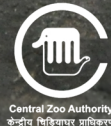




SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22



World Association
of Zoos and Aquariums

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Dear Readers,

The year 2021-22 was spent under the shadow of global pandemic. The visitor flow and associated revenue was shrunk to almost 50% of pre-covid times. The revenue collected from zoo visitors, generous support of donors and timely budgetary assistance from Karnataka State Forest Department for upkeep of rescued wild animals helped us to continue welfare of zoo animals and visitors.

Though the time was not normal, but the achievements during this time were outstanding and long lasting. During this year, we could complete the construction of housing facility for bachelor group of Gorilla, Orangutans, Lion Tailed Macaque and Underpass connecting zoo with parking area. It is worth mentioning here that, when our zoo revenue was adversely affected due to COVID, the Infosys Foundation sponsored the construction of Gorilla facility involving investment of Rs. 2.2 Crore, BNRPM sponsored Orangutan House Construction involving investment of Rs. 70 Lakh. The Central Zoo Authority extended financial assistance of Rs. 30 lakh towards construction of Lion Tailed Macaque Facility. As far as maintenance works are concerned, only those works which were emergent in nature were taken up. An appeal by Sri Darshan Toogudeepa, a leading actor of Kannada Film Industry to public to adopt zoo animals and support zoos of Karnataka helped zoo to get about Rs. 2.5 Crore from animal adoption.

This period also witnessed the arrival of Orangutan's at Mysuru Zoo after a gap of almost about 50 years, Gorillas from Germany (we had lost our last Gorilla in the year 2014 due to old age). Another feather in cap is we sending 2 Giraffe to Singapore Zoological Garden, it is first of its kind by any zoo in our country.

Gorilla facility and Gorilla's were virtually dedicated for public viewing by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri Basavaraj Bommai in the august presence of founder of the Infosys Foundation, Zoo Authority of Karnataka and District Administration. Orangutan Facility was dedicated to public viewing by Ms. Tripti Patra Ghosh, Chairman Bank Note Paper Mill India, Mysuru in the presence of Sri L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman - Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B. P. IFS, Member Secretary -ZAK, Sri K.G.Viswanathan Managing Director- BNPM and Directors and officials of BNPM. Underpass connecting zoo with vehicle parking area was dedicated for public use by the Hon'ble District In-charge Minister Sri S T Somashekhar. Hon'ble MP Sri. Pratap Simha, Hon'ble MLA Sri. S A Ramdas. Sri L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman - Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B. P. IFS, Member Secretary -ZAK, Hon'ble Mayor Smt. Sunanda Palanetra, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Sri. Gokul Govardhan members and others graced the occasion with their esteemed presence.

During this year also we continued our conservation education efforts through virtual and in person modes. Youth Club was organised through virtual mode and many other activities, including zoo outreach activities, were organised through in person mode.

Mysuru Zoo sincerely fulfilled its sister zoo responsibility towards other zoos of Karnataka in providing technical support in upgradation veterinary facility, animal housing and also in sparing zoo animals apart from capacity building of animal keepers.

We sincerely express our gratitude to the Central Zoo Authority, the MoEF&CC, the DGFT, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Govt of India, WCCB Chennai, Quarantine Authorities at Bengaluru Airport for their kind support and cooperation.

We also extend sincere gratitude to the Karnataka State Government, Karnataka State Forest Department, Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sister Zoos of Karnataka, District Administration and Police of Mysore, CHESCOM, Municipal Corporation, Mysore, Health Department, Mysore, Animal Husbandry Department of Mysore for their concern and support for Mysore Zoo.

The continuous and unconditional support, guidance and motivation of our beloved Member Secretary Sri Ravi B P IFS, APCCF is major driving force behind all the good work we are able to do. We express our heartfelt gratitude to Sir!

We thank all our esteemed zoo visitors for their continued support and patronage to Mysore Zoo.

Zoo management is all about team work. I must say we have amazing team members and all are committed to their duty. I personally thank profusely each one of them.

Thank you all!

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



Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, popularly known as '**Mysuru Zoo**', is one of the oldest zoos of the country. His Highness, the erstwhile Ruler of Mysuru, Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, established it in the year 1892. In 1909, the Palace Zoo was named as Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens to commemorate the illustrious founder. It was started with an area of 10.9 Acres; another 6.22 acres were added to the zoo in 1907. Subsequently the zoo had extended to 45 acres. As on today Mysuru Zoo is spread over 157.02 acre including 77.02 acres of Karanji Lake.

Our Maharajas took keen interest in zoo management, Mr. A.C. Hughes, from South Wales, was the zoo's first superintendent. He served as the superintendent from 1892 to 1924, along with Sir Mirza Ismail and G.H. Krumbiegel who worked towards updating the zoo with modern and natural enclosures.

Post-Independence, the administrative control of the zoo was transferred from Palace to Parks and Gardens Department during 1948. In the year 1972, administrative control was transferred to Forest Department from the Parks and Gardens department. During 1979, the State Government decided to create an autonomous body to run the zoo, i.e., Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK). During

2002, ZAK was expanded to manage 8 zoos, which were under the control of Forest Department.

Initially, it was a menagerie for animals received by Maharaja's of Mysore as a gift from various parts of the country. It also served as an "Orphanage" for rearing abandoned wild animals such as the calves of elephant and gaur, cubs of tiger and leopard and other wild animals rescued from nearby forest areas. It is renowned for housing exotic animals along with native species. It housed exotic animals like Gorilla, Chimpanzee, Orangutan, Black Rhino, White Rhino, African Elephant, Penguin, Red Kangaroo, Lemur, Giraffe, Zebra, Sun Bear, Polar Bear, Baboons, Binturong, Secretary Bird, California Sea Lion, Wild Beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emu, Rhea, Ostrich, Macaws, Pheasants apart from majority of animals from Indian subcontinent. For the first time in Indian History, all three species of large apes i.e., Gorilla, Orangutan and Chimpanzee were acquired and housed at Mysore Zoo. Many of these exotics even bred well at zoo. To name few species that bred successfully here are Zebra, Chimpanzee, Hippopotamus, African Black Rhino, African Elephant, Wild beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emus, Ostrich, Giraffe, Kangaroos and other animals and several birds. This trend continues even today. In native species also the housing and breeding of animals has been very good. It has the distinction of first Indian Zoo to breed Asiatic Elephants in captivity. First Asiatic elephant was born in zoo in the year 1967, first Giraffe calf was born in late 60's. Almost all native species including Tiger, Lion, Leopard, Wolf, Dholes, Hyena, Sloth Bears, Gaurs, Indian Rhino, Deer's, Several Birds, and reptiles have bred in Mysuru Zoo and continues to breed.

However, there is reduction in number of species over years, especially in exotic species, post 2008 when Central Zoo Authority came up with a rule allowing Indian Zoos to house only 10% exotics. To ensure adherence to this rule, in last 13 years, around 22 exotic species have been phased out. During last quarter of last financial year, the Central Zoo Authority increased this limit of exotics to 25%. In order to not to lose existing exotic species, the animal collection plan of the Zoo has been revised, where in number of native species have been increased and special thing is that otherwise not accounted/lesser-known species like amphibians and insects have also been included in the collection plan and proposal is submitted to the Central Zoo Authority and waiting for the approval of the Central Zoo Authority. Since earlier times of zoo, sincere efforts were made to ensure animal welfare. The tiger house built during Maharaja's time remains relevant even today with some addition of outdoor exhibit and day kraal facilities. With improvement in understanding about animal's requirements and exposure to better practices there has been continuous improvement in housing and other husbandry practices.

Along with zoo animals, the welfare of zoo staff and zoo visitors has also evolved with time. All staff are paid as per Government norms along with additional benefits like free uniform, subsidized working lunch, gratuity, health insurance, accident insurance, improved bio-security measures, training and exposure visits to other zoo's etc. Visitors have facilities like online booking system, battery operated vehicles on payment basis, improved signage's, free potable water, toll free toilets, rain shelters, accident insurance, first aid unit at zoo premises, education officer and volunteer zoo educators to guide and assist visitors, restaurant, souvenir shops, library, child-care unit exclusively for mothers with young babies, benches, food court to have home food, luggage room and wheel chair etc. People also have an opportunity to express their concern towards Mysuru Zoo and its animals by adopting animals of their choice by donating fixed amount. This Adoption Program has been quite popular and every year, the number of people adopting animals is also increasing. To facilitate hassle free adoption and donations, an app named Zoos of Karnataka has been launched. Through this mobile app one can easily adopt and donate to any of the 9 zoos under Zoo Authority of Karnataka. This App is brainchild of our Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka. Adopters get instant receipt, certificate and zoo passes over their email. It's been quite useful during COVID restrictions time and even after lockdown period. Last year we could get around Rs. 2.5 crore from animal adoptions and donations.

Zoo has moved from initial days of entertainment purpose to promotion of conservation education, conservation breeding, rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals and research which benefits wild animals and of use to field officers.

Zoo conducts series of conservation education programs throughout the year. These programs include, Zoo Youth Club, Summer Camps, Conservation Speeches, Celebration of Days and events of national and international importance pertaining to wildlife, Awareness creation training programs for zoo personnel and field officers of Forest Department, attachment and internship programs for Veterinary and Forestry Graduates and Volunteers apart from other out-reach programs.

Zoo is breeding many endangered species and has established Conservation Breeding Centre for Gaur, Grey Wolf, Dholes and Lion Tailed Macaque and there is a proposal to have conservation breeding center for Nilgiri Langur, Malabar Giant Squirrel and Grey Jungle Fowl in coming years.

Zoo has also established Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for wild animals in distress (conflict animals, injured, orphans etc.) at Kurghalli over 113 acres of land. It

houses species like tigers, leopards, elephant and other species.

Zoo has done a pioneering work in solid waste management, plastic control and rainwater harvesting. Animal dung is used for biogas production and fibrous dung and leftover fodder waste is converted into Vermicompost and is even sold to nearby farmers and nurseries. In order to reduce plastic usage, at the entrance of zoo, visitors are requested to transfer their eatables into food grade paper covers which are provided free of cost. The annual consumption of water by zoo is 24 Crore liters and through rainwater harvesting we are saving 79 Crore liters. Karanji Lake, which is adjacent to zoo, has been transferred to Zoo Management from Minor Irrigation for better management. This lake is being managed scientifically by involving stakeholders and domain experts. There are three rainwater harvesting ponds inside zoo premises and surplus water from adjacent Karanji Lake reaches these ponds through stone pitched flood water drains and animal moats.

Over the time, the interaction and cooperation amongst Zoos of Karnataka has increased a lot. Mysuru Zoo is helping other upcoming zoos of Karnataka in terms of knowledge and experience sharing, financial assistance, donation of animal and assistance in animals housing and veterinary care.

Another unique feature of the zoo is the financial self-sustenance. Mysuru Zoo is self-sustaining since the year 2002, thanks to our visitors and State Government, which allows retention of revenue in Zoo Authority of Karnataka and reuse of the same for zoo activities. However, closure of zoo to visitors and likely effect of COVID 19 did affect our revenues, thanks to kind support of donors, the Karnataka State Government and Central Zoo Authority we could sail through the difficult period smoothly.





3

Vision

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

4

Mission

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

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

5

Objective

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

Basic Information About the Zoo

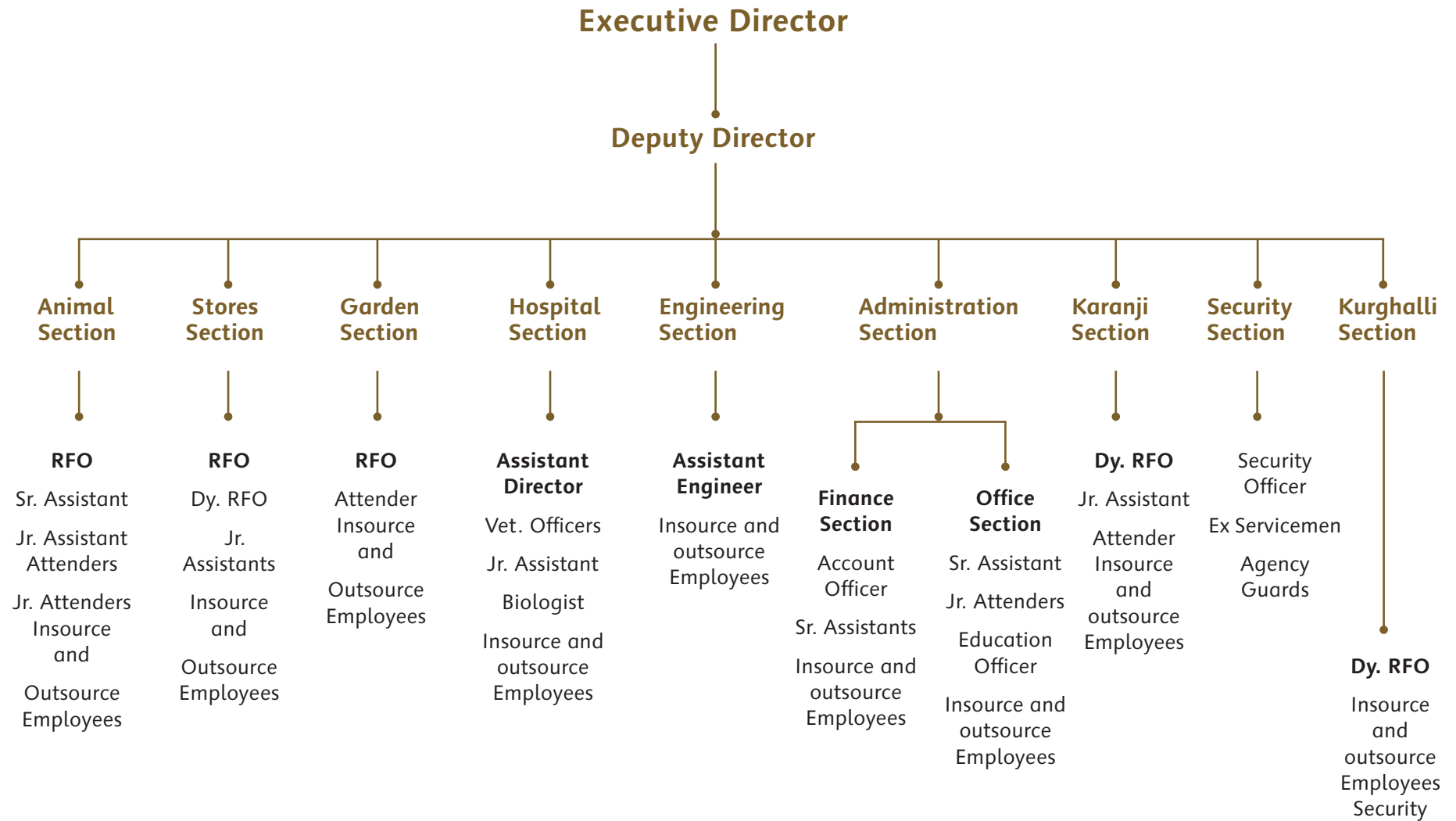
Name of the Zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens
Year of Establishment	1892
Address of the zoo	Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens Indira Nagar, Ittigegudu, Mysuru, Karnataka-570010.
State	Karnataka
Telephone Number	0821-2440752, 0821-2520302
E-mail address	zoomysore@gmail.com
Website	www.mysuruzoo.info
Distance from Nearest	Airport: 10 km Railway station: 3.1km Bus stop: 15 m
CZA Recognition Valid up to	28 th February 2025
Category of zoo	Large
Area (in Hectares)	Zoo- 63 ha Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre -45 ha
Number of Visitors (Financial Year 2021-22)	Adult: 9,84,918 Children:1,43,313 Students:3354 Total Visitors: 11,34,363
Visitors' Facilities Available in zoo	Online ticket booking, Battery Operated Vehicles, Wheelchair, Child Care Unit, Free Potable Water, Toll Free Toilets, Rain Shelters, Benches, First Aid Unit, Food court, Restaurant, Souvenir Shops, Library, Signage Boards, Parking Facility, App Based Donation, Animal Adoption and E-ticket booking.
Weekly closure of the zoo	Tuesday

Management Personal of the Zoo

Name with designation of the Officer in-charge	Ajit M Kulkarni IFS Deputy Conservator of Forests and Executive Director
Deputy Director	K.N Rangaswamy ACF
Assistant Director	Dr. J.L Srinivasa

Owner/Operator of the Zoo

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



8.1 Officers / Officials working in Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore during the year 2021-22

Sl.No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director	1	Ajit Kulkarni, IFS
2.	Assistant Conservator of Forests & Deputy Director	1	K.N. Rangaswamy
3.	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1	Dr.J.L. Srinivasa
4.	Assistant Engineer	1	S.L Balachandar
5.	Veterinary Officers	2	Dr. K.V. Madan, Dr. Prashanth M. K
6.	Audit Officer	1	R.H Ramesh
7.	Range Forest Officer	2	M.T. Ramachandrappa
8.	Deputy Range Forest Officer	2	Kishore N, Manjunath P.O.

