**22**	**40**	**0**	**62**

Mortality report of animals at Bannerghatta Biological Park
for the month of April 2022 - March 2023

Sl No.	Species of animal	Nos	Sex	Date	Reason for death
1	Barn Owl	1	M	13/04/2022	Histomoniasis
2	Black spotted terrapin	1	F	18/04/2022	Autolysed
3	Spectacled langur	1	F	19/04/2022	Senility
4	Black spotted terrapin	1	F	29/04/2022	Autolysed
5	Blackbuck (HS)	1	F	02/05/2022	Leopard kill
6	Royal Bengal Tiger Shiva	1	M	03/05/2022	Multi-organ failure
7	Himalayan Black Bear Mohan	1	M	12/05/2022	Lymphosarcoma
8	Spotted Deer	1	F	15/05/2022	Traumatic shock
9	Thamin Deer	1	M	19/05/2022	Infighting injuries
10	Rhesus Macaque Raja	1	M	19/05/2022	Senility/ Pneumonia
11	Red-eared Slider	1	M	22/05/2022	Helminthiasis
12	Red-eared Slider	1	F	25/05/2022	Helminthiasis
13	Indian Bison Kumta	1	F	22/06/2022	Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis
14	Leopard Sanjana	1	F	24/06/2022	Multi organ failure
15	Common Palm civet	1	F	24/06/2022	Dystocia
16	Red-eared slider	1	M	06/07/2022	Infighting
17	Star tortoise	1	F	08/07/2022	Necrotic Enteritis
18	Red-eared slider	1	M	10/07/2022	Infighting
19	Star tortoise	1	F	10/07/2022	Pneumonia
20	Thamin deer	1	M	10/07/2022	Senility
21	Monitor lizard	1	M	11/07/2022	Septicemia
22	Star tortoise	2	F	13/07/2022	Infighting
23	Red-eared slider	1	F	16/07/2022	Infighting
24	Black spotted terrapin	1	M	17/07/2022	Helminthiasis
25	Star tortoise	1	M	21/07/2022	Pneumonia
26	King Cobra	1	M	22/07/2022	Age related Hepatitis
27	Star tortoise	1	F	25/07/2022	Necrotic Enteritis
28	Black spotted terrapin	1	F	27/07/2022	Helminthiasis
29	Tigress Vanya (White)	1	F	29/07/2022	Multi organ failure
30	Lioness Sana	1	F	30/07/2022	Cardiac Tamponade
31	Black spotted terrapin	1	F	03/08/2022	Trauma
32	Tricarinate hill turtle	1	F	06/08/2022	Aspiratory Pneumonia
33	Silver Pheasant	1	F	06/08/2022	Trauma
34	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	07/08/2022	Aspiratory Pneumonia
35	Rainbow lorikeet	1	M	09/08/2022	Intestinal obstruction
36	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	12/08/2022	Leopard kill
37	Caiman crocodile	1	M	12/08/2022	Senility
38	Black spotted terrapin	1	F	15/08/2022	Senility
39	Tricarinate hill turtle	1	F	17/08/2022	Aspiratory Pneumonia
40	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	22/08/2022	Infighting injury & trauma
41	Tiger Kiran	1	M	26/08/2022	Lung necrosis/ Pneumonia
42	Elephant Sunder	1	M	26/08/2022	EEHV infection
43	Sambar deer (HS)	1	M	03/09/2022	Septicemia
44	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	03/09/2022	Leopard kill
45	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	11/09/2022	Cardiac tamponade/ trauma
46	Black Spotted Terrapin	1	F	15/09/2022	Respiratory tract infection
47	Spotted deer (HS)	1	M	18/09/2022	Leopard kill
48	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	19/09/2022	Leopard kill
49	Sambar deer (HS)	1	F	19/09/2022	Leopard kill
50	Toddy cat	1	M	20/09/2022	Hypothermia
51	African Grey Parrot	1	F	02/10/2022	Acute Hepatitis
52	Leopard Madhuri	1	F	03/10/2022	Osteoporosis
53	King Cobra	1	M	08/10/2022	Verminous Necrotic Enteritis
54	Nilgai (HS)	1	F	09/10/2022	Dystocia
55	Silver Pheasant	1	F	11/10/2022	Infighting trauma
56	Royal Bengal Tiger Suresh	1	M	13/10/2022	Spinal cord injury & Septicemia
57	Star Tortoise	1	F	14/10/2022	Ascites
58	Leopard Bharathi	1	F	20/10/2022	Pyometra & Uterus tumour
59	Nilgai	1	F	23/10/2022	Infighting
60	Sambar deer (HS)	1	F	24/10/2022	Leopard kill
61	Sloth bear Avani (SoS)	1	F	26/10/2022	Pneumonia
62	Star Tortoise	1	F	31/10/2022	Ascites
63	Star tortoise	1	F	04/11/2022	Enteritis
64	Star tortoise	1	F	06/11/2022	Enteritis
65	Sambar (HS)	1	M	10/11/2022	Infighting
66	Spotted Owlet	1	M	11/11/2022	Enteritis
67	Star tortoise	1	F	16/11/2022	Enteritis
68	Nilgai (HS)	1	F	16/11/2022	Septicemia
69	Star tortoise	1	M	19/11/2022	Pneumonia
70	Star tortoise	1	M	20/11/2022	Enteritis
71	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	26/11/2022	Snake bite
72	Star tortoise	2	F	27/11/2022	Ascites
73	Sambar	1	F	27/11/2022	Aspiratory Pneumonia
74	Sambar	1	M	30/11/2022	Traumatic shock

Sl No.	Species of animal	Nos	Sex	Date	Reason for death
75	Star tortoise	1	F	30/11/2022	Necrotic Enteritis
76	Indian Grey Wolf	1	F	02/12/2022	Bladder rupture/ Trauma
77	Common Sand boa	1	F	03/12/2022	Helminthaisis
78	Amazon Parrot	1	F	03/12/2022	Trauma
79	Nilgai	1	F	09/12/2022	Traumatic shock
80	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	11/12/2022	Hemorrhagic shock
81	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	1	M	12/12/2022	Pneumonia
82	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	16/12/2022	Hepatitis
83	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	17/12/2022	Leopard kill
84	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	20/12/2022	Dystocia
85	Spotted deer (HS)	2	F	21/12/2022	Leopard kill
86	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	22/12/2022	Autolysis
87	Nilgai (HS)	1	M	28/12/2022	Jaundice
88	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	1	F	30/12/2022	Pneumonia
89	Pig tailed macaque Vince	1	M	03/01/2023	Purulent Pneumonia
90	Leopard Vinay	1	M	12/01/2023	Multi organ failure
91	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	14/01/2023	Leopard kill
92	Dhole Asha	1	F	19/01/2023	Gas Discharge Visualization
93	Himalayan Black Bear Rajesh	1	M	27/01/2023	Multi organ failure
94	Rhesus macaque Pummy	1	F	28/01/2023	Hepatitis
95	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	28/01/2023	Leopard kill
96	Black spotted pond turtle	1	M	05/02/2023	Helminthaiasis
97	Black spotted pond turtle	1	M	10/02/2023	Predation
98	Star tortoise	1	M	11/02/2023	Enteritis
99	Sloth bear Sundari (SoS)	1	F	16/02/2023	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
100	Red-eared slider	1	M	16/02/2023	Helminthaiasis
101	Red-eared slider	2	M:F	17/02/2023	Trauma
102	Red-eared slider	1	F	20/02/2023	Trauma
103	Star tortoise	1	F	22/02/2023	Enteritis
104	Black spotted pond turtle	2	F	23/02/2023	Verminous Enteritis
105	Red-eared slider	1	F	24/02/2023	Helminthaiasis
106	Iguana	1	F	24/02/2023	Purulent Pneumonia
107	Spotted deer (HS)	1	F	26/02/2023	Leopard kill
108	Barn owl	3	2M:F	27/02/2023	Shock
109	Star tortoise	1	F	01/03/2023	Pneumonia
110	Leopard (K.R Pete)	1	M	03/03/2023	Traumatic shock
111	Lioness Nandini	1	F	04/03/2023	Neurological disease
112	Barn owl	1	F	04/03/2023	E-coli infection
113	Red-eared slider	1	F	06/03/2023	Trauma
114	Black Spotted pond turtle	1	F	06/03/2023	Predation
115	Black Spotted pond turtle	1	M	10/03/2023	Helminthiasis
116	Silver Pheasant	1	F	12/03/2023	Infighting injury
117	Star tortoise	1	M	15/03/2023	Enteritis
118	Painted Stork	1	M	15/03/2023	Liver infection/ Hepatitis
119	Red-eared slider	1	M	16/03/2023	Trauma
120	Sambar deer (HS)	1	F	18/03/2023	Hepatitis
121	Black Spotted pond turtle	1	F	19/03/2023	Trauma
122	Sambar deer (HS)	1	M	23/03/2023	Haemothorax/Clostridial infection
123	Red-eared slider	1	F	26/03/2023	Trauma
124	Black Spotted pond turtle	1	M	29/03/2023	Predation