8.2 Permanent staff of Zoo Authority of Karnataka Employees

Sl No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
Animal Section			
1.	Senior Assistant	1	M.G. Udayakumar
2.	Junior Assistant	1	K.R. Uthappa, Krishna Gowda R. K
3.	Attender	3	M. Chikkanna, Kalaiah, M. Krishna
4.	Junior Attender	4	Pandyan, Narasamma, Puttaswamy, Naganna
Finance Section			
1.	Senior Assistant	1	B.I. Kalpana
2.	Junior Attender	1	T. Srinivasa
General Section			
1.	Senior Assistant	1	C.R. Rajegowda
2.	Junior Attender	1	P. Manjula

Sl No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
Hospital Section			
1.	Junior Assistant	1	H. Shivananju
General Section			
1.	Junior Assistant	1	M. Sharada
2.	Attender	2	C. Shankara, Venkatamma
3.	Junior Attender	4	Channaiah Ankaiah, Channaiah Mahalingaiah, Pattamma, Puttadevamma
Karanji and Kurgahalli Section			
1.	Junior Assistant	1	C. S. Annegowda
2.	Attender	1	Chamarajus
3.	Junior Attender	2	H. Mahadeva, Manjunatha

8.3 Insource Employees

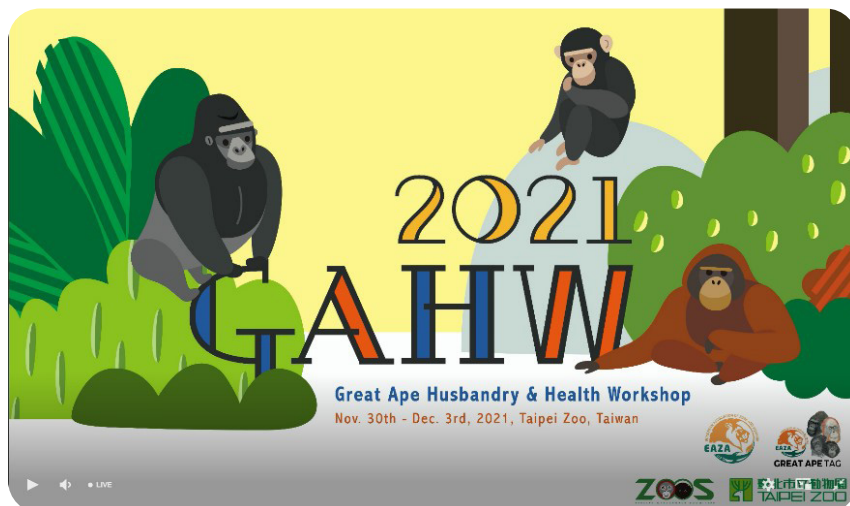
SL. No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Animal Section	29	M.T. Ramesh, S. Rajashekara, S. Girish, V Swamy, T S Ravikumar, C. Madhusudhan, N. Srinivasa, K. Manjunatha, S. Pradeep, Prema Kumari, Essak, N. Shambhulinga, Lingaraju S, Siddiqui Shareef, Cheluvvaraju, Anil Kumar, B. B. Chandra, S. Vinod Kumar, Sanjeevan, Ravi K, V S Shivaswamy, M N Vijay Kumar, M V Muralidhar, Chikkaboraiiah, Srikantamurthy, Subbegowda H, Sannanaika, Shekar J, D Sathish
2.	Garden Section	22	Tulasamma, Santhosh, Mukunda, Nagamma, Suresh H S, Parvathamma, Meenakshi, Shivashankara, M V Shakuthala, Yathish V, Yengamma, Rangamma, R. Siddaraju, Saraswathi, N Kumar, Shrinivas R, Nagesharadhya, K Swamy, J. Varaju, Vasantha, S Chethan
3.	Administration Section	5	Elizabeth Anitha, Syeda Amtul Aleem, Raghu A.L., Keshava, Sujosha M S
4.	Karanji and Kuraghalli Section	15	K R Shankara, Ananda, H.R. Lokesh, Rajesh S.M., Venkatesh, Prakashkumar M, C Rajeshwari, Radhamma, Vishalakshi, Devamma, S Vijay Kumar, K Krishna, Nagamma, T C Paramesha, Andani
5.	Hospital Section	6	M.V.Mahadeva Swamy, Rajani M.N., Somashekara, P.C. Bhaskara, Kumara A.K., Brahmarambika M K
6.	Store Section	3	M. Lokesh, Mahadevamma, B. Sathisha

8.4 Outsource Employees

SL. No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Animal Section	34	Narayana Murthy, M Kaleem, Avinash M D, Krishna, Vijaya Kumar, Babu, K Madhusudhana, M Swamy, K Soyeab, Mansur Khan, Naveen N, N Raghu, Sunil, Suresha, J Ramya, S M Manjunath, V M Manjunath, Saiyad Muzabin, Raamegowda, Somanna, Chaman Singh, Prabhakar, Raja, C V Swamy, P Kumar, N Kiran, P Chamundi, S Chandrashekar, Srinivas Murthy, Siddarama, B C Abhishek, Sumanth, Fairoz M M, Ravi Kumar
2.	Garden Section	15	Madappa, Nandisha, Shivananda, Siddappa, Somanna M, Sundar Singh, Nanda Kumar, Ravi M K, Jayarama, Ningarajamma, Naagamani, Shanthamma, Meenakshi, Leelavathi, Venugopal, Padma, Yogeshvari, Kaushik
3.	Engineering Section	3	R Harikrishna, Rakesh M R, S Kiran
4.	Sanitation Section	7	Chamundi, Meena, Ganesh, Ramanaiah, Geetha, Palani, Murugesha
5.	Ticket Counter Section	5	A P Shurthi, Shruthi S, Hemavathi M, B S Abhishek, Puttaswamy, Anusha J
6.	Karanji and Kuraghalli Section	23	Gowramma, Mangalesh, Pruthvi Raj, Jagadish, Manju, Murthy, Somanna, J Madhu, Karthik, Shivaraju, Mallamma, Kumar M, Mahadevi, Nagalambika S, Sandeep N B, Rajesh, Mahadeva, S Prakash, S Mahadeva, Darshan Nayak, Rajamma, Chandrakala, Fairoj
7.	Administration Section	4	Supritha M S, Kalpitha C J, Bangarappa .C, Guruprasad. R
8.	Store Section	3	Jai Kumar, B S Abhishek, Pramod

i. Great Ape Husbandry & Health Workshop

Taipei Zoo, Taiwan hosted the virtual Great Ape Husbandry & Health Workshop from 30th November to 3rd December 2021. This workshop was conducted in collaboration with the EAZA Great Ape TAG, covering interesting topics on regional population management, welfare, Keeper care, training, enrichment, education, conservation and research. Specific day was set aside for each species (Gorilla, Chimpanzee & Orangutan) and deeper topics on husbandry, nutrition and veterinary was included. Veterinary Officers and Biologist of Mysuru Zoo were also participated in this Workshop.



HOME ABOUT AGENDA SPEAKER CONTACT		
November 30 th GREAT APES		
TIME (UTC+8)	TOPIC	SPEAKER
14:00-14:10	Welcome	
14:10-14:30	Regional Zoo and Aquaria Association	William van Lint
14:30-14:50	Collaboration with other regions on population management	William van Lint
14:50-15:10	Population Management: Demographic and genetic population analysis and population projections	Elmar Fienieg
15:10-15:30	BREAK	
	EAZA Great Ape TAG	
15:30-15:45	• Breeding programs	María Teresa Abelló
15:45-16:00	• Welfare	Jeroen Stevens
16:00-16:15	• Research & Biobank	Christina Hvilsom
16:15-16:30	• Education-conservation	José Kok
16:30-16:45	• In situ conservation & Conservation Database	Merel Zimmermann
16:45-17:00	Q&A	

ii. Two Day Workshop for ZAK Zoo Staff - 27/10/2021 - 28/10/2021

Mysuru Zoo had organized the two day workshop for ZAK zoo staff. Participants from all the 9 zoos of Zoo Authority of Karnataka participated in this program. Issues pertaining of current practices and need of advancement were discussed in this Workshop.



iii. National Zoo Director's Conference

Sri. Ajit Kulkarni, Executive Director Mysuru Zoo attended, "National Zoo Director's Conference" at Sardar Patel Zoological Park (SPZP), Kevadiya, Gujarat from 10th to 11th October 2021 organised by Central Zoo Authority.

iv. Capacity Building Programme for Animals Keepers of Southern Region on Captive Management of Animals

Two Animal keepers Avinash M D and Kiran N from Mysuru Zoo attended Capacity Building Programme for Animals Keepers of Southern Region on Captive Management of Animals at Arignar Anna Zoological Park, Vandalur, Chennai held from 9th to 11th March, 2022.



V. Firefighting training

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



vi. Rescue Training

Rescue Training and drill was conducted for security staff of Mysuru Zoo on 21/2/2022 to boost precautionary skills and to take immediate action at the time of emergency.



vii. Online seminar of Zoological Information Management System (ZIMS):

Mrs. M N Rajani, Literate Assistant, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru attended the online seminar of Zoological Information Management Systems held on held on 20th and 21st October 2021 by Central Zoo Authority in collaboration with Zoological Information Management System.



10 Zoo Advisory Committee

Health Advisory Committee itself acts as Zoo Advisory Committee.

Constituted as per the Govt Order: Vide g. o. no. see203fwl2002: 12-02-2004.

Sl No.	Executive Director and Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological, Mysore	Convener
1.	Director, Institute of Animal Health & Veterinary Biologicals, Hebbal, Bengaluru. diriahvb@gmail.com	Member
2.	Professor and Head, Department of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru	Member
3.	Joint Director (Mysore Division), Department of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Hospital Campus, Dhanvanthri Road Mysuru. jdahvsmysore@gmail.com	Member
4.	Dr.J.L. Srinivasa, Assistant Director, Zoo Hospital, Mysuru	Member
5.	Dr.M.K. Prashanth, Veterinary Officer, Zoo Hospital, Mysuru	Member
6.	Dr.K.V. Madan, Veterinary Officer, Zoo Hospital, Mysuru	Member
Ex-office members		
1.	Dean, Veterinary College, Gokula Campus, Vidyanagar, Hassan deanhvc@gmail.com	
2.	Dean, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru deanvch@gmail.com	
3.	Director, Institute of Wildlife Veterinary Research, Kodagu diriwwr@gmail.com	
4.	Prof. & Head, Dept. of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru.	
5.	Scientist, Regional Disease Diagnostic Centre, IAH&VB, Mysuru	
Special Invitees		
1.	Dr. Yathiraj S, Former Dean, #8/5, 4 th A main road, Jayanagar, Bengaluru.	
2.	Dr. Sunder Raj, Physician, Primate consultant, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.	
3.	Dr. K R Ramesh, Deputy Director, Dept of Animal Husbandry, Hassan.	

For the year 2021-2022, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore conducted Health Advisory Committee Meeting on 30/09/2021. The agenda discussed in the meeting are as below:

- Breeding Issues in Macaws.
- Breeding Issues in Pheasants.
- Gastric impaction in Ostrich.
- Recent addition of Orangutans to Mysuru Zoo.
- Paraplegia in Asiatic Lions.
- Recurrent dermatitis in a Himalayan Black Bear.



Visit to Operation Theatre



Briefing about Rescued Sloth Bear Cubs

Statement of Income and Expenditure of Zoo for the year 2021-22

Sl. No	Income	Amount in Lakhs	Expenditure	Amount in Lakhs
1.	Gate Revenue Zoo	1,204.08	Administrative Expenses (Establishment chargers /Office expenses/ Advertisement Chargers /STPs/General Chargers/ SWF/Zoo Education, etc.	1,175.48
2.	Vehicle Parking-Zoo	55.51	Animal Food & Fodder	694.54
3.	Karanji Park	85.73	Veterinary Care (Medicines, Lab expenses, animal exchange, narcotic drugs) etc.	77.74
4.	Sale Proceeds	22.60	Maintenance expenses (Civil Work, Garden, Office equipments, vehicle, etc/ Research & Documentation/Enrichment Works).	366.68
5.	Licences Fees	99.10	Development Works (Capital expenditure for Works/ Garden dev/Other Assets).	114.79
6.	Bank Interests and others	276.54	Spillover works for 2018-19 & 2019-20 & 2020-21	156.75
	Total	Rs. 1743.56		Rs. 2585.98

Daily feeding Schedule of animals

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

14

Vaccination Schedule of animals

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



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

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

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

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

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

17

Health Check-up for employees for Zoonotic Diseases



Screening for Tuberculosis



Covid – 19 Vaccination for Employees



Speech and Hearing Test for Employees

Bio Security and Veterinary Protocol Followed during COVID-19 Pandemic at Mysuru Zoo

Sl. No.	Steps	Details
1.	Staff Screening	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every personnel will be screened for temperature by infrared thermometer and any respiratory signs at the entry gate. 2. Every staff will be wearing face masks. 3. Staff with comorbidity will be requested to avail leave.
2.	Staff Personal Hygiene and Clothing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staffs has to wash their hands and apply sanitizer at the entry gate. 2. Staffs will change the dress at room facility provided at entry gate. 3. Personnel Protection equipment's (PPE) will be provided before they enter the zoo premises. 4. Sanitizer is provided at every animal enclosure for frequent application.
3.	Animal observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Veterinarians will be observing the animal for any abnormal signs. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Visual examination from a distance by means of Monocular, Binoculars, Scopes. b. Animal observation was done by CCTV system as most of the animal enclosures have the CCTV facility. 2. Animal keepers were trained to observe the abnormal signs from animals from a distance.
4.	Health care Management of animals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All routine veterinary procedures on animals were all postponed. 2. Animals are given with good quality diet as before. 3. Animals are given with anti-stress supplements. 4. Animals are in stress free environment.
5.	Bio security measures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disinfectant foot mats at zoo entry gates for staff, feed carrying vehicles. 2. Disinfectant foot mats are already there at every animal enclosure. 3. Frequent disinfectant sprays throughout the zoo premises. <p>All the above Bio security measures mentioned above were routinely being followed at Mysuru Zoo even before the pandemic Covid-19.</p>
6.	Advice for Staff	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personnel social distancing and also with animals. 2. Frequent hand wash and application of hand sanitizers. 3. Staff must not touch their face, nose, eyes. 4. Must convey the message authority if they are experiencing any health issues. 5. No gathering over tea, lunch etc. 6. Prefer communication over mobile instead of in person.
7.	Zoo Visitor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foot dip at the entrance and exit of Zoo. 2. Body Temperature Scanning at the entrance. 3. Wearing Face Mask is compulsory. 4. Social Distance is compulsory. 5. COVID 19 awareness and appropriate behaviour signage boards at key points. 6. Hand wash and hand sanitizers are placed at all utilities. 7. Disposable paper cups at water units.

A. Enrichment carried out during the year 2021–22**Enrichment at pheasant's enclosure:**

The plain terrain in pheasant's enclosure is modified by introducing earthen mounds, boulders, tree logs and vegetation and enriched by adding plants. A layer of loosened top soil is spread all over the enclosure to encourage pecking behaviour of the pheasants. For the purpose of roosting, perches of different size and shape were added at different heights.

**White Peafowl Enclosure****Indian Peafowl Enclosure****Silver Pheasant Enclosure****Yellow Golden Pheasant****Chinese Ring-Necked Pheasant Enclosure**

Enrichment at Parrots and Parakeets enclosure

Perches are the most crucial element in an aviary. Re-perching was done in parrots and parakeets enclosure. Perches of different size and shapes were introduced into the enclosure which provides opportunity for the birds to select the suitable sized perch at their comfortable height. Perches at different heights will provide behavioural stimulation and also a good view for the bird.



Enrichment at other enclosures



Enrichment at Slender Tailed
Meerkat Enclosure



Enrichment at Malabar Giant
Squirrel Enclosure



Enrichment at Sarus Crane Enclosure

Primate Enclosure Enrichments

To promote arboreal activity, multilevel climbing structures and platforms were installed at different heights. Platforms and hammocks are built to provide the animal place to rest, play. They are linked with poles, fire hose and ropes.



Enrichment at Chimpanzee enclosure by creating interconnected arboreal pathways



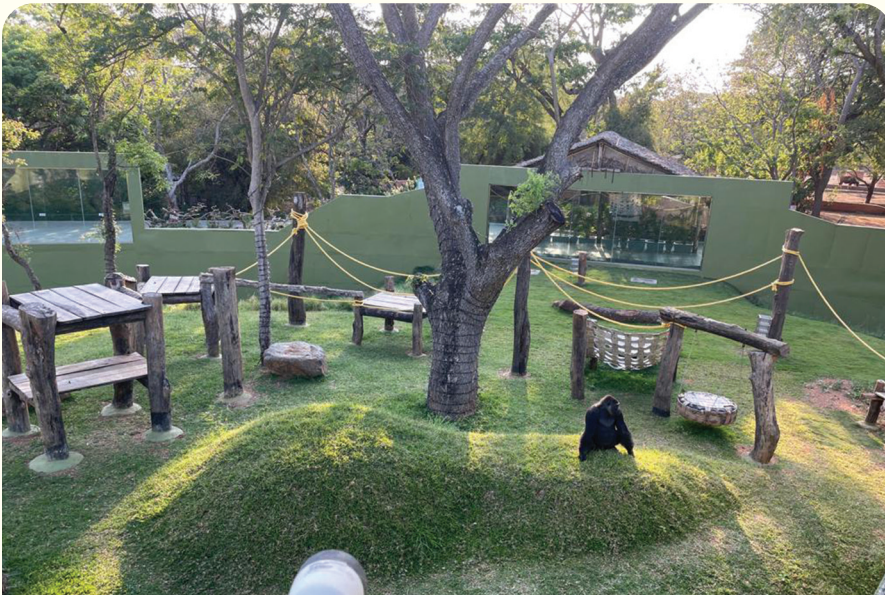
creating interconnected arboreal pathways



Re-Furnishing at Tufted Capuchin Monkey Enclosure by adding ropes, plants and furnished by interconnected arboreal pathways



Enrichment at Orangutan Enclosure by Providing interconnected arboreal pathways, ropes, hammocks and platforms



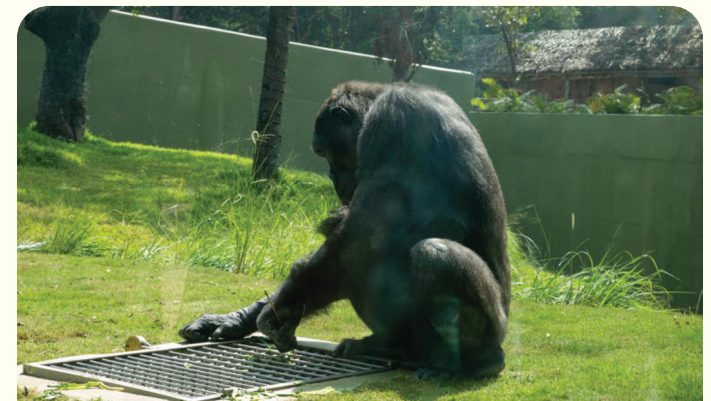
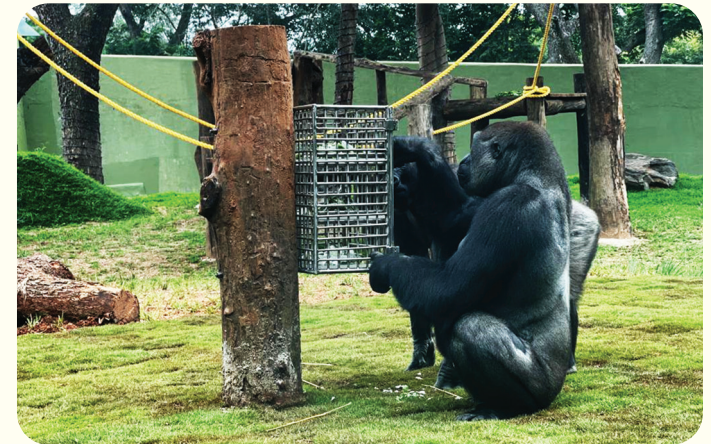
Enrichment at Gorilla Enclosure by Providing ropes, hammocks, swing and platforms



Feeding Enrichment Activities:



Hanging fodder enrichment at Asiatic enclosure enrichment which allows elephant to stretch its trunk to get the food



Food Enrichment for Great apes to encourage tool usage and tool handling and challenge the animal's intelligence

B. Civil Works carried out during the year 2021–22

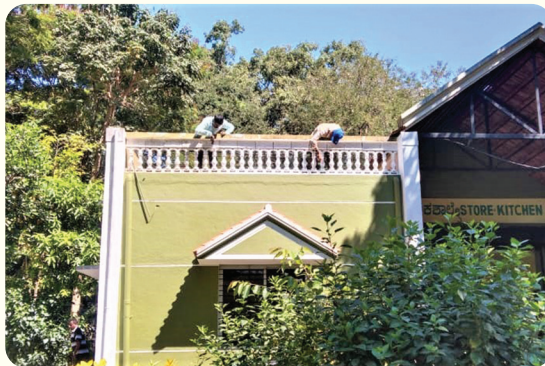
a) Reconstruction of Damaged Wall of Blackbuck Enclosure



b) Providing wall tiles to store and Kitchen



c) Painting of Walls in Zoo store and Kitchen



d) Keeper Room at Orangutan Enclosure



e) Rain shelter for Gorilla Den



f) Bird Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at Kurghalli Rescue Centre



g) Reconstruction of Damaged Wall between Gharial and Mugger Crocodile



h) Construction of Lion Tailed Macaque Facility



i) Installation of roof tiles to ZAK office



j) Construction of Fodder Shed at White Rhino Enclosure



k) Construction of Orangutan Facility – Phase I



l) Construction of Orangutan Facility – Phase II



m) Construction of New RO Water Unit near White Rhino Facility



n) Construction of Underpass connecting Vehicle Parking Area with Zoo entrance Plaza



o) SS Handrailing to Underpass



p) Lath Plaster to Zebra Day Kraal



A. Be Kind to Spider Week Celebration– 4/4/2021 & 5/4/2021



Be kind to Spider Week is celebrated during the first week of April. On this occasion in-reach activity was conducted for visitors by putting up relevant posters and quiz competition was conducted for kids. Visitors were educated about the importance of the day, facts of spiders, threats to the species, and their role in ecosystem.