Natality report for the month of April 2022 - March 2023

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Zebra foal	0	0	1	1	04/04/2022
2	Night Heron	0	0	3	3	08/05/2022
3	Night Heron	0	0	2	2	10/05/2022
4	Night Heron	0	0	5	5	13/05/2022
5	Tigress Anushka cub	0	1	0	1	25/03/2022
6	Porcupette	0	0	1	1	26/05/2022
7	Rhesus macaque infant	0	0	1	1	15/06/2022
8	Elephant Vanashree calf	0	1	0	1	26/08/2022
9	Gaur calf	0	1	0	1	27/11/2022
10	Gaur calf	1	0	0	1	03/12/2022
11	Gaur calf	1	0	0	1	09/12/2022
12	Nilgai calf (HS)	0	0	1	1	09/12/2022
13	Thamin deer fawn	0	0	1	1	19/11/2022
14	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	02/01/2023
15	Sun conure chick	0	0	1	1	08/01/2023
16	Lioness Amitha cub	0	1	0	1	18/01/2023
17	Grey Pelican chick	0	0	1	1	15/02/2023
18	Grey Pelican chick	0	0	1	1	20/02/2023
19	Rhesus macaque infant	0	0	1	1	26/03/2023

Disposal report for the month of April 2022 - March 2023

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Hippoptamus Teja	1	0	0	1	09/12/2022
2	Hippoptamus Seetha	0	1	0	1	10/10/2022
3	Blue Gold Macaw	1	1	0	2	13/10/2022

* Hippopotamus disposed to Atal Bihari Vaypayee Zoological Park, Kamalapura, Hampi
* Blue Gold Macaw disposed to Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore

Acquisition report for the month of April 2022 - March 2023

Sl No.	Species	Sex			Total	Date
		M	F	U		
1	Black Kite	0	0	1	1	03/04/2022
2	Common Krait	0	0	1	1	14/04/2022
3	King Cobra (Ujire)	0	2	0	2	19/04/2022
4	Black Kite	0	0	1	1	20/04/2022
5	Spectacled cobra	0	0	3	3	20/05/2022
6	Common Palm civet	0	0	2	2	15/06/2022
7	Spotted owlet chick	0	0	1	1	16/06/2022
8	Royal Bengal Tiger	0	1	0	1	06/07/2022
9	Flapshell turtle	0	0	1	1	03/09/2022
10	Hamadryas baboon	1	1	0	2	07/09/2022
11	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1	1	0	2	07/09/2022
12	Hamadryas baboon	1	0	0	1	13/09/2022
13	Royal Bengal Tiger	1	0	0	1	21/09/2022
14	Leopard cub (Kunigal range)	0	1	0	1	27/09/2022
15	Leopard (Hanur Range)	1	0	0	1	25/10/2022
16	Leopard (Kunigal Range)	0	1	0	1	29/10/2022
17	Leopard cub (Mysore division)	0	1	0	1	11/11/2022
18	King Cobra (Ujire)	0	0	1	1	17/11/2022
19	Golden Jackal (PFA, Kengeri)	2	0	0	2	15/12/2022
20	Leopard (T. Narasipura)	1	0	0	1	23/12/2022
21	Leopard (KRS)	1	0	0	1	29/12/2022
22	Barn Owl (Banerghatta)	0	0	4	4	28/12/2022
23	Leopard cubs (BRT)	2	1	0	3	03/01/2023
24	Leopard (T.Narasipura)	1	0	0	1	26/01/2023
25	Indian Flapshell turtle	0	0	1	1	31/01/2023
26	Leopard (K.R Pete)	1	0	0	1	09/02/2023
27	Leopard cubs (Maddur range)	1	1	0	2	11/02/2023
28	Leopard (Nelamangala range)	0	1	0	1	17/02/2023
29	Common Myna (Bannerghatta)	0	0	3	3	02/03/2023
30	Leopard (Channapatna range)	0	1	0	1	18/03/2023
31	Black kite (Bannerghatta)	0	0	1	1	26/03/2023
32	Indian Fox (Tumkur range)	1	0	0	1	29/03/2023

26 Rescue & Rehabilitation

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

The rescued animal details, including species, name of rescuer, etc. is entered at BBBP security gate upon arrival and once permission is obtained from the Assistant Director (Veterinary Services),it is shifted to BRC after confirmation of data entry at parking gate.

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

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

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

During the period April 2022 to March 2023, a large number of wild animals were rescued and rehabilitated back into the wild. Animals were received from forest department, police department, CID forest cell, BBMP forest cell and general public. A total of 1252 numbers of wild animals were rescued, out of which 1002 were released back into suitable habitat while 404 animals died. Among these 1252 animals rescued 20 were mammals, 73 birds, 1159 reptiles. Out Of 1002 animals released, 11 were mammals, 82 birds and 909 reptiles. Among the 404 animals that died during this period, 10 were mammals, 64 birds and 330 reptiles.

On 6th September and 10th September 2022, RMC Yard Police sub inspector seized and rescued 960 numbers and 172 numbers of Indian Star tortoise from Siddlagatta taluk respectively. These were rescued from poachers who sell them in the open market as pets for huge profits. To avoid detection and seizure from authorities, large numbers of tortoises were packed and stuffed into suitcases and bags without sufficient space, air, food or water. Several small tortoises at the bottom of the bags succumb and die during the inhumane transport.

All the 1132 numbers rescued were weighed (15g to 515g), examined and separated into 3 categories of normal, abnormal and dead or dying. The `normal` tortoises were kept warm and comfortable in a spacious airy enclosure with sufficient feed, water and sunlight. Due to reducing temperatures and continuous rainfall, heating lamps were placed along with waterproof tarpaulin sheets on top of enclosure. The `abnormal` ones suspected to be suffering from respiratory infection, were placed separately under treatment with prophylactic antibiotics while the dying and dead were removed.

Star tortoise are terrestrial and herbivorous, so fresh wild grasses, leaves, grated carrot, grated beetroot and finely chopped beans were placed which they relished.

In September, within few weeks of arrival 99 numbers of star tortoises died which was attributed to a respiratory infection due to stress, overcrowding and suffocation on post mortem. All the carcasses had to be burnt in presence of forest officials.

The large numbers housed together would lead to stress and infection even in healthy tortoises, so after 3 weeks observation in sept 2022, 350 active star tortoises with good appetite, activity and no signs of illness were released in presence of RFO in a safe, protected and suitable habitat.

In October 2022, 200 numbers released and 201 died, while in November 2022, 265 numbers were released and 17 numbers died.

Out of the total 1132 animals rescued, there was successful rehabilitation of 815 animals back into the wild while 317 animals died. Therefore 72% of rescued star tortoises were released while 28% died.

Indian Star Tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*) – September 2022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	Admissions	Releases	Death
Mammals	20	11	10
Birds	73	82	64
Reptiles	1159	909	330
Total	1252	1002	404

27 Compliance with conditions stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

Sr. No	Norm No. under RZR, 2019	Condition	Time period to comply	Compliance
	1. General requirements			
1.	10.1(6)	All the residential quarters including the Officer's quarters still has entry from zoo and reported is being shifted outside the zoo Tender process is initiated to for construction of the quarters outside the zoo premises. Veterinarians and night duty staff are still reportedly staying during the night hours on Bear Rescue Centre premises for ensuring the security and medical care of the rescued bears. The staff of hill view restaurant shall discontinue from staying in the premises. This practice should be discontinued. Entire residential colony should be separated from the zoo premises by a boundary wall with a minimum height of two meters from the ground level. entry to the residential colony should not be through the zoo premises.	Immediately	Tender was floated for construction of 24 nos of mahout quarters with estimated cost of Rs. 486.00 lakhs during March 2020. Due to Covid-19, the work could not be taken up. This will be initiated on availability of budget.
2.	10.1(7)	Drainage system in the zoo should be improved by way of contemplated commissioning of the underground drainage (UGD) and the sewage treatment plant (STP).	3 months	The UGD layout plan is ready for execution and will be started on availability of budget.
3.	10.1(9)	All-out effort should be made to prevent entry of dogs in the zoo premises as the same were seen during the visit.	Immediately	All the efforts have been made to prevent entry of dogs in the zoo premises. Necessary gates are placed at the critical places. Now there is no entry of dogs into zoo.
	3. Development and Planning			
4.	10.3(1)	Submission of amended Master Plan of the zoo should be expedited	2 months	The amended Master Layout Plan has been cleared in 93rd Meeting of the Expert Group on Zoo Designing of Central Zoo Authority. The compliance to the observations made by the Committee were submitted on 23-09-2020. The copy of the amended Master Layout Plan is yet to be received from CZA.
5.	10.3(1) & 10.3(3)	The existing facility at Rescue Centre area should be handed over to the Wildlife SOS to use for rescued bears from Madaris or any source where other required facility viz medical, quarantine, post mortem facilities should be developed for long term use.	Immediately	Due to large number of wild animal-human conflict in Karnataka, we are housing 40 wild leopards, 3 sloth bears and 2 tigers in the Rescue center presently. We also have aged lions, tigers and bears from safari and zoo, where these animals are not fit for exhibition.

				We also expect more leopards, tigers and sloth bears from the Karnataka Forest Department due to increasing wild animal - human conflicts. Therefore the existing facility of Rescue center will be efficiently utilized for rescued animals. Separate area has been identified near Rescue Center for construction of separate rescue center for rescued bears from Madaris, for which BBP has sought funds from government. Once this is made available, separate RC will be constructed for rescued bears.
6.	10.3(7)	The Bears rescued at BRC from Madaris as well wild should be segregated and regular test for TB be undertaken.	Immediately	Action initiated.
7.	10.3(7)	The facility created for two Tigers from the Born Free, UK is no more now. Any Tigers that are rescued and brought to the BBP should be housed at Rescue Centre area. The facilities created by the CZA for circus animals should be formally hand over to the BBP, Govt. of Karnataka so that same is used for housing rescued Tigers.	Immediately	The facility created for 2 tigers from the Born Free, UK can be utilized for the Safari Tigers breeding purpose.
8.	10.3(7)	The Bears rescued from wild should be housed in different enclosure avoiding mixing with rescued from Madaris.	Immediately	Action have been taken to ensure the wild rescued bears are kept separately, away from the bears rescued from Madaris.
9.	10.3(8)	Irrespective of the varied agencies engaged by the Zoo Operator for administrative convenience, acceptance of any rescued wild animal into premises of the Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park should be reported to the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State as per extant provisions. In the event of acceptance of rescued animal of endangered species, a copy of the Report should be submitted to the Central Zoo Authority.	Immediately	Noted
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures:				
10.	10.4(1)	The night shelter of Bear Rescue Centre is visible from the visitor's route it should immediately be camouflaged by planting tall saplings of appropriate species. Alternatively, visitors route should be diverted before reaching Bear Rescue Centre.	Immediately	Action initiated.
11.	10.4(1) & 10.4(3)	In the Herbivore Safari, all the cement structures viz water howdy, feeding turf, resting shade should be camouflaged by appropriate natural materials. It should be ensured that such facilities are not very close to the visitors route.	Immediately	Action initiated.

12.	10.4(2)	The Pulling door, drainage, door locking system, plinth of cell etc, of night-house of under construction Leopard Safari should be done as directed during visit.	Immediately	Action has been initiated and will be attended on priority.
13.	10.4(2)	In case of Hippopotamus enclosure: ·Only one enclosure may be designated for viewing ·The enclosure walls may be camouflaged A sewage treatment plant may be set-up behind Hippopotamus enclosure.	Immediately	·Action initiated ·Walls are camouflaged with elephant grass It will be attended after pandemic decreases
14.	10.4(2)	The reptile section needs redesign keeping in view the following points. ·Viewing of each enclosure should be restricted to 25% of the perimeter ·Visitor circulation should be planned such that movement should be uni-directional ·Vegetation and live hedges shall be planted in the area	Immediately	Attended. Attended designated path movement. Necessary action initiated.
15.	10.4(2)	In case of Caiman enclosure ·Additional vegetation shall be added to the enclosure ·A designated viewing area should be demarcated ·Hedge should be planted along the fence Basking sites shall be created	Immediately	Attended. Attended. Planted. Attended.
16.	10.4(3)	Provision of rail barricade should be made in order to reduce damage by wild Elephants in Safari.	6 months	Four railway gates have been constructed
17.	10.4(6)	Adequate width for live hedge be kept and undertake enrichment of arena and cell with appropriate species in Giraffe enclosure and so for the other enclosures.	Immediately	Attended.
18.	10.4(6)	Suitable enrichment options in Avian enclosures should be provided in the from vegetation and perches.	Immediately	Attended.
19.	10.4(7)	In the Rescue Centre, appropriate screening of Tiger enclosures be carried out	Immediately	Screening of Tiger enclosures are placed in the Rescue Center.
20.	10.4(8)	Design of animal enclosures for endangered species either new or proposed for revamp/reconstruction as contemplated in the approved Master Plan should be taken up on priority and obtain approval from the CZA to execute their construction accordingly.	Immediately	Will be attended immediately after Covid-19 pandemic.

20.	10.4(8)	Design of animal enclosures for endangered species either new or proposed for revamp/reconstruction as contemplated in the approved Master Plan should be taken up on priority and obtain approval from the CZA to execute their construction accordingly.	Immediately	Will be attended immediately after Covid-19 pandemic.
21.	10.4(9)	The seating area near Herbivore enclosure should be hedged to mask the enclosures.	Immediately	Action will be taken.
	5. Upkeep and healthcare of animals:			
22.	10.5(2) & 10.5(3)	Fodder should not be placed in one place in Herbivore Safari which deprives the young and weaker ones. Fodder should be placed at different sites. Should also hang some to the branches for browsers.	Immediately	Fodder is distributed in different areas to facilitate the young and weak animals to get access.
23.	10.5(5)	Use of turmeric powder as disinfectant may be encouraged instead of chemical disinfectants	Immediately	Action has been taken. Biodegradable environmental friendly disinfectants are being used and usage of chemical disinfectants has been stopped. Turmeric powder is also being used where ever required.
	9. Acquisition and breeding of animals :			
24.	10.9(1) & 10.9(4)	Effort should be made to pair the existing female Giraffe	Immediately	Efforts are being made to pair existing Giraffe
25.	10.9(11)	Irrespective of the varied agencies engaged by the Zoo Operator for administrative convenience, any release of captive animal from premises of the Bengaluru Bannerghatta Biological Park in to the wild should be as per norms specified by the Central Zoo Authority with requisite prior permission.	Immediately	Animals released into wild are as per the CZA norms.