Kids were encouraged to participate in quiz competition and prizes were given to winners. The main objective of the event was to encourage and educate the young buds about spiders and to conserve them through such small measures.

B. National Zoo Lovers Day Celebration - 8/4/2021

National Zoo Lovers Day is a great excuse for family to go for a zoo trip to see both native and exotic animals of the country. Zoos have a long history of bringing new animals from the far flung and mysterious regions of the world straight into the heart of civilization and provide an opportunity to see and appreciate variety of animals from different parts of the world.

In this regard to create awareness about animal conservation and importance of zoos, fun filled activities were arranged for kids of age group 10-16 years.



C. Earth Day Celebrations – 22/4/2021

On account of International Earth Day Celebrations our zoo staff were encouraged to plant saplings. As part of celebrations young minds were encouraged to take part in Drawing / Painting Competition and Recycling Art Competition to create responsiveness and importance of mother Earth.



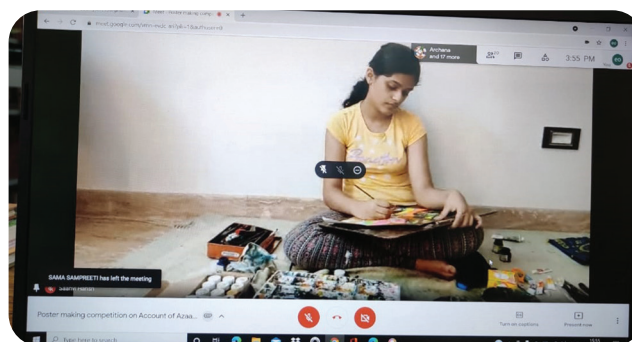
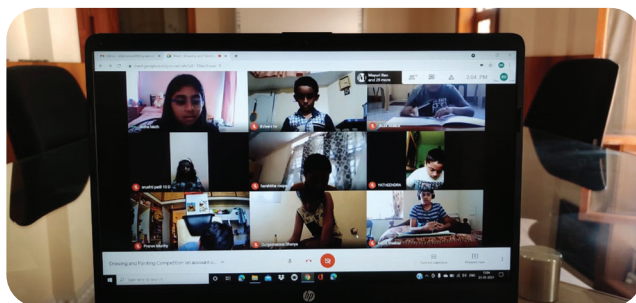
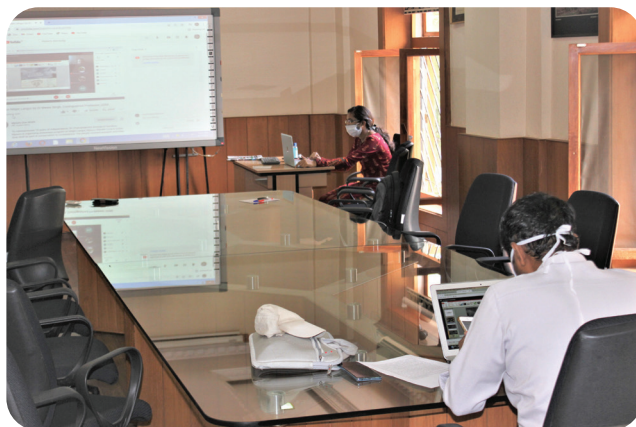
D. E-Summer Camp 2021- 21/5/2021 to 30/5/2021



In order to cope with COVID situations like last year, this year too the summer camp was organized in virtual mode. 75 interested students between 12-18 years age group actively participated. It was a 10-day program held from 21st May to 30th May 2021.

Students were taught about various aspects about the zoo and its management, animal behavior, Wildlife documentary and film making, wildlife Crime & laws through online classes. One day visit to the zoo was provided for the participants, post reopening of the zoo which gave them a practical exposure of captive management of wild animals. E-Certificates were provided to the participants.

E. Azaadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav -17/5/2021 to 23/5/2021



To commemorate 75 years of Independence, Sri Chamrajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru organized Awareness program on Mysore Slender Loris, Nilgiri Langur and Grey Wolf as part of Azaadi ka Amrut Mahotsav Conservation to Co-existence: The people's Connect- Outreach activities from 17/5/2021 to 23/5/2021. On this occasion series of events were organized virtually. It included webinars on topic Grey Wolf by Krupakar & Senani, on Slender Loris by Dr. Honnavalli Kumar and on Nilgiri Langur by Dr. Mewa Singh, Drawing Competition, Poster making Competition, Quiz Competition and Essay Competition.

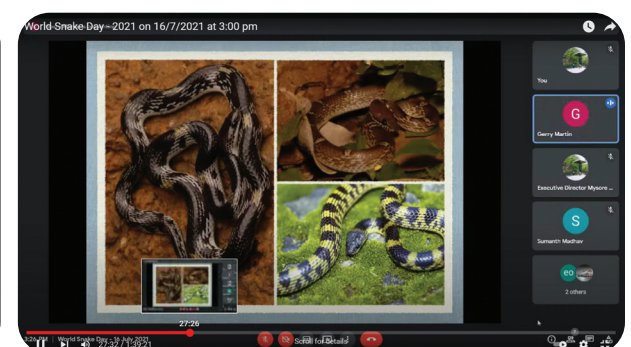
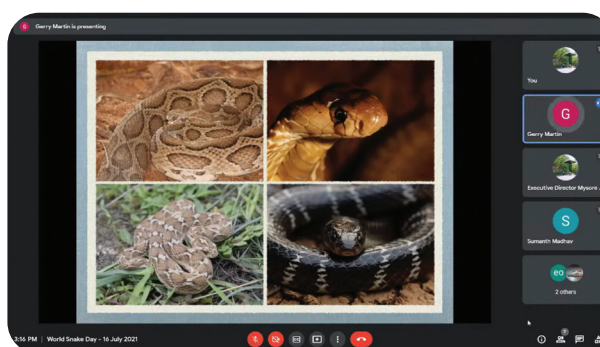
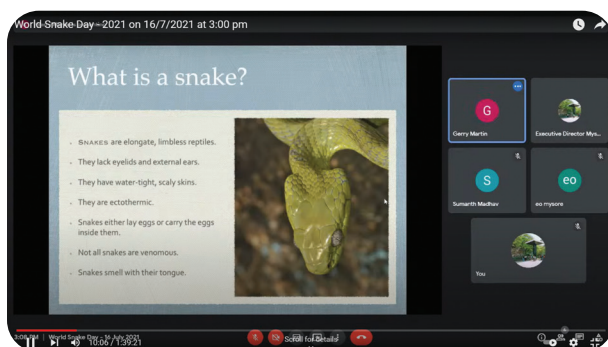
F. Environment Day – 5/6/2021



Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru, contemplated to celebrate World Environment Day every year. This year we celebrated World Environment Day by planting Seedlings. Kannada Film actor Darshan Thoogudeepa joined us for this event. A Video was released Shri Darshan Thoogudeepa requesting people to adopt and contribute towards animals of Karnataka Zoo's during this Covid situation.

G. World Snake Day – 16/7/2021

Snakes are incredible creatures. There are about 3000 different species of snakes around the world. Snakes play an important role in ecosystem. They are an important part of the food chain. Due to various anthropogenic activities, Snake's population is decreasing. There is a need to understand the need for snakes and their conservation. Best ways to approach issues is through open and transparent discussion with researchers and conservators.

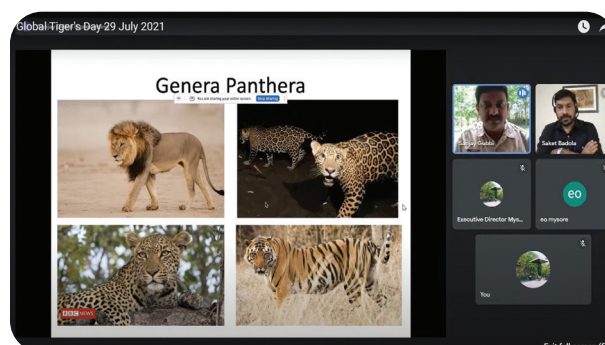
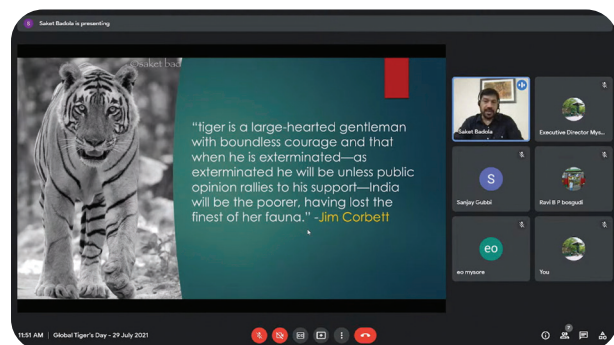
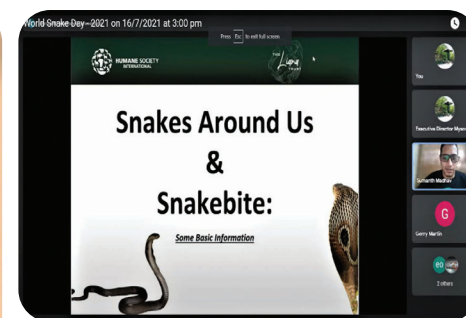


In this context, Mysuru Zoo celebrated the snake kingdom by creating awareness about these limbless creatures, by trying to shed some light on the most unscientific myths and their significance in the ecosystem by conducting webinar. Talk was addressed by Romulus Whitaker, Indian Herpetologist & Wildlife Conservationist, Gerard Martin Herpetologist, Nature Education Specialist and Managing Director -The Gerry Martin Project, India and Sumanth Bindu Madhav Campaign Manager (Wildlife), Humane Society International.

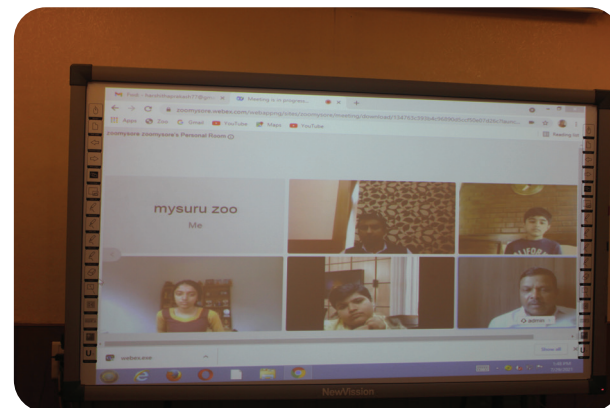
H. Global Tiger Day – 29/7/2021

Tigers are incredible creatures renowned for their power and strength. They play a significant role in the ecosystem. Due to various anthropogenic activities, their population is decreasing drastically. It is necessary to understand the need for their conservation. Best ways to approach the above issues is to be open and to have a transparent discussion with researchers and conservationists. Having regard to the need of conservation efforts to save this charismatic species, at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in 2010, the Head of governments of 12 tiger range countries viz., Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russian Federation, Vietnam, Thailand and Nepal came together and declared to take necessary actions to double the number of wild tigers around the world. One such action was tiger conservation awareness by celebrating Global Tiger Day annually on 29th July. This summit led to the establishment of Global Tiger Recovery Programme. From worldwide fundraisers to workshops and campaigns, Global Tiger's Day has gained tremendous recognition over the past years, making it an important event for wildlife conservation and awareness.

As part of its contribution towards tiger conservation, Mysuru Zoo celebrated Global Tiger's Day on 29th July 2021 by conducting Live sessions on YouTube. Resource Persons Dr. Saket Badola, IFS Country Head, TRAFFIC and Dr. Sanjay Gubbi Senior Scientist, Nature Conservation Foundation and Holematthi Nature Foundation joined us and shared their experience and further measures need to be taken in protecting this magnificent endangered cat.

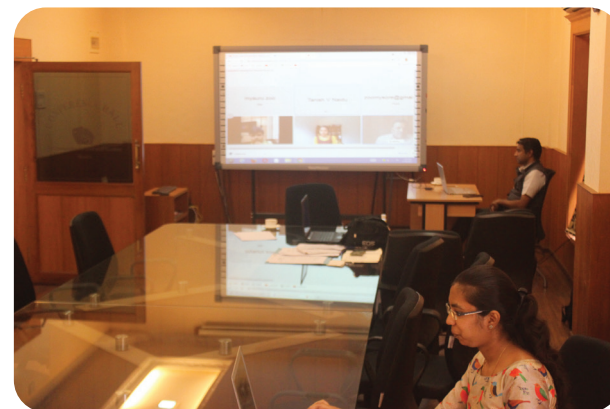


I. Inauguration of Youth Club 2021



Motivating young minds towards nature conservation, forms an important aspect of conservation efforts. Having regards to this very important aspect, Mysuru Zoo started unique education program in the form of Youth Club twenty-eight years ago. In this program, 60 interested students are enrolled in the age group of 12 to 18 years, and classes will be conducted on Sundays, for 25 weeks between 9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. The knowledge we impart to the members of this club is vital to their understanding of the components of biodiversity and their interaction. The Club is used to evolve strategies to educate children and teenagers to maintain a healthy relationship with nature, as well as to make healthy lifestyle choices. The students will interact with resource persons including biologist and scientists. The topics include Wildlife and conservation, Captive animal management, Birds, reptiles, spiders, ants, demonstration of tranquilization equipment's, Wildlife crime and laws, Fishes, road ecology, etc.

This year amidst of COVID-19 pandemic, Mysuru zoo initiated e-youth club program and continued its enduring program by conducting online classes. This year formal inauguration was done on August 1st 2021 by Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka. Sri. Ajit Kulkarni, IFS Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo was also present at the occasion.



J. World Lion Day– 10/8/2021

World Lion Day is observed every year on August 10th to raise awareness about the conservation of lions. In 2013, co-founders Dereck and Beverly Joubert the Big Cat Initiative, and National Geographic made a partnership to create World Lion Day. Lions are the apex predator of their habitat, they check the population of browsers and grazers, as they target weakest members of the herd, indirectly helping in disease control in the prey population, thus helping in maintaining



ecological balance. Their conservation also helps in protection of natural forest areas and habitats and in turn, helps in biodiversity management. The government of India is initiating schemes and projects for the conservation of lions. India recorded the highest lion population with an increase of 29% from 523 in 2015 to 674 in 2020. If the majestic predators are not protected, it affects various other species and the interrelated ecosystems of the region.

In this context Mysuru Zoo celebrated World Lion Day on August 10th 2021, to spread awareness about the jungle king by displaying informative posters and fun facts in front of lion enclosure.

K. World Elephant Day -12/8/2021

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals in the planet. They occupy a wide range of habitats like savannahs, grasslands and forests. Over the last 100 years, African elephant populations have declined from 3-5 million to 470,000-690,000 and Asian elephant populations have declined from 100,000 to between 35,000 and 50,000. Habitat loss and conflict with people are among the biggest threats to their continued survival.

World Elephant Day is observed every year on August 12th to honor elephants and to spread awareness about the critical threats they are facing and to share knowledge regarding positive management of captive and wild elephants. In this regard on August 12th 2021 Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru celebrated World Elephant Day. Attractive information boards and facts boards about Elephants were displayed in front of Elephant enclosure and visitors were educated about Elephants and their importance. In this context Online Quiz competition was conducted for students.



L. Snake Bite Awareness Day – 19/9/2021

Snakes are the incredible creatures. They play a vital role in maintaining homeostasis of ecosystem. Snakebite, is a major public health issue but a hugely neglected problem which continues to affect millions of people with death and disability worldwide. In 2018, the first ever International Snakebite Awareness Day was celebrated on September 19th, to emphasize on awareness and actions needed to tackle the burden of snakebite. Each year, approximately 5.4 million people are bitten by a snake, of whom 2.7 million are injected with venom. Annually, this leads to 400,000 people being permanently disabled or disfigured and between 83,000-138,000 deaths.

To contribute to the worldwide celebrations Mysuru Zoo celebrated International Snakebite Awareness Day on 19th September 2021 to create awareness among the public regarding snakebites. Informative boards and facts sheets related to snakebite, do's and don'ts, precautionary measures, first aid, details of venomous and non-venomous snakes and common myths regarding snakes were displayed and Snake Keepers of Zoo, Zoo Education Officer and Zoo Volunteers interacted with the visitors.



M. World Rhino Day – 22/9/2021

World Rhino Day is celebrated on September 22nd every year. This special day provides the opportunity to celebrate rhinos in unique way. Very few rhinos survive outside national parks and reserves due to persistent poaching and habitat loss over many decades. Around 27,000 rhinos remain in the wild. If any immediate action for their conservation is not taken then they will go extinct in a short span of time. In order to create awareness about rhino conservation, World Rhino Day was first planned by World Wildlife Fund-South Africa in 2010. Then in 2011, Lisa Jane Campbell of Zimbabwe and Rhishja Larson joined forces to promote World Rhino Day. Since then, September 22nd is celebrated as Rhino Day every year.



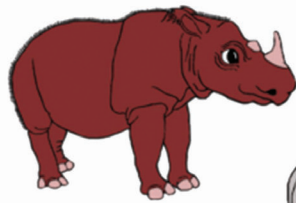
To contribute to worldwide celebration, Mysuru Zoo took initiative to celebrate World Rhino Day in a befitting manner to create awareness among the public regarding Rhino's and their conservation. Informative Boards and facts sheets were displayed in front of White Rhino and Great Indian One Horned Rhino enclosure. Small Quiz and puzzle were also conducted. Zoo Education Officer, Animal Keepers and Zoo Volunteers interacted with the visitors. Sri L R Mahadevswamy Chairperson Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Smt. JyothiRechanna, Members, Governing Council of Zoo Authority of Karnataka were also present.