28 SAFARI

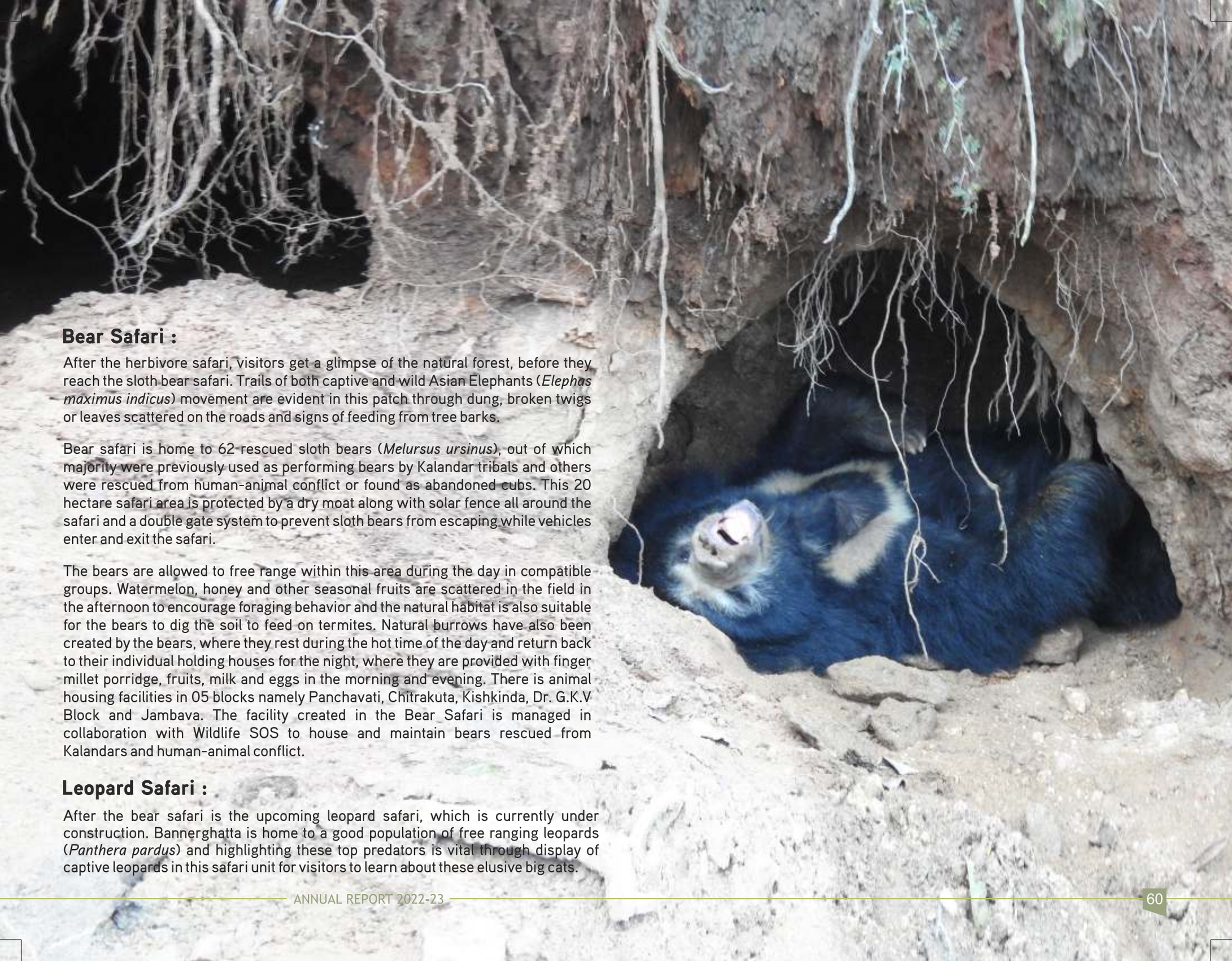
The safari section is the most sought after by visitors, from within and outside India. Safari unit is an expedition to observe the free ranging captive wildlife in immersive, naturalistic exhibits in the midst of the natural forest. The landscape is a representation of the adjoining dry deciduous and mixed deciduous forests of the national park which is also home to a wide variety fauna which are often spotted within BBBP safari range as well

The safari is further subdivided into different sections and visitors get to learn and explore the safari area in protected, closed buses and jeeps which are provided by the zoo, in partnership with the Karnataka State Tourism Development Cooperation (KSTDC). An audio guide is also available for visitors in English and Kannada to get a further insight about the safari and to learn about the resident animals

Herbivore Safari:

The thrill of the safari starts with the Herbivore Safari, which houses mixed species belonging to the Cervidae and Bovidae family, free ranging within an area of 68 hectares, barricaded by rubble wall. This section was developed in 1970's but opened to public viewing during 2002. Species within this area includes Spotted Deer (*Axis axis*), Sambar Deer (*Rusa unicolor*), Nilagi (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) and Black buck (*Antilope cervicapra*). Various feeding units are located in viewing vicinity from the safari roads to give visitors a glimpse of the co-operating feeding of different herbivore species, as they would in their natural habitat. Frequently, young ones of spotted deer, sambar deer and gaur can be spotted as they are breeding well within this area.

The herbivores can also be spotted drinking water in one of the five, interconnected natural lakes, viz. Deepankere, Chennamanakere, Gowdankunte, Seegadikunte and Gowdanakere, which fill up during the rainy season and sustain even during summer months. Wide variety of avifauna and reptiles such as Marsh crocodiles (*Crocodylus palustris*) are spotted in the water bodies. Common bird species include Common moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*), Bronze winged jacana (*Metopidius indicus*), Little cormorant (*Microcarbo niger*), Great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), White throated kingfisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*), Brahminy Kite (*Haliastur indus*), Pond heron (*Ardeola grayii*), Black crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Spotted dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*), Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), etc. to name a few. Sambar deer can also be spotted in the middle of the lakes, feeding on freely available grass and during summers they can be spotted in naturally formed slush ponds drenching themselves to keep cool. Rutting season for gaurs gives visitors a mind chilling experience of the gaurs vocalizing.



Bear Safari :

After the herbivore safari, visitors get a glimpse of the natural forest, before they reach the sloth bear safari. Trails of both captive and wild Asian Elephants (*Elephas maximus indicus*) movement are evident in this patch through dung, broken twigs or leaves scattered on the roads and signs of feeding from tree barks.

Bear safari is home to 62 rescued sloth bears (*Melursus ursinus*), out of which majority were previously used as performing bears by Kalandar tribals and others were rescued from human-animal conflict or found as abandoned cubs. This 20 hectare safari area is protected by a dry moat along with solar fence all around the safari and a double gate system to prevent sloth bears from escaping while vehicles enter and exit the safari.

The bears are allowed to free range within this area during the day in compatible groups. Watermelon, honey and other seasonal fruits are scattered in the field in the afternoon to encourage foraging behavior and the natural habitat is also suitable for the bears to dig the soil to feed on termites. Natural burrows have also been created by the bears, where they rest during the hot time of the day and return back to their individual holding houses for the night, where they are provided with finger millet porridge, fruits, milk and eggs in the morning and evening. There is animal housing facilities in 05 blocks namely Panchavati, Chitrakuta, Kishkinda, Dr. G.K.V Block and Jambava. The facility created in the Bear Safari is managed in collaboration with Wildlife SOS to house and maintain bears rescued from Kalandars and human-animal conflict.

Leopard Safari :

After the bear safari is the upcoming leopard safari, which is currently under construction. Bannerghatta is home to a good population of free ranging leopards (*Panthera pardus*) and highlighting these top predators is vital through display of captive leopards in this safari unit for visitors to learn about these elusive big cats.

Lion & Tiger Safari:

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

Across the field, is the last section of the safari which houses the coloured Royal Bengal Tigers. They camouflage extremely well in the long grass, bamboo breaks and create the excitement while visitors search for these endangered big cats within the safari area. They can be spotted scent marking, clawing trees, resting in water or between grass and occasionally surprise visitors with close encounters next to the safari vehicles.

In this safari white tiger can be seen in water pond, on resting platform and scent marking on the trees in the field. These leucistic big cats, are often confused to be Siberian Tigers but are very much Royal Bengal Tigers (*Panthera tigris tigris*) with low melanin pigment.

Since the safari units are accessible to free ranging wildlife, the safari closes for visitors at 5:30 pm and no safari vehicles move in this area, allowing free movement of free ranging Asian Elephants, Sloth Bear, Indian Leopard, Sambar Deer, Spotted Deer and Gaur to name a few. All captive animals in the different safari unit are monitored by their keepers for any signs of ill health and the same is reported to the veterinary team, headed by the Assistant Director of Veterinary Services.

Feeding of all carnivores is done indoors in the holding house, after the safari closes at 5:30 pm and feed is weighed and quality is checked before it is provided to all the animals. Tuesday is a starve day for all felines and canids, mimicking their natural behavior in the wild as they do not consume food on a daily basis

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

Additionally, tribals such as Jenu Kurubas and Iruligas are employed and play a vital role in ensuring safety at night, midst the movement of these free ranging animals, within the safari area of BBBP.

The safari is an educative experience for visitors to explore the wilderness of the natural forest and to learn about captive wildlife in its natural habitat, with safety and less intrusion with the hope that they are motivated to adopt green life styles to contribute their bit for nature and wildlife conservation

29 Elephant Care Centre

An area of 60Ha. supported with thick bamboo breaks and a water body called Seegekatte, intermitted with grasslands was proposed and approved in the Master Plan as “Elephant Care Centre”. Out of the 60Ha area, 49.50Ha area is enclosed with a secured railway barricade fencing with gates wherever necessary and this serves as a habitat for the captive elephants in BBP. This is in adherence to the recommendation made by the CZA. A 0.65Ha emergency Corral is constructed within the enclosure to contain and separate the elephants for medical procedures and also as a musth corral. There are 25 elephants which are housed here in the Elephant Care Center and within the area of herbivore safari, an elephant weaning center has been established.

The elephants housed here enjoy a semi-captive management system where they are cared for by their respective mahouts and kavadis in the care centre during the day and are free ranging in the National Park area in the evening, where they can feed on natural fodder, socialize with wild elephants which are free roaming in the adjoining National Park.

30 Rescue Centre

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

The Rescue Center has two wings, one each for Lions and Tigers. The lion block is called as L- block having 12 houses, each house consisting of 6 holding rooms connected to kraal of 1500 Sq m., where a total of 72 lions can be housed. Right opposite to the lion block another semicircular housing complex namely T-block of half the size of L-block has been constructed for housing tigers. There are 05 housing units in this block and each of the housing unit has 06 animal holding rooms connected to kraal of 1500 Sq.m, where a total of 30 tigers can be housed. Presently, rescued leopards, tigers & sloth bears and aged animals from zoo & safari are housed in this unit.

Rest of the center is planned to harbor different varieties of trees and plants to create natural surrounding like forest inside the center.

A Bear Rescue Centre, by using a part of the existing Bear Safari with the existing rescued animals has been established at Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru, with the collaboration of Wildlife SOS, New Delhi, for the benefit of the bears rescued from Khalandars, found stray, injured, orphaned, trapped & sick etc., (which also enables to rescue and rehabilitate more such bears). As on 31-3-2023, 62(22 male & 40 female) rescued bears, are being accommodated in this rescue centre. The maintenance costs of all these Bears are directly met by Wildlife SOS, an NGO. Tigers rescued from various circuses in Europe were accommodated at Born Free Foundation (BFF), Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bengaluru. As on 31-3-2023, a wild male rescued tiger is accommodated in this unit. The maintenance cost of this animal for the year 2022-23 is met by BFF, an NGO

31 Butterfly Park

(A Centre for Research, Training and Education)

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

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

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

Butterfly conservatory is a closed landscaped garden under polycarbonate roof and spread over 10,500sqft, having a suitable habitat for butterflies throughout the year with both host and nectar plants. As an additional source of food, diluted honey dipped in cotton is placed on artificial flowers and ripened fruits are also provided. Approximately 10 to 15 species of butterflies and moths, which are bred and reared in-house, are released in this area for visitor viewing. The conservatory is surrounded by metal mesh supported with concrete pillars and roofed with transparent polycarbonate sheets. Inside the dome, earthen pots with small holes are placed along the roof to minimize echo to minimize the disturbance to the butterflies. Appropriate temperature and humidity is maintained to support the flora and fauna, through sprinklers, water fall and air blowers. Dedicated staff also conduct guided tours for visitors to create awareness about the resident butterflies, moths, life cycle and their host plant.

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

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

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

Some of the success breeding includes that of the Southern Birdwing, Blue Mormon and Bush Brown to name a few. Through public participation, we aim to create awareness about how our survival is dependant on conservation of these ecosystem engineers.









The zoo has a modern hospital headed by an Assistant Director (Veterinary Service) and supported by veterinary officer, 1 biologist and 2 supporting staff (labours). The hospital has an operation theatre (OT), X-ray facility, in-patient facility and store unit for medicines and equipment as well as a fully equipped ambulance for animal rescues. The Veterinarians have been active in training veterinary interns to get hands on experience and impart knowledge on the skills required to work effectively as a wildlife veterinarian.

The following equipments are available in the zoo hospital :

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

The following equipments are available for restraining of animals :

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

WILD ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSTIC LAB, BANNERGHATTA - WADDL

BBP has a well equipped pathology laboratory namely Wild Animal Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (WADDL), a branch of IAH & VB headed by a scientist and lab technician. There is a post mortem room where all the carcasses of dead captive animals are subjected for postmortem and pathological investigation to determine the cause of death. After the postmortem, the carcasses are disposed by burning. A bio-medical waste disposal pit was constructed beside postmortem room to degrade and dispose medical (veterinary) wastes.

Activities in the WADD Lab

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

Mandates of the WADDL , IAH&VB, Bannerghatta Biological park

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

Hematology Unit

Urine analysis

PCR Unit

Serology Unit

Microscope Unit

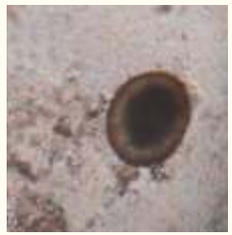
PROGRESS REPORT OF WADDL FROM APRIL 2022 to MARCH 2023

		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
1	Hematology	18	18	22	18	7	5	6	18	7	7	8	4	138
2	Blood smears	18	18	22		7	5	6	17	7	7		4	111
3	Fecal samples	18	14	11	14	36	64	100	51	17	20	43	46	434
4	Impression Smears	11	9	6	26	22	67	59	55	15	10	17	46	343
5	Immunoserology			2										2
6	Histopathology	2	5		5	3	7	8	6	4	4	6		50
7	Serum chemistry	252	252	308	252	108	196	196	70	98	98	120	56	2006
8	Skin scrapings	2						2					2	6
9	Urine analysis			4	2	2	3	2			1		2	16
10	TB & JD testing													
11	Fecal sample-AFB	8	7	6	14	16	11	16	21	11	8	16	35	169
12	Anti bioassay						2				1	2		5
13	Autopsies	11	5	5	14	16	60	56	45	12	8	16	35	283
14	Brain for Rabies													
15	FMD-Tong. Epith.													
16	Brain for BSE													
17	AI – tracheal / cloacal/Envt swabs													
18	Poisoning/ Toxicity													
19	Milk sample													
20	Nasal discharge										1			1
21	Miscelleneous/DNA /PCR/Veterolegal	7	21	33	14	17	19	14	13	8	20	14	18	**198**
		347	349	419	359	234	439	465	296	179	185	242	248	**3762**