WORLD RHINO DAY

22 September

Celebrating

the FIVE species of rhinoceros



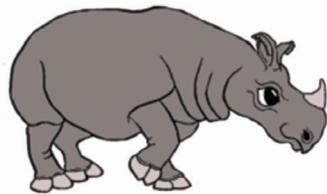
Sumatran rhino



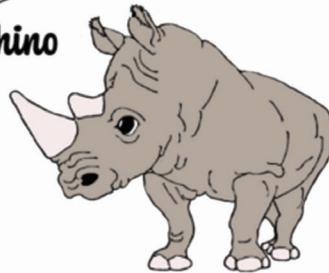
Greater one-horned rhino



Black rhino



Javan rhino



White rhino

worldrhinoday.org

N. Celebration of World Wildlife Week -2/10/2021 – 8/10/2021



Mysuru Zoo celebrated World Wildlife Week during the first week of October. As part of the celebration, photograph entries for Wildlife Photography Competition were displayed at Zoo Library. This exhibition was inaugurated by Sri Chethan R, IPS Superintendent of Police, Mysuru District in the presence of Sri L. R. Mahadevswamy, Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Gokul Govardhan, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Members, Governing Council, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, zoo visitors and participants of photography competition. Apart from display of photographs, series of other events like Drawing/Painting Competition, Essay Competition, Quiz Competition, and Bird watching programme were also organized for different age groups.



i. Bird Watching Program

Bird watching program was organized in Karanji Lake by Mysuru Zoo as a part of Wildlife Week Celebrations on 5/10/2021. Sri.K. Manu, Founder, Member, Mysore Amateur Naturalists (MAN), joined as a resource person and taught about basics of bird watching and identification.



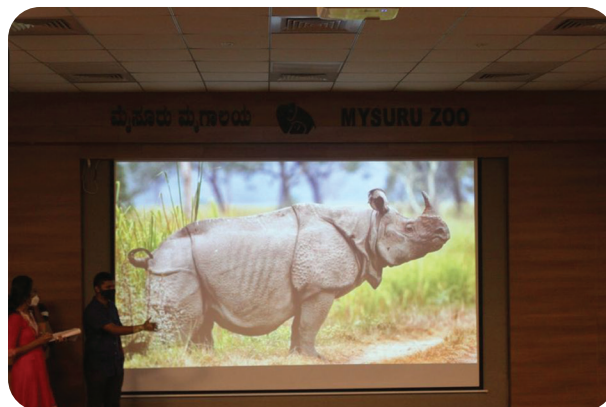
ii. Drawing/Painting Competition



iii. Essay Competition



iv. Quiz Competition



v. Zoo Visit for Summer Camp Students



In order to cope with COVID-19 situations this year Summer Camp was organized through virtual mode due to which participants could not visit zoo in person. In order to fulfill popular demand of participants and to provide an opportunity to see zoo management in person, visit to zoo and Karanji Lake on occasion of wildlife week celebrations.

O. International Gibbon Day – 24/10/2021

October 24th marks International Gibbon Day. This day is celebrated to spread awareness about these small apes, commonly known the “Gibbon”. These swinging acrobatic primates are the voice of the rainforests of southern Asia, living perfectly adapted to their life in the trees, rarely descending on to the ground. Currently 20 species of gibbon are recognized world over. Of these 20 species, 19 are considered Critically Endangered or Endangered under the IUCN Red List due to anthropogenic threats, including habitat loss and hunting for the pet trade or use in traditional medicine practices.

In order to contribute towards conservation efforts of these wonderful species of world, Mysuru Zoo celebrated Gibbon Day by displaying fact boards in front of gibbon enclosure. Zoo Education Officer and volunteers interacted with the visitors and tried to create awareness about importance of this species and need and ways of its conservation.



P. Training Program for BSc (Forestry) Students

As part of the academic curriculum, 80 final year B.Sc (Forestry) students from College of Forestry, Ponnampet visited Mysuru Zoo from 6/12/21 to 11/12/21.



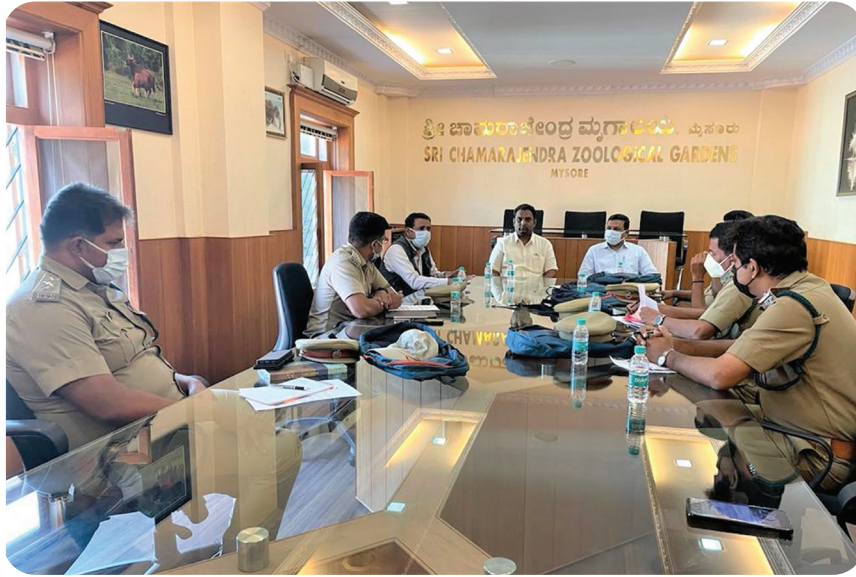
Q. Training Program for RFO Trainees

Range Forest Officer Trainees from Karnataka Forest Academy, Dharwad visited Mysuru Zoo on 25/12/21. They were briefed about Captive Management of Wild Animals.



R. Training Program for Forest officials, Kerala Forest Department, Thrissur

Mysuru Zoo organized 6 days Training Programme from 18.12.2021 to 23.12.2021 for forest officials from Kerala Forest Department, Thrissur on Zoo management. This program was organized based on the special request from the Kerala Forest Department as they want to provide better exposure to select staff members who would be posted with upcoming zoo in Trissur.



S. Youth Club Valedictory Function

Youth Club is a unique conservation programme run by Mysuru Zoo for the last 28 years. This is the 29th Youth Club consecutively held by Mysuru Zoo involving the young children aged between 12-18 years for 25 Sunday's. This year due to the effect of Pandemic COVID- 19 an e-program was scheduled, virtual classes were conducted from 1st August 2021 and later as there was relaxation in the covid protocol and schools were reopened youth club classes were started in offline mode from 1st October 2021 to 28th February 2022 involving 56 students representing different institutions consisting of 28 boys and 28 girls. The Youth Club was inaugurated on 1st August 2021 by Sri B.P. Ravi, IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ajit Kulkarni, IFS, DCF & Executive Director Mysuru Zoo. Students got exposure to basics of Captive Wild Animals Management, Biodiversity & Wildlife Conservation, Importance of Zoo's, Animal Behaviour, Man-Animal conflicts, Wildlife crimes & laws, Forest fire and its management, Importance of Conservation of lakes, marine biology and road ecology. Zoo Veterinary Officers and other Subject Matter Specialists and scientists interacted with the participants. Apart from this, the students were taken for Zoo rounds and for visit to Kurghalli Rescue Center and Dammarkatte Forest Range. The valedictory function of Youth club- 2021 was held on 28th February 2022. Sri B.P. Ravi, IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ajit Kulkarni, IFS, DCF & Executive Director Mysuru Zoo were present at this occasion. The aim of youth club is to develop leadership qualities in youth to spread the message of wildlife protection and environmental conservation. The knowledge we impart to the members of the club is vital to their understanding of the components of Biodiversity and their interaction.



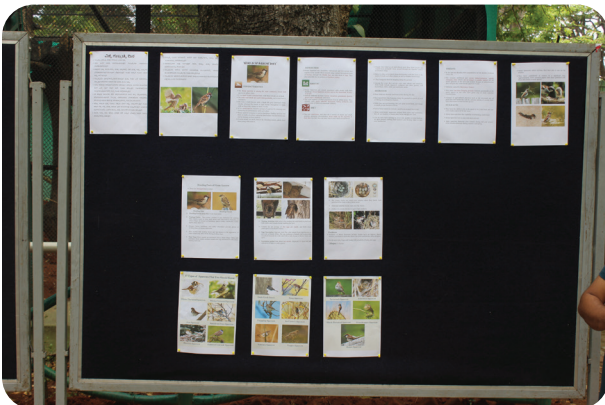
T. World Wildlife Day - 3/3/2022

World Wildlife Day is an opportunity to celebrate beautiful and varied forms of wild fauna, flora and to raise awareness for their conservation. The theme for World Wildlife Day 2022 is “Recovering key species for ecosystem restoration.” Theme posters on this topic were put up on the display board at the zoo premises. Zoo visitors and students were engaged and briefed regarding this topic to create awareness.



U. World Sparrow Day - 20/3/2022

On Occasion of World Sparrow Day, in reach activity was conducted for visitors by putting up relevant posters and fact sheets. Visitors were educated about the importance of the day, threats to the species, their role in ecosystem, and their importance. Main objective was to encourage and educate the people to conserve these species.



V. International Day of Forest - 21/3/2022

On account of International Day of Forests, Mysuru Zoo Volunteers and visitors planted seedlings in zoo premises.



W. Celebration World Bear Day - 23/3/2022

As part of “World Bear Day”, an outreach program was conducted for students of class 1 to 9 in Government High School Vontikoppal, Mysore. This Session included a talk on bears followed by a fun filled activity for students.



20 Important Events and Happenings

i. Republic Day

Mysuru zoo celebrated 73rd Republic Day on 26th January 2022. Sri L.R. Mahadevaswamy chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna and Gokul Govardhan council members ZAK, Sri Ajit Kulkarni Executive Director Mysuru Zoo graced the occasion.

ii. Independence Day Celebration

Mysuru zoo celebrated 75th Independence Day on 15th August 2021. Sri L.R.Mahadevaswamy chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna and Gokul Govardhan council members ZAK, Sri Ajit Kulkarni Executive Director Mysuru Zoo graced the occasion.



iii. Women's Day

On the occasion of International Women's Day - March 8th 2022, a program was organized in Mysuru Zoo. Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Member, ZAK spoke inspiring words on the importance of women's education, health and their priorities. Women staff were appreciated for the work they are rendering to Mysuru Zoo.



iv. Basava Jayanti Celebration

On the occasion of birth anniversary of Sri Jagajyothi Basaveshwara (Basavanna) BasavaJayanthi was celebrated on 14th of May.



v. Ambedkar Jayanti Celebration

Ambedkar Jayanti was celebrated on April 14th to commemorate the birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.



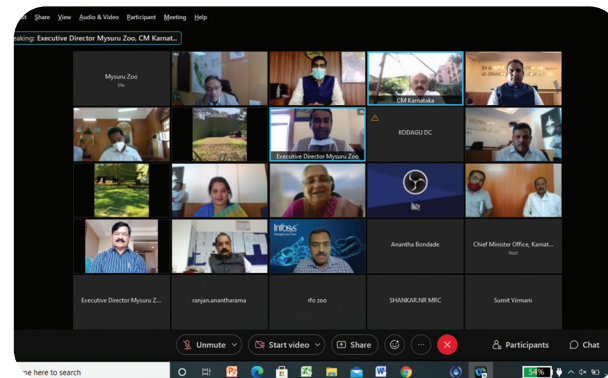
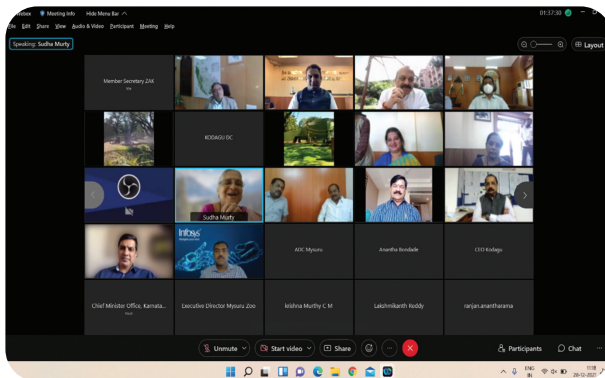
vi. Inauguration of newly built Orangutan Facility

On 27th October 2021 new Orangutan House, built with financial assistance from BNPM, was inaugurated by Ms. Tripti Patra Ghosh, Chairman Bank Note Paper Mill India, Mysuru. Sri L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman - Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B. P. IFS, Member Secretary -ZAK, Sri K G Viswanathan Managing Director- BNPM and Directors and officials of BNPM graced the occasion with their esteemed presence.



vii. Inauguration of newly built Gorilla Facility

On 28th December 2021 newly built Gorilla Facility, constructed with financial assistance from Infosys Foundation, was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka Sri. Basavaraj Bommai and Chairperson of Infosys Foundation Smt. Sudhamurthy. Deputy Commissioner Dr. Bagadi Gautham, IAS, Sri L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman - Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B. P. IFS, Member Secretary -ZAK, Hon'ble Mayor Smt. Sunanda Palanetra, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Sri. Gokul Govardhan members ZAK, Sri. Ajit Kulkarni, IFS Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo and others graced the occasion with their esteemed presence.



viii. Children's Day Celebrations

On account of Children's Day free entrance was given to students to Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens. Many students enjoyed their visit to Zoo.



ix. Zoo Day Celebration

The staff members of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens celebrated the zoo day in a unique way. Every year the zoo day will be celebrated in honour of birth anniversary of Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur the founder of Mysuru Zoo, which is on 22nd February. As part of Zoo Day celebrations various sports competition were held on 22/2/2022 & 8/3/2022. Zoo staff actively participated in a jovial and sportive way. On 22nd of March 2022 Chamundeshwari pooja was arranged followed by lunch and valedictory function. All the employees celebrated this day as festival. During the valedictory function, the winners of the competition were given prizes besides honouring the employees by way of encouraging them to render good service.



x. Underpass Inauguration

On 2/3/2022, Hon'ble Minister of Cooperation, Govt of Karnataka and District In-charge Minister Sri. S T Somashekhar inaugurated Underpass connecting zoo parking and zoo entrance Plaza. Hon'ble MP Sri. Pratap Simha, Hon'ble MLA Sri. S A Ramdas. Sri L R Mahadevswamy, Chairman - Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ravi B. P. IFS, Member Secretary -ZAK, Hon'ble Mayor Smt. Sunanda Palanetra, Smt. Jyothi Rechanna, Sri. Gokul Govardhan members and others graced the occasion with their esteemed presence.



A. Summer Management:



Gaur enclosure



Thamin Deer Enclosure



Chimpanzee Enclosure



White Rhinoceros



Sambar Enclosure



Indian Rhinoceros Enclosure



Giraffe Enclosure



Ostrich Enclosure



Adjutant Stork Enclosure



Lion Enclosure



Tiger Enclosure



Elephant Enclosure



Elephant Enclosure



Asiatic Black Bear



Orangutan Enclosure



Baboon Enclosure

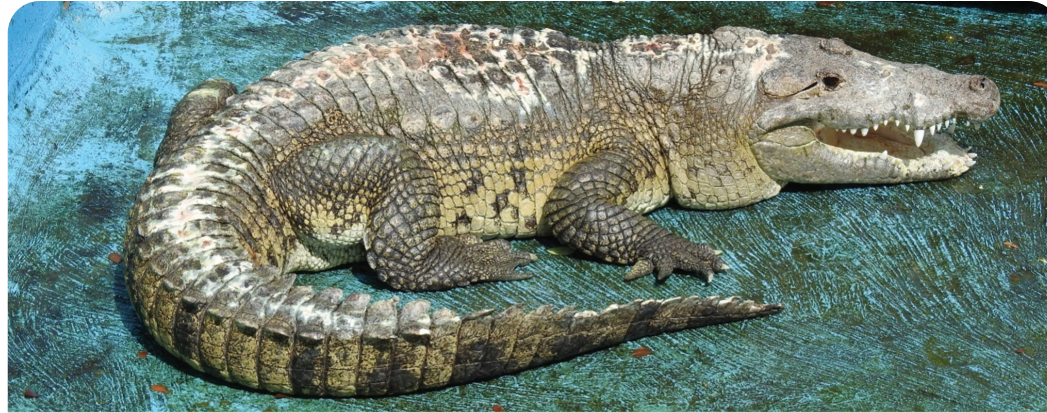
B. Animal Welfare Activity – Important Treatment

a. Heat stress in a male Indian One Horned Rhino: In the month of April 2021, the summer was quite hot with temperature going up until 36° Celsius. During this period a male Indian One Horned Rhino, in spite of the summer management protocols like the presence of sprinklers in the afternoon, anti-stress supplements, shade and the wallowing pond in the enclosure, was affected with mild heat stress. Initially he showed clinical signs like anorexia, dark yellow urine, mild colic like and also used to drag his hind limbs during micturition. He was treated with anti-spasmodics like dicyclomine, B-complex vitamins i/m and pantoprazole was given orally. But there was no significant improvement. Later upon consultation with Dr Kushal Konwar Sharma, Guwahati it was diagnosed as mild heat stress and protein rich feed and fodder like Lucerne was stopped temporarily and citralka solution was provided orally with the feed. He started to consume feed and fodder gradually in a day. Also Pheniramine maleate, pantoprazole tablets and liv-52 syrup was administered orally for 4 days which helped him to recover from the condition.



b. Management of Ulcerative Dermatitis in Morelet's Crocodile: On November of 2021 due to heavy rains, surplus water released from Karanji Lake caused flooding in portion of crocodile section. This situation was mitigated in a matter of few hours by timely response of zoo staff. After a month of this incidence, one Morelet's Crocodile female showed lesions of ulcerative dermatitis on its dorsum skin. Initially the lesions were found as a small patch of denuded and separated necrosed dermal tissue on the neck and dorsum which upon removal revealed serous exudative inflamed wound underneath. The lesions slowly started to spread across the dorsum of the animal till the tail and also included the foot pads which were sensitive to the abrasive floor and would start to bleed however minimal during the struggle of physical restraint during therapy. Suspecting anaerobic infection, the condition was managed by physically restraining the animal once in 3-4 days and treated by thorough scrubbing with povidone iodine over the lesions to remove necrosed tissue for proper aeration of the wounds and dressed by applying Miconazole and Chlorhexidine spray on the lesions. Gentamicin @1.75 mg/kg i/m and Vet ADE injection 3 ml i/m was given once in 3-4 days during dressing. The water pond was kept dry on the day of treatment. The wounds started to heal by 3 weeks and complete healing was observed in 2 months. Appetite during the period of treatment was satisfactory and no toxic signs of gentamicin were observed.