Hymenolepis spp

Anchylostoma spp

Spirometra spp



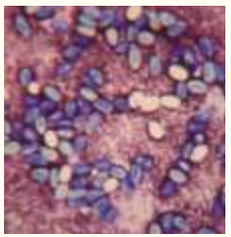
Toxocara spp ova

Capillaria spp ova

Tricuries spp ova

Pin worm eggs in tortoise

Bothridium pythonii ova



Rhabdias larvated ova

33 Free living wild animals within the park premises












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

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

Adoption, One day feeding and donations details for the year 2022-23

Sl. No	Name of the Person/Firm	Name of the animal adopted	Amount Paid
1	Sanmati Balaji, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant	43750
2	Ambaari,Bengaluru	Indian Leopard	50000
3	Harshita Srinivas, Bnagalore	Green Winged Macaw	3750
4	Pooja J, Bengaluru	Peafowl	5000
5	Smt. Susheela Devi, Bengaluru	Elephant- Mahaveer	375000
6	Ashraya Hasta Trust, Bengaluru	92 animals quaterly	302875
7	Sonpari Singh, Bengaluru	Royal Bengal Tiger Shiva	200000
8	Bengaluru Round Table 7 & Bengaluru Ladies Circle 19, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
9	Vijay Alur, Vijayapura	African Grey Parrot	3000
10	Deepa Garg, Zonasha Vista, Bengaluru	Pig Tailed Macaque	30000
11	R Deepa, Bengaluru	Budgerigar, Love bird, Cockatiel and Rat Snake	4000
12	Sharadamma, Bengaluru	Rainbow Lorikeet and Alexandrine Parakeet	6000
13	Venkatanarasimhan, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
14	Indu Mani, Bengaluru	Gharial	15000
15	Bhavana M, Bengaluru	White Peafowl (2 nos) and Common Peafowl	15000
16	Kshama Bhat,Bengaluru	Great Indian Hornbill	10000
17	S Lakshmi, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
18	Shivkumar Jayprakash Surpur, Bengaluru	Black Buck	15000
19	Vinay Kumar, Bengaluru	Budgerigar	1000
20	Narendra Kamath G, Bengaluru	Indian Leopard	50000
21	Inner Wheel Club of Bengaluru Central	Wild Dog, Gharial, Russells's Viper	48000
22	Nandish Karthik, Bengaluru	Rat Snake	1000
23	Mitradhara Foundation,Mantapa, Bengaluru	Amazon parrot	5000
24	Mitradhara Foundation,Mantapa, Bengaluru	Common Ostrich	20000
25	T N Girish Babu,Bengaluru	Indian Grey Wolf	10000
26	Shivam Singh, Kadapa	Love Bird	1000
27	Mahaveer Coral Apartment, Bengaluru	Common Ostrich	20000
28	Siya S K, Bengaluru	Love Bird	2000
29	Dr Suraj BR, Chickamagalur	Indian Cobra	3000
30	Shyam Dinesh, T.Nagar, Chennai	Indian Cobra (2 nos)	6000
31	Harshitha Tapse, Hospet	Budgerigar	1000
32	Satya Prakash, Bengaluru	Asiatic Black Bear	25000
33	Harika Pulumati, Bengaluru	Asiatic Black Bear	25000
34	Aaryan Adarsh, Bengaluru	Thamin Deer	15000
35	Animal Lover ® Ravikrishnan),Bengaluru	Black Headed Ibis	25000
36	AMC Institutions, AMC campus, Bannerghatta Road, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
37	AMC Institutions, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
38	AMC Institutions, Bengaluru	Indian Rock Python	5000
39	AMC Institutions, Bengaluru	Indian Leopard & Budgerigar	51000
40	Tejaswini B U, Jagalur Taluk	Eclectus Parrot	3000
41	Anupama Parthasarathy, Bengaluru	Lion Sher-yar	100000
42	Sunitha M, Bengaluru	Common Peafowl	5000

Sl. No	Name of the Person/Firm	Name of the animal adopted	Amount Paid
43	Wisdomleaf Technologies Private Limited	Zebra Kabini	75000
44	Vishal Kumar Thottinti, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
45	Aradya Vishwas Kamath, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
46	Aishwarya Uday, Bengaluru	Budgerigar	1000
47	Orchids International School, BTM Layout	Tiger	116794
48	Fayaz Pasha, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
49	Divya Dixit, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
50	Sanmati Balaji,Bengaluru	Asian Elephant	75000
51	Ananya Shaik , Bengaluru	King Cobra and Indian Cobra	10000
52	Rohini Gangaputra, Germany	Indian Cobra	3000
53	Ashok Reddy, Jigani	King Cobra	5000
54	Pankaja S M, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
55	S H Nagesh, Ujjini, Vijaynagar district	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
56	Kumbhari Udaya Kishore, Bengaluru	Gharial & Great Indian Hornbill	25000
57	Tarun, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
58	Bharath M, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
59	Sachin Purohit, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
60	M/S Schneider Electric IT Business (I) Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru	Alexandrine Parakeet	3000
61	Atanu Maji, West Bengal	Malabar Giant Squirrel	20000
62	Pendyala Satish Kumar, Hyderabad	Love Birds	1000
63	Aluri Avyan Vayu,Hyderabad	Indian Roof Turtle	3000
64	Rahul V Sankrithya, Bengaluru	Amazon Parrot	5000
65	Tarun , Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
66	Meghana M S, Tumkur	Common Rat Snake	1000
67	Navya Rajesh, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	10000
68	Sri Krishna, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	5000
69	Sandip Mannagudda Chandrahas,Bengaluru	Budgerigar	1000
70	Anil Krishnappa, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
71	Smt. K Shobha & Family, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
72	Smt.Betamma, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
73	Pallavi Jagannatha,Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
74	S V Nagalakshmi, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
75	N Seshadri, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer & Blue Crowned Pigeon	25000
76	Jayalaxmi Pujar, Arakere	Love Bird	1000
77	Aneerudh R, Tamil Nadu	Red Crowned Roof Turtle	3000
78	Adhidhee R, Tamil Nadu	Indian Cobra	3000
79	K Shravani Naidu, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
80	Sanmati Balaji, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant	75000
81	Surana College NCC, Bengaluru	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
82	Puneeth Kumar A, Bengaluru	Rat Snake	1000
83	Ananya Vishwesh, Ooty	Great Indian Hornbill	5000
84	Ramachandra M, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
85	Maneesh R Jamadhagni, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
86	Madhusudhan, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
87	Maruthi Sridhar, Bengaluru	Love Bird	1000
88	Biozeen Bengaluru, Tumkur	Indian Leopard	50000
89	H N Nagalakshmi, Bengaluru	Great Indian Hornbill	10000
90	P G Lakshmi Devi, Andra Pradesh	Indian Cobra	3000
91	R Hari Haran, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake (3 nos)	3000
92	Shivam Dwivedi, Delhi	Common Rat Snake	1000
93	Mahendra Homes Private Limited, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant Gowri	300000
94	R Hari Haran, Bengaluru	Wild Dog	30000
95	H Vasanthi, Bengaluru	Lion Tailed Macaque	30000
96	Thyagraj Gowda, Bengaluru	Rat Snake	1000
97	Forgepro India Private Limited, Bengaluru	Royal Bengal Tiger Mithun	200000
98	Raghunathan Parthasarathy, Bengaluru	Spectacled Langur Aparna	30000
99	Ganesh K S, Bengaluru	Royal Bengal Tiger	200000
100	Anjali Harikrishnan, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
101	K P Lava Kumar, Bengaluru	Indian Peafowl	5000
102	Gayathri M H, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
103	H M Karthik, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
104	Nagarjun G D, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
105	R V Aroon Prasaad, Chennai	Indian Leopard Saanvi	50000
106	Wisdomleaf Technologies Private Limited	Lion Sher-yar	100000
107	Nakshatra Pulya, Chennai	Rhesus Macaque	10000
108	Arun Kumar N, Kolar District	Indian Cobra	6000
109	Richa Vasanth Shetty, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
110	Sandesh C,Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
111	Nakshalina.L, Bengaluru	Indian Peafowl	5000
112	Anil Kumar C H, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
113	Sanmati Balaji, Bengaluru	Asian Elephant	75000
114	Narasimha Datta N,, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
115	Sri N R Ramesh, Bengaluru	Lion Kunal	100000
116	Hithesh Bhat K, Jayanagar	Great Indian Hornbill	10000
117	Mr. Gopal & Mrs. Kunjeleima Singha	Great Indian Hornbill	10000
118	Anand G, Bengaluru	Budgerigar	1000
119	Kirloskar Toyota Textile Machinery Private Limited, Jigani	Asian Elephant, Royal Bengal Tiger, Hippopotamus, Zebra (2nos), Leopard, Golden Jackal, Spot billed Pelican, MalabarGiant Squirrel, Scarlet Macaw, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Crested Porcupine, Night Heron, Budgerigar, Rhea, Ostrich & Emu	1000000
120	Bhagyashree Pancholy, Udaipur	Indian Leopard	50000
121	Nihaika Naveen, Hoskote	Cockatiel	1000
122	Mohan S A,Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
123	Shalini S R, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
124	Krishi Kaashvi Mohan, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
125	Sudhakar Veerappa, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
126	Lakshmana V, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
127	Kiran Narayana, Bengaluru	Indian Peafowl	5000
128	Dr. Lakshmi Ananth, Benglauru	Spotted Deer, Common Peafowl	