Before Treatment



After Treatment

c. Ventral Abdominal Swelling in an elderly female Asiatic Elephant: a female Asiatic Elephant aged 67 years oedematous swelling in the ventral abdominal region this summer. Her appetite and activity were normal. Blood sample was collected from the ear vein and was subjected to haematology and serum biochemistry which revealed normal values. The animal was recently dewormed. Hence only hot water fomentation was advised to the keepers to be carried out twice or thrice a day in the swollen region until the oedema subsided. The abdominal swelling reduced in 3 days without any complications.

d. Concussion injury to brain in a male Bengal fox pup: Bengal fox species are very sensitive and shy animals. A male pup, aged 5 months, which was still with the parents got excited one day and started jumping in the enclosure while the keeper was cleaning the enclosure beside. During this process it jumped high onto the chain linked mesh and landed on the ground with its belly flat which resulted in the concussion to the brain. The pup was unable to breathe on its own. Immediately the pup was taken to the zoo hospital and emergency medications like



corticosteroids, respiratory stimulants were administered but it was not satisfactory. Suspecting inflammatory changes in the brain especially the respiratory centre, furosemide, mannitol and tramadol injections were given and ventilator support was provided for 4 hours. The pup at the 4th hour was able to breathe on its own without the support of the ventilator and was taken back to its enclosure. The next day it was found that the pup had issues with vision and upon closer examination and tests it was diagnosed that the animal was blind. Anti-inflammatories and furosemide were given for 3 days with multivitamins to help recover from the injury. The pup started to consume food normally from third day and would move in circles mostly inside the small enclosure provided with no enrichments so that the pup doesn't injure itself.

e. Balanoposthitis in Indian Grey Wolf: a male grey wolf was observed to have bleeding and inflamed glans penis by the keeper. The animal was sedated partially for a brief with xylazine @1 mg/kg and ketamine @ 5 mg/kg. the animal was easily physically restrained with a net. Upon closer examination it was observed that there was severe inflammation of the glans penis and it had continuously licked the area aggravating the problem and the glans was oedematous. The glans penis and preputial area was thoroughly washed with normal saline and povidone iodine ointment was instilled into the preputial cavity. An injection of Amoxycillin was administered @10mg/kg continued with tablets orally twice a day for a week and a single injection of meloxicam @ 0.2 mg/kg was administered once. Appetite and activity was normal. Complete recovery was observed by the end of week.

f. Trimming of abnormally grown antlers in a Sambar deer: A male sambar deer had abnormally grown left antler which was constantly in friction with the left ear pinnae resulting in a maggot infested wound. The animal weighed approximately 150 kgs and was sedated under Etorphine@0.015mg/kg and Xylazine @ 0.1 mg/kg. The animal was in lateral recumbency in 12 minutes but required a bit of physical restraining. The deformed antler was cut above the base with an axe blade and the ear pinna wound was irrigated with povidone iodine and dressed after removing the maggots. Injections of doramectin and Long acting enrofloxacin was administered along with supportive medications and the animal was revived with diprenorphine 0.5 ml i/m and 0.5 ml i/v and yohimbine 0.2 ml i/v. Animal was completely revived in 4 minutes and the wound had healed in a week.



g. Dehorning in a male Blackbuck: A male blackbuck had an injury on its left horn due to infighting with one of the other male inmates. Up to 20 cm long horn was fractured which bled for a while and stopped. It was advised to not to handle the animal at that point to avoid stress. Later on, the animal was feeding very well and its appetite was normal hence it was advised to just observe the animal. After a week the keeper observed that the animal was shaking its head a lot a foul smell was emanating probably from the wound. The animal was sedated under xylazine @ 1mg/kg and ketamine @ 4 mg/kg. The animal was recumbent in 10 minutes. Sternal recumbency was maintained. The core of the horn was severely infested with maggots. Maggots were removed from the core; the extra length of horn which was cavitated by the maggots was cut with an axe blade and the wound was dressed with turpentine oil, tinc. Benzoin. Medications such as doramectin, long acting oxytetracycline and supportive treatment was given and revived with atipamezole 6 mg i/v since blackbucks are not responsive to the reversal agent yohimbine. The recovery was uneventful and the animal recovered in a week.

h. Gorillas: Arrived at Mysuru Zoo: Mysuru Zoo was one of the first zoos in India to house Gorillas. It has housed Gorillas over four decades. It lost its last Gorilla, a male named Polo, during the year 2014. Since then lot of efforts were put in to get Gorillas back to Mysore. It could materialize only during 2022 when EAZA sent two male Gorillas from Munster Zoo in Germany. To ensure the welfare of Gorillas, Gorilla Facility was upgraded with the support of the Infosys Foundation. Special preparations like, getting proper training for zoo Vets and animal keepers, provisioning of feed materials as per diet chart prepared in consultation with the donor zoo, enrichment works etc., were done well in advance.

On 19th August 2022, Gorillas (Thabo and Demba) arrived at Bengaluru International Airport from Germany. From there, they travelled by Road to Mysore. Gorilla Keepers Mr. Peter aged 65 years, who worked with Munster Zoo for over 3 decades and has seen both the Gorillas from day one and Ms Lea from Munster Zoo accompanied Gorillas. It is worth informing that, both of them travelled in same truck which was used for transporting Gorillas from Bengaluru to Mysore despite having dedicated car at their disposal. It shows the dedication and care they have towards Gorilla.



Shipment of Gorilla's



Releasing of the Gorilla in Mysuru

Once they reached Mysore Zoo, Gorillas were released into their designated house. They appeared to be bit anxious due to long travel and separation from their earlier house. The presence of Mr. Peter and Ms. Lea made them comfortable and they explored the entire facility and started eating the food material placed in their house immediately. Over next 10 days, Mr. Peter and Ms. Lea introduced our Gorilla keepers to Thabo and Demba, briefed about behavior of individual Gorillas, shared their knowledge and experience with our keepers. Their presence here in Mysore was very crucial and added a lot to the knowledge of our team about the husbandry of Gorillas. They expressed their happiness about the preparations and husbandry practices being adopted and updated at Mysuru Zoo for ensuring the welfare of Gorillas.

Another important stage during the period of quarantine (30 days) was screening of Gorillas for Simia AIDS, Polio and Rabies as a part of post import quarantine requirements. This required the sedation of Gorilla for collection of Blood Samples.



Sedation of animals is very challenging and risky operation. It needs lot of understanding about health history of animal to be sedated apart from knowledge about drugs used for sedation and its reaction, emergency response etc. Here the specimen details and anesthesia protocol followed for Thabo and Demba at Munster Zoo helped our team a lot. We thank Munster Zoo for sharing these details.

The task of sedating Gorillas, collecting samples (blood, throat swab, nasal swab and feces and reviving the Gorillas was performed flawlessly by our Veterinary team led by Dr Madan. It needs meticulous planning and lot of preparation. Samples were sent to respective national institutes for screening. The test results were negative for above diseases. Following permission from Quarantine Authorities, Gorillas were displayed to public.



i. **Gorilla's Hand Sprain:** On 19/3/2022 a 14 years old Silverback Gorilla housed in Mysuru Zoo showed signs of left forelimb lameness. On vet examination, the point of affection was at the left carpal and middle finger. To begin with, medication for sprain was started. To rule out any sort of orthopedic affections, x-ray imaging was considered. To facilitate x-ray imaging, a special X-ray imaging platform was created by using SS metal and transparent acrylic fiber glass material. The acquisition of x-ray images was planned by using the DR imaging technique. The x-ray window of the machine was placed right above the DR panel placed under the X-ray table. A Small window was created in Gorilla Gymnasium mesh so that the gorilla can insert only one hand upto its elbow through it. In order to make Gorilla to insert its hand through this opening in mesh, it was offered treats (pieces of fruits) so that it inserts its hand through the opening. Initially it used of use its un affected right hand to get its treat. After a few hours of efforts by Zoo Vet with the help of Gorilla keepers, a proper diagnostic x-ray image was acquired. This image revealed no bone affections. The medication was continued to treat the sprain and Thabo recovered in a week's time. The great apes are highly intelligent and very playful. Proper conditioning of animals, daily observation, improvisation of tools and techniques helps a lot in proper diagnosis and treatment of animals.



Gorilla middle finger and carpal swelling-Lameness



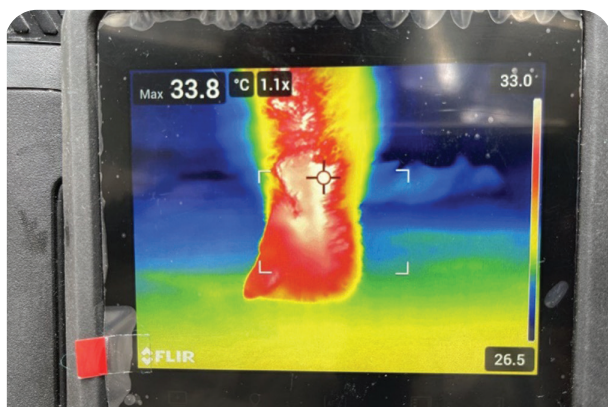
Preparation for Gorilla hand X-ray



DR X-ray for gorilla



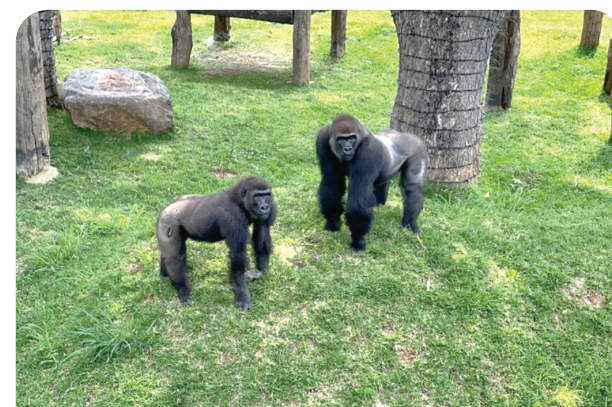
Gorilla DR X-ray



Gorilla Lameness- Thermography



Gorilla training for hand X- ray



Gorilla after treatment

j. Giraffes: Exchange program between Mysuru Zoo & Singapore Zoo

Mysuru Zoo earlier has shipped Giraffes to Patna Zoo, Guwahati Zoo and Bannerghatta Zoo. This year we have shipped two male Giraffe, named Balaji and Adhya Yaduveer, to Singapore Zoological Gardens under animal exchange program.

The biggest challenge here is height of animal apart from its fragileness. Any animal shipment involves aspects like selection of animals, mode of transportation, crate preparation, conditioning of animals, selection of feed material for transportation period and its proper packing, selection of transport vehicles, selection of staff for transportation, reconnaissance survey, crating of animals, coordination with multiple authorities and agencies and actual transportation.

i. Selection of animals

Selected individuals must be healthy and of suitable age. In this case, around a year old two male Giraffe calves were selected for exchange. Balaji and Adhya Yaduveer were measuring 10.6 and 10.9 feet respectively in height.

ii. Obtaining Approvals

Any animal exchange requires the prior approval of CZA, No Objection from the Chief Wildlife Warden of the State, CITES Management Authority of Country, Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries, Govt of India, Export Permit from the Director General of Foreign Trade, Export Permit from CITES Authorities and Quarantine Clearance from the Quarantine Authorities. It needs lot of persuasion and follow up. All these permits were obtained in time.

iii. Mode of Transportation

The selected mode of transportation (Road, Air and Water) should take least time, safer for animal and keepers. This again is influenced by availability of suitable transport vehicles and cost involved. In our case, shipment by sea via Krishnapatnam Sea Port was finalized in consultation with Singapore Zoo.

iv. Crate Preparation

The crate should be safe and comfortable for animals and suitable for mode of transportation chosen. It should be strong enough to contain animal and also to sustain wear and tear during loading, unloading and shipment. There should be easy to operate doors, locking system and forks for loading and unloading.

In our case we had to prepare a crate with collapsible roof so that height of crate is reduced temporarily while crossing road over bridges in Singapore. After crossing road over bridge, crate height was again to be restored. We did lot of research and trials about this. Two fabricators/engineer left in mid-way being not able to find solution!! It's our Zoo Veterinary Surgeon Dr Madan who found most effective and easy to operate solution and it worked wonderfully. It was operatable even with remote!!

We acknowledge the input from Singapore Zoo also in finalizing the crate design.



Separation of selected Giraffes



Placement of Crates in Giraffe Enclosure



Crates in Giraffe Enclosure

v. Conditioning of animals

Conditioning of animals to stand in crates, eat in crate and rest in crate comfortably is very crucial in ensuring animal transportation with least stress during transportation. Due to time involved in finding effective technique for crate with collapsible roof, we overshoot our estimated time for crate preparation and left with less than a month for shipment. Crates were shifted to Giraffe Enclosure and doors were kept open and floor was suitably adjusted. Our Giraffe Keepers under the guidance of Zoo Vets did wonder, within a week of time, Giraffe calves started entering crates comfortably.



Crates in Giraffe Enclosure



Crate training for Giraffes



Giraffes were completely adjusted for crates

vi. Selection of feed material for transportation period and its packing

In Zoo, Giraffe diet include fresh leaves, green lucerne, fruits, vegetables, sprouts and other concentrates. The challenge was to select the feed item which does not need cold storage and has long shelf-life (at least 20 days) and liked by Giraffe. With lot of ground work and trials, feed items were finalized and packed properly at appropriate time.



Preparation of Feed for animals during Traveling

vii. Trials for lifting the crate by cranes

As the loading of crates onto the ship involved lifting of crates over 100-120 feet above ground, ensuring the stability during lift was very crucial to ensure the safety of Giraffe during the process. This was done at zoo by making loading weight, approximately double the estimated weight of Giraffe, and placing it at different corners of crates and lifting crate for about 15 feet above the ground and suitable corrections were made to stabilize the crate even during the lift.

viii. Selection of transport vehicles

The transport vehicle should provide smooth and non-stop (minimal stops) movement of animals. It happens only when the vehicle is sound in condition, drivers and associated staff are experienced and briefed about the animals' requirements and sensitivity of transportation. It is better if they have suitable road permits of all the states from source to destination. This aspect was taken care by Zoo Vets and Range Forest Officer. Suitable vehicles were also selected for transportation of feed materials and also of accompanying staff members.

The selection and booking of vessel was done by Singapore Zoological Garden. It involves lot of planning and follow-up.

ix. Selection of staff for transportation

Staff selected for transportation of animals must be very experienced, must know about animals being transported, behavior of individual animal and animals must trust them. It was being a COVID 19 time and due to international travel restrictions, it was decided that Mysuru Zoo would transport the animals up to port of shipment i.e. Krishnapatnam, load animals on to ship and two keepers from Singapore Zoo would accompany Giraffe from Sea Port to Singapore Zoo. Considering the sensitivity and importance of shipment Singapore Zoo did send two of their senior animal keepers Mr. Siavm and Mr. Dein 30 days in advance so that they get acquainted with animals, be part of preparations and to accompany animals from Mysore to Singapore. All staff selected for this shipment were screened for COVID-19 and it was ensured all the food and water required for their journey is carried from Mysore itself so that they do not have to stop on the way and their interaction with others is minimized.

x. Crating of animals

It is very crucial task. Any mistake here would cost a lot as all other activities are linked to it. It needs lot of experience, and one should know the mood of his animals. Our Keepers could crate the Giraffe and secure doors etc., within a span of 20 min and crate was ready for lifting.

xi. Loading of Crates

This is another crucial task which needs really experienced, skilled crane operator. Crates were comfortably lifted and loaded on to transportation truck in a matter of 1 hour. Crates were tightly secured to the truck.



Giraffe in Crate on the day of shipment



Placing crate over the low bed truck



Crate placement over the low bed truck



Day of shipment, trucks on road

xii. Transportation

It was 570 Km Road journey from Mysuru Zoo to Krishnapatnam Sea port. Giraffe started their journey on 18/5/22 at 8:30 am and reached Krishnapatnam Sea port on 19/5/22 at 5:30am. Our team comprised of animal keepers Prabhu, Kaleem, Kiran, Driver-Swamy, and Carpenter Pradeep led by our most experienced Veterinarian Dr Madan Kompal ensured that Giraffe were properly monitored, comforted, watered and fed well throughout their journey and they could reach port comfortably before the estimated time.



Giraffes inside the truck on road



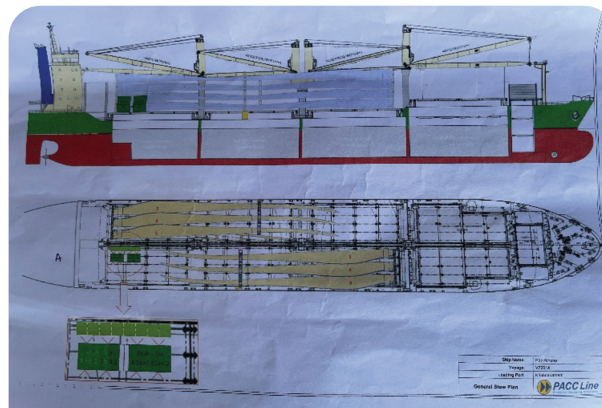
Giraffe's Feeding during Transportation

xiii. At Krishnapatnam Sea Port

Port Authorities provisioned well ventilated huge warehouse to park all the vehicles inside till the loading was done. The care was taken for good ventilation, watering, and feed supplements as there was high humidity and temperature which the giraffes are not acclimatized to. On the same day of reaching the port, the vessel captain, logistics agencies, crane operators, and Dr. Madan Kompal joined together and held a meeting to understand the ins and outs of the overall event. Animal behavior with respect to crating, travel, stress, and preventing the calves from going into stress was elaborately explained by Dr. Madan Kompal to the vessel members. Precise information was exchanged between the teams for an overall successful outcome. The crates were loaded onto the vessel the next morning while all the harnesses were fixed to the vessel and mounted well to tolerate the rough sea. The crates were kept facing each other and a platform was assembled for the keepers to walk through to take care of the animals.



Truck inside the Port



Plan for Placement of crate on vessel

xiv. The final examination

Before the sea journey was started, last minute examination of Giraffe calves was done by Dr. Madan to ascertain the health status. Fortunately, everything was favorable and they were in good shape both mentally and physically.

xv. Vessel Travel

The ship set sail on 20/5/2022 at 11:30am to Singapore port which was 1450 Nautical miles away. The journey would have varied between 8 to 21 days as anticipated by the vessel captain. As luck would have it, the vessel reached the Singapore port on the 9th day. Throughout the journey, Mr. Sivam and Mr. Dein took care of Giraffe and ensured that they are comfortable.



Giraffes crate inspection before placing over the Vessel



Vessel for Giraffe shipment



Vessel Crane lifting the crate



Vessel being fixed over the vessel



Team taken over the crane lifting of crates



Health check of giraffes by Dr Madan before vessel sailing out



Vessel sailing out of India



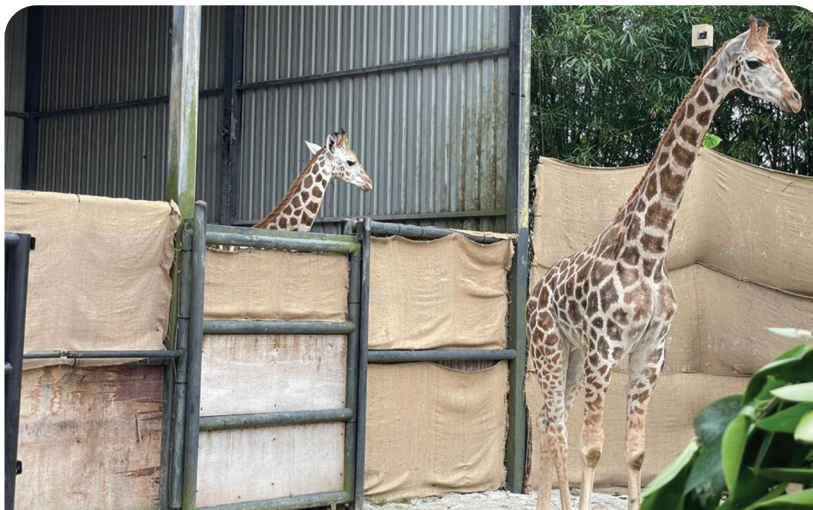
Updates on Vessel movement



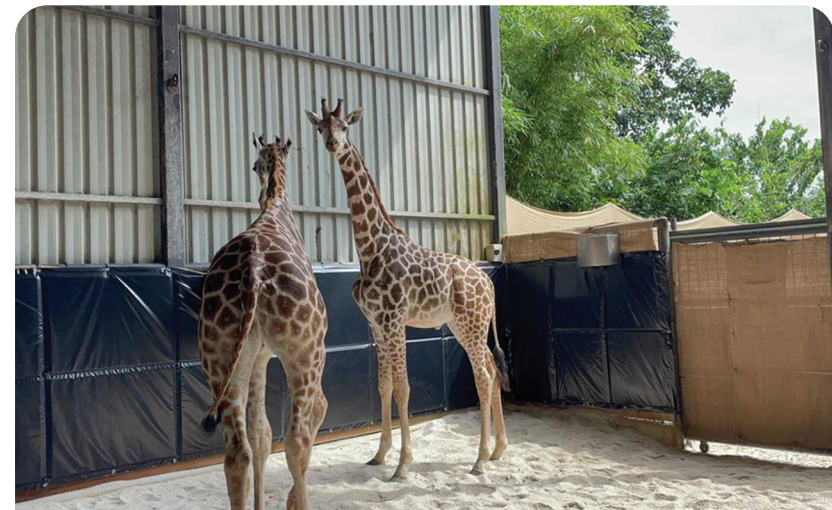
Travel route from India to Singapore

xvi. In Singapore

Singapore Zoo crew unloaded the animals from the vessel to the low bed truck and traveled to the Zoo smoothly. The height-adjustable mechanism of crates came in handy while crossing road over bridge. Giraffe safely reached the zoo and were released into facility reserved for their quarantine. They completed their quarantine successfully and joined Giraffe herd of Singapore Zoo. This moment was celebrated both by the Singapore and Mysuru Zoo crew for having successfully transported the calves across countries. It is worth sharing that with this exchange, Mysuru Zoo became first zoo in county to successfully export exotic larger herbivore like Giraffe to other country.



Giraffe's Arrived at Singapore Zoo



Giraffe's Arrived at Singapore Zoo

k. Rock python with obstructive gut

An adult male Indian rock python was anorectic for two weeks. On physical examination, a palpable mass was felt a foot cranial to the cloaca. The snake was then subjected to digital X- rays. A mass was located in the caudal segments of the intestine. The mass was diagnosed as fecalith that would have formed by rabbit fur. The fecalith was then milked out digitally following the lubrication through the cloaca. The Python showed initial improvement by being active, then started feeding on its own after five days. The snake was doing well later on.



Indian Rock Python with bowel obstruction



X-ray showing mass in post gut



Milking out the mass from posterior gut

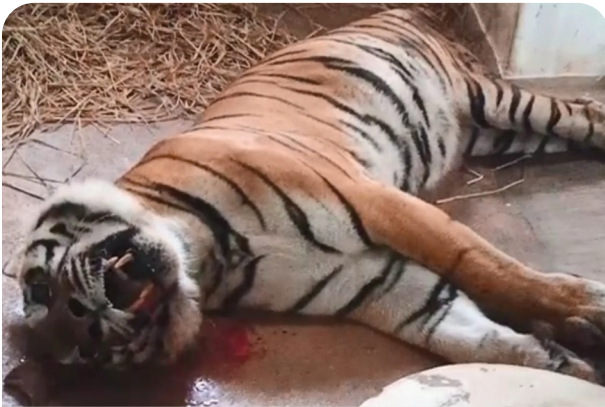


Mass taken out from Python gut

I. Tiger Amulya, Fatal Gastric Dilatation

Mysuru zoo has been breeding tigers for decades. Two male tigers namely Amulya and Agasthya are siblings born 20 years ago, and they are still living a good life under good healthcare. Both were showing old age-related physical changes.

Amulya, the male tiger, housed in the Kurghalli rescue center, had some lameness for which the medications were given. On the third day following the medications at the rescue center, suddenly on that evening, it started exhibiting abnormal behavior like repeated retching, regurgitating the frothy fluid, deep labored abnormal breathing pattern, and fell into lateral recumbency and not responding to any sort of calls by the keepers. Animal Keepers immediately informed the zoo vets and Dr. Madan Kompal immediately rushed to rescue center. On initial examination the tiger was on left lateral recumbency and was not responding to calls, there was respiratory dyspnea (difficult respiratory). An attempt was made to wake him up using a long pole, but there was no response. The team then entered the holding room and first checked the oral mucosa and the cyanotic tongue (Purplish-low oxygen saturation), also the abdomen was gradually bloating up. The condition is acute gastric dilatation might be a 90° rotation of the stomach that results in bloating and hampers the venous return to the heart which results in life loss if not attended immediately. Zoo Vet immediately punctured the bloated stomach and evacuated the gas. Following the supportive medication, the animal recovered from the bloated stomach and slowly started breathing comfortably and tongue turned to pink. Follow-up treatment continued for the next three days. Tiger showed a good appetite. Gastric bloat is a fatal condition that will hamper the hemodynamics of the body resulting in loss of life. Immediate and appropriate action can save the life.



Tiger with Acute Gastric Bloat



Tiger was attended by Vet immediately



Gastric bloat reduced following the treatment



Tiger recovered from Fatal gastric dilatation

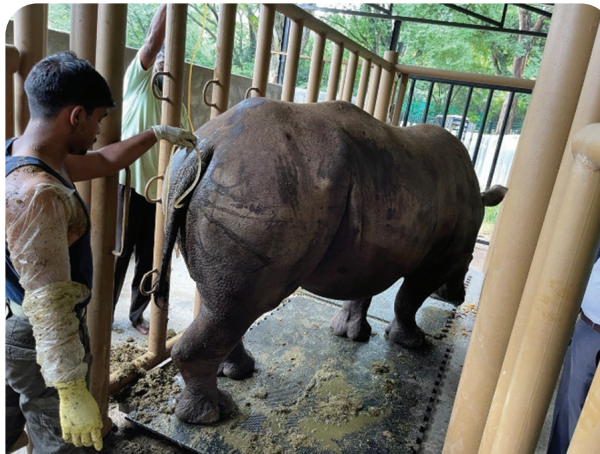
m. African Rhinoceros- Colic episodes- Oban-5 years old Male

Mysuru zoo houses 1:1 African white Rhinoceros. Oban, a 5-year-old male, and Vita, a 7-year-old female. Both came from Singapore zoo to Mysuru zoo on an animal exchange program a year and a half ago. Both are housed in standardized housing construction with a huge exhibit area. They being in active growth phase, have put on lot of growth. On their arrival at Mysore, they were weighing around 850 kg and now Oban is 1600 kg and Vita is 1500 kg. The growth rate and overall activities remain great under precise healthcare management taken in Mysuru zoo. Since the arrival. Vita has shown three episodes of colic (Abdominal pain) at different intervals which were successfully managed. Colic is nothing but abdominal pain of different causes and is commonly attributed to the gastrointestinal tract. This time it was Oban who came with colic pain, which was his first-ever colic expression in Mysuru Zoo.

The clinical signs of colic in African white rhinoceros include frequent sitting and getting up, anorectic, agitated, rolling side to side, straining to defecate, depression, and abnormal frequent tail wagging. All the clinical signs can't be expected in every episode. Careful observation and a thorough technical approach will warrant a positive outcome. Soon the Zoo team was intimated of these behavioral changes which were happening in Oban. The Zoo vet examined the animal from a distance and took him for treatment inside the chute constructed specially for Rhinoceros. The necessary medication was given, and the blood sample was collected for evaluation. Dr. Madan conducted the rectal evaluation and found the stasis of hard fecal matter in the rectum and colon. Soon digital rectal evacuation process was taken up after which the rectal lavage was made by infusion of lukewarm water mixed with liquid paraffin. Dr. Madan inserted his left hand into the rectum of the Rhinoceros in a well-protected and secured manner and analysis cum treatment was carried out. Oban initially struggled and was not cooperating with the rectal examination. Eventually, Oban started cooperating with the further rectal lavage process as he started to feel comfortable as the rectal evacuation proceeded. Later the frequent flatulence was noticed for which he was treated as well, and within no time Oban started feeding on his own. He was under constant monitoring for three days. Since then, no colic signs were seen and both of them are living with a good appetite.



White Rhino with Colic pain due to Posterior gut segment impaction



Emptying of rectal content



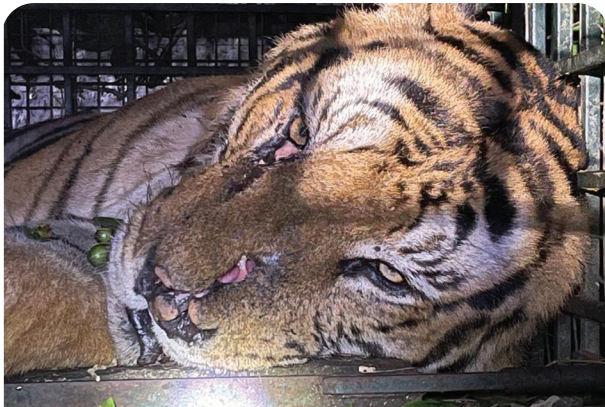
Rectal examination cum rectal evacuation

n. Madhumalai, a rescued tiger from Tamil Nadu was taken care at Mysuru Zoo.

Mysuru Zoo has established a dedicated Wild Animal Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre at Kurghalli, around 20 Km from zoo, to attend to the needs of wild animals of Karnataka in distress. This time, it could accommodate a rescued tiger from the state of Tamilnadu. This tiger identified as T23 was involved in man-animals conflict in Madhumalai area and has killed 2-3 persons apart from cattle. With lot of efforts, Tamailnadu Forest Department could capture it alive. On examination it was found that it is severely injured and in need of immediate veterinary care. Having regard to distance from Madhumali to Chennai Zoo

(where rescue facility is available) and urgency of treatment, Tamilnadu Forest Department Authorities decided to shift it to rescue center of Mysuru Zoo as it was comparatively much nearer.

The tiger arrived at the Mysuru Zoo rescue center while still partially sedated. The animal was revived from the sedation and was taken into a holding room where the treatment was initiated for his compromised health. On the day of arrival, the T23 had numerous maggot-infected wounds, communicating punctured wounds, cellulitis, right eyelid tear, nasal septum tear, and so on. The veterinary care was given as required and the animal started showing healing signs. The Mysuru zoo vet team was in communication with the Tamil Nadu Forest department to update the recovery pattern for Tiger T23. Few wounds took quite a long time to heal. Eventually, T23 gained body weight. Currently, the T23 is still housed in Mysuru Zoo's rescue center and is leading a good life. Having got clue from this event, TN Forest Department initiated task to come up with rescue centers at suitable locations in Tamilnadu. Mysuru Zoo provided them with details of housing design and other management practices being adopted at Mysuru Zoo for the management of Rescued Animals and Rescue Centre.



T23 from Madhumalai Tiger Reserve, Tamil Nadu



T 23 when arrived at Sri Chamundeshwari rescue and rehabilitation centre, Kurghalli



Tamil Nadu Team visits Rescue Centre



Tiger during Treatment at Sri Chamundeshwari rescue and rehabilitation centre, Kurghalli



Mysuru Zoo and Tamil Nadu team visit to rescue Centre

o. Muntjac infight injury, Surgery

Adult Female Muntjac was injured severely other male Muntjac. The injury was so deep-rooted that the skin, subcutis, and muscles were severed. This Muntjac was sedated by blow dart and was shifted to the Zoo hospital surgery division. The Muntjac was intubated and was given inhalant anesthesia. The reconstructive surgery was carried out and the animal regained consciousness sooner. The Animal recovered well during the postoperative days in an isolated enclosure.



Muntjac with Deep Laceration



Reconstructive surgery being conducted over Muntjac



Muntjac- Post Surgery

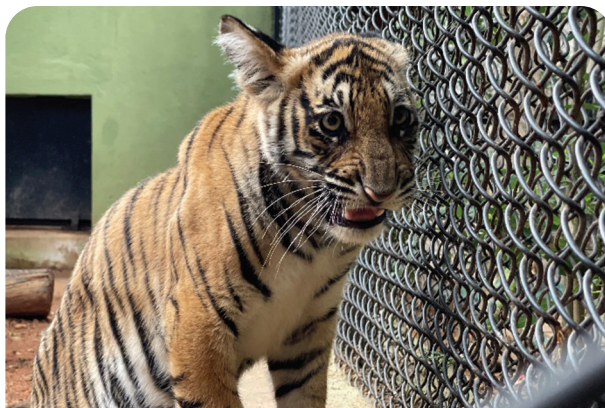


p. Rescued Tiger Cub

Less than a month-old female tiger cub was rescued by the forest officials of Bandipur Tiger Reserve. The condition of the tiger cub was unpleasant, she was severely dehydrated, emaciated, septicemic and unconscious. It is uncommon for a mother tiger to abandon her cubs. The cub was treated with an oxygen mask, fluid therapy, and supportive therapy after which she recuperated. By the second day onwards the tiger cub started feeding chicken on its own and the wild instincts were so prominent that she wasn't allowing anyone to get near her. The tiger cub was kept in a stress-free area and feed was offered meanwhile the health was monitored. Necessary de-worming, vaccinations carried out in prescribed timeline and she is growing fast.



Rescued tiger cub- severely dehydrated and emaciated



Tiger cub being taken care at Mysore Zoo Hospital



Tiger cub at Mysore Zoo Hospital

q. Tiger Mooga- Diaphragm injury- fatal injury

On 21 August 2021, Mysuru Zoo received a rescued tiger Called Mooga from Bandipur tiger reserve with massive injury, believed to be caused by a tusker, on the right side of the body at two sites. His respiration pattern was completely abnormal. This tiger got his name "Mooga" from his slit nose which might have happened due to infighting with other tiger.

On arrival at the Mysuru Zoo hospital division, Dr. Madan, and Dr. Prashanth analyzed the tiger's condition and opined that the injury might have happened by Gaur – the gaur horn punctured the right wall of the tiger's body and the wound was very deep, slitting into his abdominal muscles, right side last rib was fractured, and the diaphragm was torn. To ascertain the extent of damage and parts affected, CT scan was done. The injury was studied in detail from the scanning report and the Tiger was shifted directly to the operation room located at the Zoo Veterinary Hospital.

Tiger was taken into Operation theater, at the first go, the animal was intubated and supported the respiration by a ventilator system and following which the inhalant anesthesia was administered. As the respiratory system of the Mooga tiger was hampered, the assisted ventilation and monitoring of heart and respiratory functionality were critical throughout the surgical and anesthesia. The aim of the surgery is to reconstruct the torn diaphragm (An important structure to maintain the negative pressure in the chest cavity for normal respiration) and associated structures. The surgery went well, and the reconstruction of the torn diaphragm and other structures in-turn restoration of normal respiration were performed well which in turn led the tiger to regain the normal pattern of respiration thus normal oxygen saturation..

The animal was on postoperative sedation in the inpatient ward during which the vital parameters were monitored. Tiger regained the consciousness within a few hours and by the next morning, he was fully awake and hungry. A live feed fowl was served and surprisingly the animal was wide alert to leap on flying fowl and feed on it. During postoperative days the tiger responded and showed good recovery. Tiger diaphragm tear reconstruction surgery in Mysuru Zoo was a success and can be said that it was a first timer of such sort in the nation.



Tiger Mooga with deep punctured wound severing the diaphragm



Dr Madan and Dr Sathrupth engaged in life saving surgery carried over Tiger Mooga

C. Important Deaths:

- i. **Death of Royal Bengal Tigress Trishika:** Trishika was a female tiger aged about 13 years. A calm and gentle tigress which died due to multi organ failure.
- ii. **Death of Leopard Sachin:** A male Leopard Sachin aged about 17 years died on 1/2/2022 due to Senility and Multi organ failure. He had hind quarter weakness since, 2 years which was not responsive to the treatment. In his final days, he had developed decubital ulcers and severe gastritis along with multi organ failure.
- iii. **Death of Female Marmoset:** A female Marmoset aged about 4 years was found dead on the morning of 27/2/2022. Post-mortem changes revealed that it had died due to per-acute haemorrhagic enteritis. An impression smear of the spleen was stained with Methylene blue which revealed presence of bipolar stained organisms under the microscope, indicative of Pasteurellosis.
- iv. **Death of Ostrich Chicks:** A female adult Ostrich had laid 11 eggs this season which were incubated and taken care by the both parents. After the incubation period, six eggs had hatched out of which two were weaklings and did not survive after three days. Rest of the chicks had optimal birth weight with good daily weight gain. After 3 months, the chicks had developed indiscriminate feeding behaviour which was leading to intestinal obstruction and gastric impaction in the birds. Pebbles and stones are considered as a part of diet in these birds which aids in mechanical breakdown of food, but the young ones were consuming pebbles of bigger size and irregular shape that resulted in occlusion of the gastro-intestinal tract. One chick was lost to acute intestinal obstruction and colic which resulted in severe struggling, exhaustion and death overnight. Another young one was diagnosed with gastric impaction which was surgically corrected, but succumbed during the post-operative period. Another, chick was lost due to left femoral comminuted fracture. Only one chick survived which is doing well.



In the future along with supplementation it was also considered to prepare any existing enclosure/holding area, devoid of any irregular and large sized pebbles and stones in the substrate and provide pebbles of appropriate size and shape in appropriate numbers.

D. Important events and Happenings

- i. **Hand rearing of Leopard Cubs:** Two leopard cubs (1:1) aged 3–4 weeks were rescued from Hunsur forest division on 11/12/2021 by the Karnataka Forest Department as the mother had abandoned them in a sugarcane field during the harvest and were handed over to Mysuru Zoo for hand-rearing. Since the cubs had opened their eyes and were able to recognise their mother, they were a bit apprehensive initially towards the human handling and also feeding them with the bottle was quite a task. They were initially fed 5% dextrose warmed to get them acclimatize them to the bottle nipple. The next day onwards they were fed milk. The male cub was still very difficult to manage and feed him properly and in this process the cub was affected with aspiratory pneumonia. The cub showed signs of anorexia, hyperthermia and laboured breathing. Chest radiography revealed consolidation in the right lung. Supportive treatment with nebulization was initiated but the cub succumbed to the condition. However, the female cub was easy to handle and bottle feeding her was not an issue. Bottle feeding was done once every 4–5 hours totalling to 10% of the body weight in a day. Additionally, multivitamins and mineral supplements were initiated after a week to help boost the growth. The cub started to nibble on the chicken meat at approximately 7–8 weeks of age and meat was included in the diet gradually after close examination of the fecal material, its consistency and rate of passage. Routine deworming with pyrantel pamoate and feline vaccines were administered along with anti-rabies at 8th week. The cub survived with optimal growth and is healthy.