Sl. No	Name of the Person/Firm	Name of the animal adopted	Amount Paid
		(2 nos), King Cobra (2 nos) , Rose Ring Parakeet (2 nos), Star Tortoise, Red Eared Slider, Rainbow Lorikeet and Cockatiel	51000
129	Sri Ajay R, Bengaluru	Tiger	200000
130	Naveen L M, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
131	Vrinda MR, Bengaluru	Gharial	15000
132	Tarun MR,Bengaluru	Malabar Giant Squirrel	20000
133	Vaibhav Srinivas Pai, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
134	Madhu Vasudevan, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
135	Viharika Srujana Dintakurthi, Secunderabad	Common Rat Snake	1000
136	Vilok Ranjan Dintakurthi, Secunderabad	Common Rat Snake	1000
137	N S Shreyas, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
138	M S Sudhindra, Bengaluru	King Cobra & Indian Peafowl	10000
139	G Megha Shree	Budgerigar	1000
140	Rashmi J, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
141	Nithish Rajath Kumbana, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
142	Consilio India Private Ltd. Bengaluru	Asian Elephant, Zebra, Royal Bengal Tiger, Lion (3 months)	621059
143	Rahul V Sankrithya, Bengaluru	Thamin Deer	15000
144	Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
145	Madhu Raddi, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
146	Anjana, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
147	Lakkimsetty Bala Subramanyam, Kakinada	Love Birds	1000
148	Santhosh Kumara C M, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
149	Sukanya Sreedhar, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafowl	5000
150	Divya, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafowl	5000
151	Prasad Acharya, Udupi	Love Birds	1000
152	Darshitha Y, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
153	Divyashree Arunkumar, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
154	Udaya A K, Bengaluru	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
155	Vaibhav, Mussoorie Javan	Sparrow	1000
156	B. Sekar, Madurai	Russels Viper	3000
157	Tanisha, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
158	Chethan Siddalingaiah, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
159	Ravichandran Dandappanavar, Hubli	White-throated Munia	1000
160	Shriya M, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
161	Shalini Bhaskar, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
162	Indranil Roy Chowdhury, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
163	Bahubali Sankannavar, Bengaluru	Rhesus Macaque	10000
164	Varadarajan and Padmini Rajan, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
165	Ganesh N, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
166	Shashikala M, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
167	Ambikaishwarya k, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
168	Omkar Pange, Mumbai	Common Rat Snake	1000
169	Manish J R, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
170	Nikola Enterprises, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
171	Sreekanta Datta, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
172	Jayaraman S, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
173	Sanjay kumar K, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
174	Vanaja TR, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
175	Vinaykumar AR, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
176	Prapul L Gowda, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
177	Pavitra, Mysuru	Indian Cobra	3000
178	Dhanyatha Hemanth, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
179	Pranamya S N, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
180	Rashmi N, Bengaluru	Four-horned Antelope	10000
181	Mallikarjun Shivanna Chalikar, Kalburgi	Love Birds	2000
182	Abhishek Kheterpal, Gurgaon	Rhesus Macaque	10000
183	Abhishek Kheterpal, Gurgaon	Indian Cobra	3000
184	Sukanya Harsha, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
185	Nagendra T R, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
186	Shwetha C, Kollegala	White/Common Peafowl	5000
187	Swathi Bharadwaj R, Bengaluru	Red-eared Slider	3000
188	Venu S, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
189	Mounika Mahalakshmi, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
190	Brahmananda G B	King Cobra	5000
191	Nisheeth Srivastava, Gurgaon	Indian Cobra	3000
192	Dakshayini, Bengaluru	Elephant	300000
193	Jayanth R, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
194	Harshith, Bengaluru	Palm Cockatoo	10000
195	Sunil Thammanchery, Bengaluru	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
196	Aruna J, Bengaluru	Peacock-white / Common Peafowl, Indian Black Turtle, Lovebird, Common Rat Snake	10000
197	Vibha SC, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
198	Vilas H Vyas, Vijayapura	African Grey Parrot	3000
199	Venkatalakshmi, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
200	Karthik Kumar, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
201	Jayanth. C, Bengaluru	White/Common Peafowl	5000
202	Harshitha, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
203	Vasanth Kumar Thimmanahalli, Javagal	Love Birds	1000
204	Sneha Bhat, Yellapur	Amazon Parrot	5000
205	Sudeep Raj, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
206	Diya Kavya, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
207	Rima Shetty, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
208	Harini V, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
209	Srilatha, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
210	Savitha S, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
211	A.P. Athira Kanmani, Chennai	Cockatiel	1000
212	Kathyayini J S, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
213	Vijayalakshmi kushi, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
214	Pradeep Kumar Lokesh, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000

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215	Naga Aadya G, Bengaluru	Thamin Deer	15000
216	Yogesh P, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
217	Hari Prasad Narayanaswamy, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
218	Sandhya Arun, Bengaluru	Indian Roof Turtle	3000
219	Lakshmi Ravi, Bengaluru	Sun Conure	3000
220	Mahesh J, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
221	Prabhat ranjan kumar, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
222	Subramanya A Iyer, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
223	Yogesh P, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
224	Channaveerappa, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
225	Nandini G, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
226	Ashwini H A, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
227	Anvi Ram R, Bengaluru	White/Common Peafowl	5000
228	Meghana PS, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
229	Nipun Sharath Kashyap, Bengaluru	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
230	Jyothi Rakesh, Channagiri	Love Birds	1000
231	Prathima, Bengaluru	Indian Rock Python	5000
232	Rachana, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
233	Jeevan Kumar R K, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
234	Divyashree C K, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
235	Sukanya Sreedhar, Bengaluru	Rose-ringed Parakeet	3000
236	Chethan Krishna MS, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
237	Jeevan Kumar R K, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
238	Arpitha N, Bengaluru	Lovebird	1000
239	Hemanth U, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake	1000
240	Rakshith N, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
241	Lakshmi A, Bengaluru	White/Common Peafow	5000
242	Lakshmi A, Bengaluru	Spotted Deer	15000
243	Ramyesh B, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
244	Jaganath Gajapathy, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
245	Lavanya Rajanna, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
246	Mahendra Vawhal, Athani	Cockatiel	1000
247	A Manjushree Balaraj Reddy, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
248	Jeevitha ML, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
249	Nithin Mahalingaiah, Bengaluru	King Cobra, Indian Roof Turtle, Cockatiel	9000
250	Akriti Singh, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
251	Akshay, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
252	Deepak Bylappa, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise, Budgerigars, Love Birds	8000
253	Chethan kumar, Tumakuru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
254	Yogesh P, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
255	Suhas BK, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
256	Mohammed Kaleemulla, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
257	Suraj P, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
258	Pradeep Kumar Lokesh, Bengaluru	Indian Leopard	50000
259	Dilipkumar N L, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
260	Tusheet, Bengaluru	Russells Viper	3000
261	Tusheet, Bengaluru	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	3000
262	Megan Mirnalini Sundaram R, Tiruneli	Red Crowned Roof Turtle	3000
263	Deepak Kumar B C, Bengaluru	White/common Peafowl	5000
264	Rahul S Reddy, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
265	Shivaprasad C Churchihal, Challakere	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
266	Rajashekar N, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
267	Shreyas K Gupta, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
268	Charan M D Á ºžoss Abhimani, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
269	Purushotham AS, Bengaluru	Budgerigars, Cockatiel, Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman, Love Birds	4000
270	Bhargav Karanam, Hyderabad	Hog Deer	15000
271	Ajay Kumar G, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
272	Smitha P, Bengaluru	African Grey Parrot	3000
273	Sheethal K, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
274	Sunil Kumar B S, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
275	Manoj Kumar S, Bengaluru	Sun Conure	3000
276	Prithvi Phaneendra, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	9000
277	Vishal P, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
278	Prajwal S, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
279	Harshitha Sharma, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
280	Baargavi S, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
281	Senthil Manoharan N, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/Dhaman	1000
282	Lakshmi Govind Bhat, Bengaluru	King Cobra, Star Tortoise, Tricarinate Hill Turtle	11000
283	Sowmya Kesulappa Gari, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
284	Snigdha Gopinath, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
285	Tejas Krishnamurthy, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
286	Ramananda S, Heddaripura	Indian Cobra	3000
287	Ruhi Mehta, Gujarat	Indian Leopard	50000
288	Sunita N, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
289	Meghana A S, Tumkur	Love Birds	1000
290	Divya V, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/Dhaman	1000
291	Mamatha Nag R N, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
292	Mamatha Nag R N, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
293	Sindhu NS, Bengaluru	Eclectus Parrot	3000
294	T R Gopinath, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
295	Thriven Kumar, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/Dhaman	1000
296	Backpackers, Bengaluru	White/Common Peafow	5000
297	Rakshith R, Bengaluru	Jungle Cat	10000
298	Rohit Kumar, Ranchi	King Cobra	5000
299	Mala, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
300	Gopal Raju, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
301	Sharath TG, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
302	Amith HR, Hosadurga	Cockatiel	1000
303	Subha Paragiri, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
304	Kshithija N, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
305	Bala Subramanian, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
306	Nageshwar, Tumkur	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
307	Bhavana Kulkarni, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
308	Bhavana Kulkarni, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000