Laboratory investigations done at Mysuru Zoo Hospital's Laboratory in the year 2021–22

- Blood investigations: 55 samples
- Faecal Examinations: 380 samples
- Skin scraping examination: 05 samples



Sl.No	Name	Project Title	Time Period	Institution
1.	Sushanth.S	Avi-faunal Diversity at Karanji Lake	1/4/2021 to 31/3/2022	JSSCACS College, Ooty road Mysuru
2.	Akshatha. S. N Sai Aravind. D	Behavioural Studies on Zebra	15/4/2021 to 15/9/2021	DoS in Zoology, University of Mysore
3.	Hasmitha Lakshman (Vet Student)	(Externship program)	20/7/2021 to 4/8/2021	Virgen Milagrosa University Foundation, Philippines
4.	Nazia Sulthana Khadri	Study on Nesting Ecology and Breeding Biology of few Aquatic Migratory Bird Species Amidst Agro-Climatic Regions of Southern Karnataka.	13/10/2021 To 12/10/2022	DoS in Zoology, University of Mysore
5.	Umme Kulsum	Effect of Ecotourism in Zoological Gardens	28/3/2022 To 15/4/2022	DoS in Environmental Science, JSS Academy of Higher Education and Research, Mysuru

Ultrasonography research by Veterinary Master's scholar

Mysuru Zoo encourages students to take up research in wildlife so as to provide good veterinary services. Karnataka state's Veterinary University Master Scholar students are opting for research topics related to wildlife. A Wildlife Master's scholar student Dr. Divya Ganesh chose a diagnostic imaging technique to establish normal anatomical features of chelonians through ultrasonography under the guidance of Dr. Ravi Raidurg (Prof-Vet surgery). The chelonians housed in Mysuru Zoo were taken up for studies. A thesis report was generated as a requirement of the MVSc degree. This thesis now provides basic information about ultrasonographic studies over chelonians. The ultrasonography was performed and a report for each animal was done by Dr. Madan Kompal as he specialized in both surgery and radiology in- turn this research was successfully carried out.

Internship programmes for Veterinary College Students

Veterinary internship students from Veterinary College Bidar, Bangalore, Hassan, Shivamogga and Pondicherry were on 7 to 15 days rotational internship programme at Mysore Zoo. During this



Dr Madan conducting scan over Chelonians



period internees were intensively trained on wild animal identification, taxonomic grouping, restraining, handling, shifting, prophylactic measures and treatment aspects. The details of internship students for the year 2021-22 is as follows:

1. Veterinary College, Bidar – 48 students
2. Veterinary College, Hassan – 63 students
3. Veterinary College, Shivamogga – 57 students
4. Veterinary College, Bangalore – 80 students

23 Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

Mysuru Zoo is identified the following animals for Conservation Breeding Programme:

- Gaur
- Indian Grey Wolf
- Dhole
- Indian Giant Squirrel
- Grey Jungle Fowl
- Nilgiri Langur
- Lion Tailed Macaque

Construction work of facilities for Conservation Breeding of Gaur, Grey Wolf, Dhole and Lion Tailed Macaque is over and facilities for Gaur, Grey Wolf, Dhole have started functioning and CZA permission is awaited in case of Lion Tailed Macaque.

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

A pair of Dholes at Kurghalli named Santhana Lakshmi and Bharath had given birth to their third litter of 9 pups on 15/12/2021. She being a good mother, took good care of her pups till 4 months of age. The pups were dewormed and vaccinated. Later they were separated from their parents and were housed in a separate holding rooms and day kraal facility. All the 9 pups are healthy and doing well.

A. Animals Received

Sl.No.	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	Received from	Date of arrival to the Zoo
1.	M01644-45	Bornean Orangutan	1:1	Received from Wonderland Safari, Malaysia	4/2/2021
2.	M01652	Chimpanzee	0:1	Zoo Taiping & Night Safari, Malaysia	6/4/2021
3.	M01650-51	Western Lowland Gorilla	0:2	Received from Allwetter Zoo, Munster, Germany	19/8/2021
4.	M01655-56	Bornean Orangutan	1:1	Received from Singapore Zoo on animal exchange programme	28/8/2021
5.	M01668	Asiatic Lion-Nirbhaya	0:1	Received from Raipur Zoo	12/12/2021
6.	M01670-71	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1	Kamla Nehru Pranisangrahalay, Indore	26/12/2021
7.	B01940	White Peafowl	1:1		

B. Animals Spared from the zoo

Sl.No	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	Animals Spared to zoo	Date of Disposal
1.	M01580, 85	Giraffe	0:2	Transferred to Singapore Zoo on animal exchange programme	18/05/2021
2.	B00079, 1678	Black Swan	1:1	Transferred to Gadag Zoo	26/8/2021
3.	M01393	Hippopotamus	1:0	Transferred to Lion and Tiger Safari, Tyavarekoppa	2/11/2021
4.	M01607-08	Sloth Bear	1:1	Transferred to Kitturu Rani Chennamma Mini Zoo, Belagavi	23/11/2021
5.	M0158	Striped Hyena	0:1		
6.	M01343, 91, 97, 1505-06	Muntjac	3: 2	Transferred to Lion and Tiger Safari, Tyavarekoppa	23/11/2021
7.	M00366, 68, 54, 53, 46, 47, 1101, 1102	Hog Deer	3:5	Transferred to Lion and Tiger Safari Park, Shivamogga	14/12/2021
8.	M01066	Hippopotamus	0:1		
9.	M01636-37	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1	Transferred to Kamala Nehru Zoological Park, Indore	20/12/2021
10.	B01906-07	Black Swan	1:1		
11.	B01868	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:0		

SL.No	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	Animals Spared to zoo	Date of Disposal
12.	B01864, 66	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:1	Shifted to Shivamogga Zoo	01/02/2022
13.	B01616-1879	Golden Pheasant	1:1		
14.	B00678, 1602	Yellow Golden Pheasant	1:1		
15.	B00355, 623-33, 716, 717, 1252-58	Peach Faced Love Bird	10:10		
16.	B00294, B01012-20	Budgerigar	10 U	Shifted to Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hampi	24/02/2022
17.	B01908,B01915	Black Swan	2:2		
18.	B01574,876,624,886-87	Golden Pheasant	2:3		
19.	B01602	Tiger – Chitralekha	0:1		
20.	M01657	Leopard Cub - Chitra	0:1	Shifted to Tiger and Lion Safari Park, Shivamogga	01/03/2022
21.	M01641	Royal Bengal Tiger – Purnima	0:1		
22.	M01601	Gaur - Pen2	0:1	Transferred to Chhatbir Zoo, Chandigarh on animal exchange programme	23/03/2022
23.	B01862-63	Lady Amherst Pheasant	1:1		
24.	BS-CHAT	Blackswan	2:2		
25.	M01142	Goral	1:0		
26.	M01628-29	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1		



Sl.No.	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M: F: U: T)	Received from	Date of Submission of Report to the CWLW / CZA	Action taken
					Reasons for housing in the zoo, if not released in their habitat
1.	28/2/2021	Royal Bengal Tiger – Female	Bandipur	1. OM No. PCCF(WL)/C2 /CR-23/2017-18 dt.1/3/21. 2. No. MZA/Gundre Rescue Tiger/Report/CZA/289/2021 dt. 12/6/2021	Right elbow dislocation, needs continued veterinary care. Would not be able to hunt in the wild.
2.	28/3/2021	Royal Bengal Tiger – Female	Bandipur	No.MZA/Rescue Animal/Report/CZA/591/ 2021-22 dt. 2/8/2021	About 2.5 months old cub, requires upbringing in the zoo facility
3.	19/8/2021	Leopard – Female	Rescued from Hunsur Range	No.PCCF(WL)/F/CR-03/2020-21 dt 1/2/2022	About 15 days old requires hand-rearing and upbringing in the zoo facility
4.	15-10-2021	Royal Bengal Tiger – Male	Madhumalai Forest (T-23)	1. Proceedings of the Principal Chief Conservation of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden, Chennai, vide No.WL1/33716/2021 dt.20/10/2021. 2. Letter No. MZA/ RescuedMDT-23/ Tiger/ Report/CZA/961/ 2021-22 dt. 6/11/2021 addressed to CZA.	Wounded, Senile and involved in human deaths.
5.	11/12/2021	Leopard cubs – 1 male: 1 female	Near Kalavadi, Srirampura, Mysore.	No.PCCF(WL)F/CR-03/2020-21 dt. 4/5-2-2022	Juvenile, Requires hand rearing and upbringing in the captivity
6.	16/12/2021	Royal Bengal Tiger – Female	Nagarahole Range	1. Permission Letter No. PCCF(WL)/F/CR-03/ 2020-21 dt. 1/2/2022 of PCCF(WL)& CWW, Bengaluru. 2. Letter No. MZA/ Rescued/ TigressU-238/ Report/CZA/306/ 2021-22 dt. 18/2/2022 addressed to CZA.	Conflict Animal

Form – II
[See Rule 11(1)]

Part – A

Inventory Report for the Year: 2021–22
Endangered Species*

MAMMALS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	*ASIATIC ELEPHANT	Elephas maximus	4	8	0	12				0	1	0				1	2		3	7	0	10
2.	SLENDER LORIS	Loris tardigradus	1	0	0	1							1	0	0				0	0	0	0
3.	RHESUS MACAQUE	Macaca mulatta mulatta	5	4	1	10	0	0	1										5	4	2	11
4.	LION-TAILED MACAQUE	Macaca Silenus	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
5.	SOUTHERN PLAINS GREY LANGUR	Semnopithecus dussumieri	1	1	1	3													1	1	1	3
6.	NILGIRI LANGUR	Trachypithecus johnii	2	2	0	4							1	0	0				1	2	0	3
7.	WESTERN HOOLOCK GIBBON	Hoolock hoolock	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
8.	INDIAN GIANT SQUIRREL	Ratufa indica	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
9.	JUNGLE CAT	Felis chaus	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
10.	LEOPARD CAT	Prionailurus bengalensis bengalensis	2	1	0	3													2	1	0	3
11.	ASIATIC LION	Panthera leopercicus	2	1	0	3				0	1	0	0	1	0				2	1	0	3
12.	INDIAN LEOPARD	Panthera pardus fusca	8	13	0	21				1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	7	13	0	20
13.	TIGER (White)	Panthera tigris	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
	BENGAL TIGER	Panthera tigris tigris	8	5	0	13				1	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	9	5	0	14
14.	COMMON PALM CIVET	Paradoxurus hermaphroditus	2	2	2	6													2	2	2	6
15.	SMALL INDIAN CIVET	Viverricula indica	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
16.	GOLDEN JACKAL	Canis aureus	4	4	0	8													4	4	0	8
17.	INDIAN GREY WOLF	Canis lupas pallipes	8	4	6	18				1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	6	3	6	15
18.	DHOLE	Cuon alpinus	12	11	4	27	0	1	8				0	2	0				12	10	12	34

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
19.	BENGAL FOX	Vulpes bengalensis	3	4	0	7													3	4	0	7
20.	SLOTH BEAR	Melursus ursinus	7	4	0	11										1	1	0	6	3	0	9
21.	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR	Ursus thibetanus	3	3	0	6													3	3	0	6
22.	SMOOTH-COATED OTTER	Lutrogale perspicillata	2	0	0	2													2	0	0	2
23.	MOUSE DEER	Moschiola meminna	2	2	0	4							1	1	0				1	1	0	2
24.	BARASINGHA/SWAMP DEER	Rucervus duvaucelli	12	23	9	44							0	1	0				12	22	9	43
25.	MANIPUR BROW-ANTLERED DEER	Rucervus eldii eldii	6	4	5	15	0	0	2				2	1	0				4	3	7	14
26.	BLACK BUCK (WHITE)	Antilope cervicapra	1	0	0	1							1	0	0				0	0	0	0
	BLACK BUCK	Antilope cervicapra cervicapra	14	10	5	29	0	0	5										14	10	10	34
27.	GAUR	Bos frontalis gaurus	19	16	3	38	6	2	1				2	5	0	0	1	0	23	12	4	39
28.	FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE	Tetracerus quadricornis	14	20	0	34							13	19	0				1	1	0	2
29.	ONE HORNED RHINO	Rhinoceros unicornis	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
30.	RUSTY SPOTTED CAT	Prionailurus rubiginosus rubiginosus	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
TOTAL			147	153	36	336	6	3	#	3	8	0	#	#	0	4	9	0	128	123	53	304

BIRDS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	GREY JUNGLEFOWL	Gallus sonneratii	6	8	0	14							0	1	0				6	7	0	13
2.	PEACOCK-WHITE	Pavo	2	2	2	6				1	1	0	1	0	0				2	3	2	7
	COMMON PEA FOWL	Pavo cristatus	10	14	0	24													10	14	0	24
3.	EURASIAN SPOONBILL	Platalea leucorodia	3	1	2	6							1	0	0				2	1	2	5
4.	TAWNY EAGLE	Aquila rapax	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
5.	BRAHMINY KITE	Haliastur indus	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
6.	ASIAN GREY HORNBILL	Ocyeros birostris	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
7.	GREAT INDIAN HORNBILL	Buceros bicornis	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
TOTAL			22	27	5	54	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	21	27	5	53

REPTILES

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	INDIAN FLAPSHELL TURTLE	Lissemys punctata punctata	3	2	0	5													3	2	0	5
2.	RETICULATED PYTHON	Python reticulatus	1	3	0	4							1	0	0				0	3	0	3
3.	INDIAN ROCK PYTHON	Python molurus molurus	0	2	2	4													0	2	2	4
4.	COMMON RAT SNAKE	Ptyas mucosus	2	0	1	3													2	0	1	3
5.	INDIAN COBRA	Naja naja naja	2	2	1	5													2	2	1	5
6.	KING COBRA	Ophiophagus hannah	2	0	0	2													2	0	0	2
7.	RUSSEL'S VIPER	Daboia russelii	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
8.	MUGGER CROCODILE	Crocodylus palustris	1	1	1	3													1	1	1	3
9.	SALTWATER CROCODILE	Crocodylus porosus	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
10.	GHARIAL	Gavialis gangeticus	2	3	2	7													2	3	2	7
11.	MONITOR LIZARD	Varanus bengalensis	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
TOTAL			15	15	9	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	15	9	38

Part – B Other than Endangered Species MAMMALS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	INDIAN CRESTED PORCUPINE	Hystrix indica	2	3	1	6													2	3	1	6
2.	STRIPED HYAENA	Hyaena hyaena	6	8	0	14	0	0	2							0	1	0	6	7	2	15
3.	SPOTTED DEER	Axis axis	14	9	17	40	0	0	12										14	9	29	52
4.	HOG DEER	Axis porcinus	29	12	10	51	0	0	10							3	5	0	26	7	20	53
5.	INDIAN MUNTJAC	Muntiacus muntjak	10	10	7	27										3	2	0	7	8	7	22
6.	SAMBAR	Rusa unicolor	9	18	11	38	0	0	8										9	18	19	46
7.	NILGAI	Boselaphus tragocamelus	19	24	6	49													19	24	6	49
8.	HIMALAYAN GORAL	Naemorhedus goral	3	2	0	5										1	0	0	2	2	0	4
TOTAL			92	86	52	230	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	85	78	84	247

BIRDS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	BAR-HEADED GOOSE	Anser indicus	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
2.	SPOT-BILLED DUCK	Anas poecilorhyncha	3	5	0	8													3	5	0	8
3.	LESSER WHISTLING DUCK	Dendrocygna javanica	1	1	3	5													1	1	3	5
4.	COMB DUCK	Sarkidiornis sylvicola	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
5.	RUDDY SHELDUCK	Tadorna ferruginea	2	7	0	9													2	7	0	9
6.	PAINTED STORK	Mycteria leucocephala	3	5	1	9	0	0	6										3	5	7	15
7.	BLACK-HEADED IBIS	Threskiornis melanocephalus	3	3	14	20													3	3	14	20
8.	PURPLE HERON	Ardea purpurea	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
9.	INDIAN POND HERON	Ardeola grayii	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
10.	BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON	Nycticorax nycticorax	40	40	0	80													40	40	0	80
11.	GREAT WHITE PELICAN	Pelecanus onocrotalus	5	6	0	11							1	0	0				4	6	0	10
12.	SPOT-BILLED PELICAN	Pelecanus philippensis	3	2	2	7							1	0	0				2	2	2	6
13.	SARUS CRANE	Antigone antigone	5	1	0	6							1	0	0				4	1	0	5
14.	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET	Psittacula krameri	6	5	1	12													6	5	1	12
15.	RED AVADAVIT	Amandava amandava	10	10	4	24													10	10	4	24
16.	INDIAN SILVERBILL	Lonchura malabarica	10	7	10	27													10	7	10	27
17.	RED JUNGLEFOWL	Gallus gallus	3	4	0	7													3	4	0	7
18.	FLAMINGO	Phoenicopterus roseus	1	0	0	1							1	0	0				0	0	0	0
19.	LESSER ADJUTANT STORK	Leptoptilos javanicus	2	0	0	2													2	0	0	2
20.	ROCK DOVE	Columba livia	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
21.	ALEXANDRINE PARAKEET	Psittacula eupatria	4	5	2	11													4	5	2	11
22.	COMMON BARN OWL	Tyto alba	2	1	1	4													2	1	1	4
23.	BROWN WOOD OWL	Strix leptogrammica	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
24.	PLUM-HEADED PARAKEET	Psittacula cyanocephala	8	3	0	11													8	3	0	11
TOTAL			112	109	44	265	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	108	109	50	267

REPTILES- OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	INDIAN BLACK TURTLE	Melanochelys trijuga	9	10	0	19													9	10	0	19
2.	STAR TORTOISE	Geochelone elegans	0	0	6	6													0	0	6	6
3.	COMMON INDIAN KRAIT	Bungarus caeruleus	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
4.	GREEN VINE SNAKE	Ahaetulla nasuta	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
5.	CHECKERED KEELBACK SNAKE	Fowlea piscator	0	0	4	4													0	0	4	4
6.	BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE	Dendrelaphis tristis	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
7.	COMMON KUKRI SNAKE	Oligodon arnensis	0	0	2	2													0	0	2	2
8.	ROUGH-SCALED SAND BOA	Gongylophis conicus	0	0	5	5													0	0	5	5
TOTAL			9	10	22	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	22	41

MAMMALS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	RED-NECKED WALLABY	Macropus rufogriseus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
2.	AFRICAN ELEPHANT	Laxodonta africana	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
3.	RING-TAILED LEMUR	Lemur catta	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
4.	COMMON MARMOSET	Callithrix jacchus	3	1	0	4							1	1	0				2	0	0	2
5.	BROWN CAPUCHIN	Cebus apellaapella	5	0	0	5													5	0	0	5
6.	HAMADRYAS BABOON	Papio hamadryas	2	2	1	5							2	0	0				0	2	1	3
7.	BORNEAN ORANGUTAN	Pongo pygmaeus	0	0	0	0				2	2	0							2	2	0	4
8.	CHIMPANZEE	Pan troglodytes	3	2	0	5				0	1	0							3	3	0	6
9.	WESTERN LOWLAND GORILLA	Gorilla gorillagorilla	0	0	0	0				2	0	0							2	0	0	2
10.	AFRICAN HUNTING CHEETAH	Acinonyx jubatus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
11.	LION (HYBRID)	Panthera leo	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
12.	SLENDER TAILED MEERKAT	Suricata suricatta	1	6	0	7	2	1	4				0	1	0				3	6	4	13
13.	JAGUAR	Panthera onca	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
14.	GRANT ZEBRA	Equus quagga boehmi	3	5	0	8	0	1	0				0	1	0				3	5	0	8