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309	Kumari D, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
310	Raghavendra M, Bengaluru	Monitor Lizard	5000
311	Elsa Sunny, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
312	Umme huma, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
313	Nagasimha M R, Mysuru	Common Rat Snake/ Dhaman	1000
314	Rashmi, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
315	Meghana, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
316	Huluga, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
317	Narayanamma P (Cogni Ethos), Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
318	Jayanth Kshatriya, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
319	Jayanth Kshatriya, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
320	Punith Rajkumar, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
321	Manoj Gowda D, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
322	Krishna chetan, Bengaluru	Indian Rock Python	5000
323	Monica KM, South Coorg	Indian Cobra	3000
324	Nanda Kumar c, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
325	Vivek & Sahana, Bengaluru	Indian Crested Porcupine	5000
326	Liyansh s/o Rudresh BR & Shilpa S	Rainbow Lorikeet	3000
327	Sunil Singh,Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
328	Amogh Randhish, Bengaluru	Indian Grey Wolf	7500
329	Nirmala, Chamarajpet	King Cobra	5000
330	Dr V V N Prabhakara Rao, Andra Prdesh	Indian Cobra	3000
331	Chetan Diwanji, Chamarajpet	Cockatiel	1000
332	Balasubramanya M C, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafow	5000
333	Pooja MS Pectacled	Caiman	15000
334	Prashant , Bengaluru	African Grey Parrot	3000
335	Chandini, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
336	Pramod Karanth, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
337	Somashekar A C, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
338	Naganjana, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
339	Bimal Mampatta, Bengaluru	Nilgai	20000
340	Satish Reddy, Meadows Ct	Indian Cobra, White / Common Peafowl	11000
341	Siya S K, Bengaluru	Love Birds	2000
342	T S Raghavan, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
343	Nilip Dutta, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafow	5000
344	Dr. Nanditha M, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
345	Sampath Kumar G, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman, Love Birds, Budgerigars	3000
346	Shivananda H P, Bengaluru	Eclectus Parrot	3000
347	Ushadevi V Seema V, Tavarekere	Rhesus Macaque	10000
348	Seema V, Tavarekere	Love Birds	1000
349	Sandeep Jayarama, Bengaluru	Asiatic Elephant, Common Ostrich	320000
350	Ashwini, Bengaluru	Love Birds, Budgerigars, Cockatiel	3000
351	Vinay C, Bengaluru	Sambar	15000
352	Divya Dixit, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
353	Saurabh Seth, Bengaluru	Lesser Whistling Teal	3000
354	Nikita K, New Delhi	Indian Flapshell Turtle	3000
355	Pooja BC, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
356	Raghavendra Gundachar, Bangalore	King Cobra	5000
357	Vyasaraj Raghavendra, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
358	Annaiah N, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
359	Srinitha Halike, Bengaluru	Common Ostrich, Yellow Golden Pheasant	25000
360	Vasu Chowdappa, Bengaluru	King Cobra, Indian Cobra	8000
361	Sachin R Purohit, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
362	Kaushik C Rajashekar, Tumkur	Indian Cobra	3000
363	Rahul Sankrithya, Bengaluru	Amazon Parrot	5000
364	Ankit Kumar Pathak, Raisen, MP	Red Lory, Amazon Parrot, African Grey Parrot, Love Birds, Cockatiel	13000
365	Pushpa Malekar, Bengaluru	Indian Leopard	12500
366	Ambika Raju, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
367	Ganesh Y M, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
368	Prashanth Narasimha, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000
369	Pranav A Sogi, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
370	Medha B N, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000
371	Sri , Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
372	Shred Raksha V, Bengaluru	Black Crowned Crane	5000
373	Dr HARSHINI K G, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
374	Vijendra Jain, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
375	Adnan Mohammed Ahmed Khan, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000
376	Abhishek Kheterpal, Gurgaon	Indian Cobra	3000
377	Madhusudan R, Bengaluru	Common Palm Civet	10000
378	Suhasini G, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
379	Srinivas Vasireddy, Telangana	Budgerigars	1000
380	Rajath S, Kolar	Cockatiel	4000
381	Rajath S, Kolar	Rainbow Lorikeet	4000
382	Kamal mukherjee, Bengaluru	Blue and Yellow Macaw	15000
383	Nandakumar C, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
384	Shraddha Thadi, Bengaluru	King Cobra, Indian Rock Python, Love Birds, Cockatiel, African Grey Parrot	15000
385	Tansa Sana Sandhya Samuel Abiven Chennu, France	Black Buck	15000
386	Ankit Singh, Bengaluru	Star Tortoise	3000
387	T Ripunjaya Reddy, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
388	T Ripunjaya Reddy, Bengaluru	King Cobra	5000
389	Niharika, Bengaluru	Budgerigars	1000
390	Niharika, Bengaluru	Cockatiel	1000
391	Ranjitha, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
392	Chaitra, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
393	Chaitra, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafowl	5000
394	Srinivas Erachari, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
395	Kalpana Madhuri M, Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000
396	K V Naga Bharathi, Bengaluru	White / Common Peafowl	5000
397	Sandeep Vageeshwara, Bengaluru	Indian Flapshell Turtle	3000
398	Sanjay V R, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
399	Rakshith HN, Chikmagaluru	Love Birds	1000

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400	Rakshith HN, Chikmagaluru	Cockatiel	1000
401	Department of Mathematics, Hosur	Star Tortoise	3000
402	Pooja Shahani, Bengaluru	Red Lory	3000
403	Vivek, Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
404	Palash Pandit, Mandsaur, MP	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000
405	Palash Pandit, Mandsaur, MP	Cockatiel	1000
406	Apoorva Srinivas, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
407	Shruthi Raj, Bengaluru	Tricarinate Hill Turtle	3000
408	Yashaswini R, Bengaluru	Love Birds	1000
409	Ashwin B U, , Bengaluru	Indian Cobra	3000
410	PavanTeja, Andhra Pradesh	Cockatiel	1000
411	Varsha Venugopalan, , Bengaluru	Indian Grey Wolf	30000
412	Abhishek Kheterpal, Gurgaon	King Cobra, Rhesus Macaque	15000
413	Naveen V, , Bengaluru	Common Rat Snake / Dhaman	1000








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