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
15.	SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS	Ceratotherium simum simum	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
16.	HIPPOPOTAMUS	Hippopotamus amphibius	5	4	0	9	0	0	1				2	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	6
17.	GIRAFFE	Giraffa camelopardalis	4	4	0	8	1	0	0							2	0	0	3	4	0	7
18.	CAPE BUFFALO	Syncerus caffer caffer	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
19.	SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR	Tapirus terrestris	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
EXOTIC TOTAL			35	32	1	68	3	2	5	4	3	0	5	3	0	3	1	0	34	33	6	73
SCH 1 & 2 TOTAL			147	153	36	336	6	3	17	3	8	0	24	32	0	4	9	0	128	123	53	304
OTHER SCH TOTAL			92	86	52	230	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	85	78	84	247
GRAND TOTAL			274	271	89	634	9	5	54	7	11	0	29	35	0	14	18	0	247	234	143	624

BIRDS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	COMMON OSTRICH	Struthio camelus	3	3	0	6	4	0	0				3	0	0				4	3	0	7
2.	DARWIN'S RHEA	Pterocnemia pennata	0	0	1	1													0	0	1	1
3.	CASSOWARY	Casuarius Casuarius	2	0	0	2													2	0	0	2
4.	SILVER PHEASANT	Lophura nycthemera	11	6	7	24													11	6	7	24
5.	YELLOW GOLDEN PHEASANT	Chrysolophus	3	6	5	14	0	0	10							1	1	0	2	5	15	22
6.	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT	Chrysolophus amherstiae	2	3	3	8	2	0	6							3	2	0	1	1	9	11
7.	BLACK SWAN	Cygnus atratus	10	12	19	41							2	0	0	6	6	0	2	6	19	27
8.	BLACK-NECKED SWAN	Cygnus melanocoryphus	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
9.	MANDARIN DUCK	Aix galericulata	2	1	0	3	0	2	0										2	3	0	5
10.	SCARLET IBIS	Eudocimus ruber	9	6	3	18													9	6	3	18

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
11.	GREY PARROT	Psittacus erithacus erithacus	2	4	1	7							1	0	0				1	4	1	6
12.	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW	Ara ararauna	2	3	0	5													2	3	0	5
13.	GREEN WINGED MACAW	Ara chloroptera	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
14.	SCARLET MACAW	Ara macao	3	3	0	6													3	3	0	6
15.	MILITARY MACAWS	Ara militaris	4	4	0	8													4	4	0	8
16.	GOFFIN'S COCKATOO	Cacatua goffini	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
17.	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO	Cacatua moluccensis	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
18.	LESSER SULPHUR CRESTED COCKATOO	Cacatua sulphurea	2	2	0	4													2	2	0	4
19.	COCKATIEL	Nymphicus hollandicus	5	6	3	14							0	1	0				5	5	3	13
20.	LIVINGSTON'S TURACO	Tauraco livingstonii	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
21.	RED-BILLED TOUCAN	Ramphastos tucanus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
22.	JAVAN SPARROW	Padda oryzivora	2	4	15	21													2	4	15	21
23.	TIMOR ZEBRA FINCH	Poephila guttata	4	4	0	8													4	4	0	8
24.	EMU	Dromaius novaehollandiae	2	4	0	6													2	4	0	6
25.	COMMON RING NECKED PHEASANT	Phasianus colchicus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
26.	GOLDEN PHEASANT	Chrysolophus pictus	6	5	9	20	3	3	10							3	4	0	6	4	19	29
27.	RED LORY*	Eos rubra	1	0	0	1													1	0	0	1
28.	DUSKY LORY	Pseudeos fuscata	0	1	1	2													0	1	1	2
29.	RAINBOW LORIKEET	Trichoglossus moluccanus	4	3	5	12	0	0	2										4	3	7	14
30.	BUDGERIGAR	Melopsittacus undulatus	39	78	13	130										0	0	10	39	78	3	120
31.	ECLECTUS PARROT	Eclectus roratus	5	4	0	9													5	4	0	9
32.	PEACH-FACED LOVE BIRD	Agapornis roseicollis	15	15	3	33										10	10	0	5	5	3	13

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
33.	YELLOW COLLARED LOVE BIRDS	Agapornis personata	2	1	2	5													2	1	2	5
34.	JANDAYA CONURE	Aratinga jandaya	1	1	1	3							1	0	0				0	1	1	2
35.	SUN CONURE	Aratinga solstitialis	2	2	1	5													2	2	1	5
36.	NANDAY CONURE	Nanday usnenday	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
37.	PATAGONIAN BURROWING PARROT	Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus	0	1	0	1													0	1	0	1
EXOTIC TOTAL			151	190	92	433	9	5	#	0	0	0	7	1	0	23	23	10	130	171	110	411

REPTILES-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2021				From April 2021 to March 2022												Stock as on 31-03-2022			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
1.	GREEN ANACONDA	Eunectes murinus	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
2.	MORELET'S CROCODILE	Crocodylus moreletii	1	2	0	3													1	2	0	3
3.	AFRICAN SLENDER-SNOURED CROCODILE	Crocodylus cataphractus	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
4.	NILE CROCODILE	Crocodylus niloticus africanus	0	2	0	2													0	2	0	2
5.	GREEN IGUANA	Iguana iguana	0	0	3	3													0	0	3	3
6.	SPECTACLED CAIMAN	Caiman crocodilus	4	4	0	8													4	4	0	8
EXOTIC TOTAL			6	12	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	21



Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	Sex	Cause of Death
1.	5/4/2021	M00822	Gaur - Tribhuvan	1:0	Died due to Infighting
2.	22/4/2021	M00243	Albino Black Buck	1:0	Died due to Senility
3.	3/5/2021	M01627	Indian Grey Wolf	1:0	Died due to gastro enteritis.
4.	6/5/2021	B01928	Grey Jungle Fowl	0:1	Died due to Trauma
5.	8/5/2021	M01619	Dhole - Pup	0:1	Died due to capture myopathy
6.	9/5/2021	M01191-92	Four Horned Antelope	1:1	Died due to Infighting trauma
7.	12/5/2021	M01145, 53	Four Horned Antelope	1:1	Died due to Infighting trauma
8.	28/05/2021	B00206	White Peafowl	1:0	Died due to Senility
9.	29/05/2021	M00291	Four Horned Antelope	0:1	Died due to Senility
10.	6/3/2021	M00797, 789, 808, 996	Four Horned Antelope	1:0	Died due to Infighting Trauma
11.	6/7/2021	M00779	Thamin Deer	1:0	Died due to Senility
12.	8/6/2021	M01182, 1183, 1196, 1428-29	Four Horned Antelope	3:2	Died due to Infighting Trauma
13.	11/6/2021	M01431, 1185	Four Horned Antelope	1:1	Died due to Infighting Trauma
14.	14/6/2021	M01197	Four Horned Antelope	0:1	Died due to Infighting Trauma
15.	17/6/2021	B00071	Black Swan	1:0	Died due to Hepatitis
16.	26/6/2021	M00269	Thamin Deer	0:1	Died due to Infighting Trauma
17.	4/7/2021	M01442	Four Horned Antelope	2:3	Died due to infighting trauma
18.	5/7/2021	M01442	Four Horned Antelope	0:2	Died due to infighting trauma
19.	20/7/2021	M01529	Asiatic Lion (Rani)	0:1	Died due to Paraplegia
20.	25/7/2021	M01375, M01434	Four Horned Antelope	2:0	Died due to Pneumonia
21.	27/7/2021	M01375, 1442,35, M01502-03	Four Horned Antelope	2:3	Died due to Pneumonia
22.	28/7/2021	M01471	Four Horned Antelope	0:1	Died due to Pneumonia
23.	1/8/2021	B00414	Flamingo	1:0	Died due to Senility
24.	1/8/2021	M01487	Hamadryas Baboon	1:0	Died due to Senility
25.	3/8/2021	B00083	Eurasian Spoonbill	1:0	Died due to Senility

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	Sex	Cause of Death
26.	3/8/2021	B00390	Cockatiel	0:1	Died due to Ovarian Tumour
27.	26/8/2021	B00057	Sarus Crane	1:0	Died due to Gout
28.	09-01-2021	M01934	Ostrich	1:0	Died due to Intestinal Obstruction-Colic
29.	09-01-2021	B01829	Great White Pelican	1:0	Died due to Gout
30.	09-04-2021	M00329	Hamadryas Baboon	1:0	Died due to Multiorgan failure
31.	8/9/2021	M00059	Gaur - Violaine	0:1	Died Due to Enteritis
32.	16/9/2021	M01551	Meerkat	0:1	Died due to Infighting Trauma
33.	17/9/2021	M01317	Gaur	0:1	Died due to Enteritis
34.	17/9/2021	M01534	Mouse Deer	0:1	Died due to Gastric Impaction
35.	30/9/2021	M00721	Swamp Deer	0:1	Died due to Hernia
36.	10-02-2021	B01936	Ostrich	1:0	Died due to Trauma
37.	10-03-2021	B01937	Ostrich	1:0	Died due to Obstruction
38.	10-10-2021	M01193	Gaur P1	1:0	Died due to Infighting
39.	16/10/2021	M00870	Gaur P1 - veena	0:1	Died Due to Enteritis
40.	19/10/2021	M00029	Hippopotamus - Suraj	1:0	Died due to Senility
41.	27/10/2021	M01596	Nilgiri Langur	1:0	Died due to Haemolytic Pneumonia.
42..	04-11-2021	B00530	Spot billed Pelican	1:0	Died due to Enteritis
43	05-11-2021	M01387	Marmoset	1:0	Died due to Septicaemia
44.	12-11-2021	M01189	Hippopotamus -Chingchang	1:0	Died due to Infighting Trauma
45.	19-11-2021	M01534-G	Mouse Deer	1:0	Died due to Trauma
46.	13/12/2021	B00794	Jandaya Conure	1:0	Died due to Infighting trauma
47.	13/12/2021	M01634	Wild Dog	0:1	Died due to Enteritis
48.	26/12/2021	B01860	Black Swan	1:0	Died due to Septicaemia
49.	31/12/2021	M01544	Slender Loris	1:0	Died due to starvation
50.	06-01-2022	M01347	Tiger - Trishika	0:1	Died due to Senility
51	15-01-2022	M01606	Zebra - Muktha	0:1	Died due to Trauma
52.	18-01-2022	B00044	African Grey Parrot	1:0	Died due to Enteritis
53.	1/2/2022	M00042	Leopard Sachin	1:0	Died due to Senility

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	Sex	Cause of Death
54.	16/2/2022	R00196	Reticulated Python	1:0	Died due to Dermatophytosis leading to secondary septicaemia
55.	18/2/2022	M01667	Leopard cub- Rescued	0:1	Died due to Septicaemia
56.	27/2/2022	M00807	Thamin Deer	1:0	Died due to Infighting Trauma
57.	27/2/2022	M01549	Common Marmoset	0:1	Died due to Septicaemia
58.	03-03-2022	M01666	Leopard Cub- Bhargav	1:0	Died due to Septicaemia
59.	06-03-2022	M00093	Gaur - Pen2	0:1	Died due to Enteritis
60.	24-03-2022	M01600	Gaur - Pen2	0:1	Died due to Aspiration Pneumonia

A. Natality of animals during the year 2021–22

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1.	18/8/2020	M01592	Slender Tailed Meerkat	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure.
2.	28/1/2021	M01643-44	Hyena	0	0	2	2	Born to Ashwath and Ashwini
3.	8/3/2021	M01642	Gaur P-1	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure. 968000010962361; Tag: Yellow SCZG0328
4.	21/04/2021	B01932	Mandarin Duck	0	0	2	2	Hatched in enclosure.
5.	1/5/2021	M01647	Gaur Pen 2	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure.
6.	4/5/2021	B01933	Golden Pheasant	3	3	0	6	Hatched in incubator
7.	21/5/2021	M01648	Rhesus Macaque	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure.
8.	22/5/2021	B01934-35	Ostrich Chicks	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure.
9.	23/5/2021	B01936	Ostrich Chicks	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure.
10.	24/5/2021	B01937	Ostrich Chicks	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure.
11.	5/6/2021	B01938	Painted Stork	0	0	6	6	Hatched in enclosure
12.	25/6/2021	M01649	Gaur	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure.
13.	5/6/2021	B01918	Rainbow Lorikeet	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure.
14.	12/7/2021	M01653	Giraffe	1	0	0	1	Born to Lakshmi & Bharath at enclosure
15.	25/7/2021	M01654	Gaur Pen 1	1	0	0	1	Born in Pen 1 Enclosure
16.	04/10/2021	M01592	Meerkat	0	0	2	2	Born in zoo hospital enclosure
17.	12/10/2021	M01658	Hippopotamus	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure to Soundarya & Suraj
18.	19/10/2021	M01659	Gaur- pen 2 (Rachitha)	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure - Chip 968000010742860
19.	5/11/2021	M01661	Gaur Pen 2	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure - 968000010965099

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
20.	5/11/2021	M01662	Gaur Pen 1	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure
21.	12-11-2021	M01663	Gaur Pen 2	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure - Chip 968000010961878
22.	13/11/2021	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure
23.	15/11/2021	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
24.	16-11-2021	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure
25.	18/11/2021	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	4	4	Born in enclosure
26.	20/11/2021	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure
27.	23/11/2021	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
28.	25/11/2021	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
29.	25/11/2021	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure
30.	25/11/2021	M01532	Spotted Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
31.	28-11-2021	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
32.	29/11/2021	M01539	Hog Deer	0	0	3	3	Born in enclosure
33.	1/12/2021	M01437-G	Sambar	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
34.	5/12/2021		Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
35.	6/12/2021	M01665	Gaur P2	1	0	0	1	Born in enclosure
36.	11/12/2021	M01664	Zebra	0	1	0	1	Born in enclosure
37.	13/12/2021	M01437-G	Sambar	0	0	2	2	Born in enclosure
38.	20/12/2021		Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
39.	5/1/2022	M01376	Thamin Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
40.	10/1/2022		Thamin Deer	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
41.	22/1/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
42..	15/12/2021	M01672-80	Dhole	0	0	9	9	Born in enclosure
43	10/2/2022	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	1	Born in enclosure
44.	10/2/2022	B01939	Lady Amherst Pheasant	0	0	8	8	Hatched in incubator
45.	15/2/2022	B01933	Golden Pheasant	0	0	10	10	Hatched in incubator
46.	26/2/2022	M01592	Meerkat	0	0	4	4	Born at Zoo Hospital
47.	28/2/2022	B01941	Yellow Golden Pheasant	0	0	10	10	Hatched in incubator
Total				11	6	99	116	

B. List of Surplus animals at zoo

Sl. No.	Species	Sex				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	
1.	Royal Bengal Tiger	3	0	0	3	Wild born
2.	Leopard	4	4	0	8	Wild born
3.	Wild Dog (Dhole)	4	0	0	4	Captive Born
4.	Grey Indian Wolf	3	0	0	3	Captive Born
5.	Indian Elephant	1	2	0	3	Captive Born
6.	Indian Gaur	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
7.	Hippopotamus	3	1	0	4	Captive Born
8.	Rhesus Macaque	3	1	0	4	Captive Born
9.	Muntjac	4	4	0	8	Captive Born
10.	Black Buck	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
11.	Hog Deer	10	10	0	20	Captive Born
12.	Nilgai	10	10	0	20	Captive Born
13.	Brow Antlered Deer	2	1	0	3	Captive Born
14.	Swamp Deer	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
15.	Spotted Deer	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
16.	Sambar	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
17.	Himalayan Goral	1	1	0	2	Captive Born
18.	Sloth Bear	2	0	0	2	Captive Born
19.	Indian Common Peafowl	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
20.	Red Jungle Fowl	3	4	0	7	Captive Born
21.	Silver Pheasant	3	3	0	6	Captive Born
22.	Common Ring Necked Pheasant	1	2	0	3	Captive Born

Sl. No.	Species	Sex				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	
23.	Golden Pheasant	3	2	0	5	Captive Born
24.	Common Barn owl	0	0	2	2	Captive Born
25.	Plum Headed Parakeet	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
26.	Alexandrine Parakeet	3	2	0	5	Captive Born
27.	Rose Ringed Parakeet	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
28.	Black Crowned Night Heron	40	40	0	80	Captive Born
29.	Black Swan	5	5	0	10	Captive Born
30.	Scarlet Ibis	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
31.	Rainbow Lorikeet	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
32.	Javan Sparrow	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
33.	Zebra Finch	4	4	0	8	Captive Born
34.	Cockatiel	2	2	0	4	Captive Born
35.	Budgerigar	50	50	0	100	Captive Born
36.	Peach-Faced Love Bird	10	10	0	20	Captive Born
37.	Masked Love Birds	2	1	0	3	Captive Born
38.	White Throated Munia	10	5	0	15	Captive Born
39.	African Slender-Snouted Crocodile	0	2	0	2	Captive Born
40.	Nile Crocodile	0	2	0	2	Captive Born
41.	Spectacled Caiman	4	4	0	8	Captive Born
42..	Gharial	0	0	2	2	Captive Born

Sl.No	Norm No. under RZR, 2009	Condition	Time Period for compliance
1. General requirements			
1.	10.1(2)	Ornamental plants such as Crotons, Acalyphas, Palms are seen planted in certain open areas and stand-off barrier hedges in certain enclosures as part of greening the zoo premises. Such ornamental plants should be replaced with natural plants / trees of local origin in order to enhance the naturalistic environment in the zoo.	One year
3. Development and Planning			
2.	10.3(1) & 10.9(6ss)	Revised layout of the Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru, was approved by the CZA in its 37 th meeting held on December 7, 2020. However, Master Plan of the zoo (2012-13 to 2032-33) is yet to be revised accordingly. The zoo management should provide one complete Master Plan including the Conservation Breeding Plan and revised layout, for consideration of the Central Zoo Authority.	Three months
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosures			
3.	10.4(2) & 10.4(8)	Present enclosures where Rhesus Macaque, Common Langur and Nilgiri Langur are housed should be replaced with open, spacious, naturalistic enclosures as per the CZA guidelines in order to provide adequate space and naturalistic environment to animals.	One year
4.	10.4(6)	The enclosure enrichment shall be improved in the nocturnal house.	Immediately
5.	10.4(10)	In certain enclosures such as LTM, signages are placed at a height of 5 ft to 7 ft. It becomes difficult for the public, especially to school children to conveniently view the signages. As some of the signage boards are bigger in size, they block nice view of the zoo landscapes too. Thus, such signage boards shall be re-fixed at proper heights.	Immediately
6.	10.4(10)	In order to enrich and enhance awareness and learning about the conservation of wild animals and their habitats, it is necessary to establish a scientifically designed interactive interpretation center in the zoo.	Two years
Annexures of the compliance report are submitted vide letter No.MZA/MyZoo/Recognition/Compliance/723/2022-23, Dated 29/9/2022			

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List of free-living wild animals within the zoo premises

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

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

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

Young Ones



Gaur Calf



Hippopotamus calf



Mandarin Duck chicks



Slender Tailed Meerkat with pups



Ostrich Chicks

Young Ones



Sambar Deer with Fawn



Sloth Bear with cubs



Thamin Deer with Fawn



Zebra with Foal



Giraffe

New Arrivals



Western Lowland Gorillas Thabo and Demba



Chimpanzee



Orangutans Minnie and Afa

New Arrivals



Orangutans Merlin and Atina



Asiatic Lioness



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