SRI CHAMARAJENDRA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

Zoo authority of Karnataka

Central Zoo Authority
केन्द्रीय चिड़ियाघर प्राधिकरण

WAZA
World Association of Zoos and Aquariums

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1 Report of the Officer-in-Charge

Dear Readers,

Hope you all are safe and doing well in this difficult situation created by global pandemic COVID 19. Like most others, this year definitely been a testing time for Mysore Zoo too. Our financial year started with COVID 19 lockdowns. There we really missed our visitors! During pre-COVID time, we used to receive about 3.4 to around 3.5 million visitors use every year but due to COVID, we could receive only 0.7 million visitors this year.

The reduced visitors flow had direct impact on our revenue as the zoo entrance fee collected from the zoo visitors is the major source of revenue. This year we could get only Rs. 7,12,24,199.84 in the form of zoo entrance fee. We could sail through this difficult time due to generous support of our donors. Sri S T Somashekar, Hon'ble Minister for Co-Operation, Government of Karnataka and Mysuru District In-Charge Minister led a public movement to support Mysuru Zoo and could mobilize an amount of Rs. 4 Crore!

Even many corporate houses came forward and supported generously. Infosys Foundation, a giant charitable institute doing path breaking social upliftment, too helped us significantly. They not only donated Rs. 40 lakh for zoo animals feed and fodder but also sponsored construction of Gorilla facility worth Rs. 2.5 Crore! BRBNMPL, Mysuru and BNPM, Mysuru extended financial support in improving veterinary hospital and animal houses at Zoo under their CSR component. Even Akka members, NRIs from US and other countries too have donated generously to Mysore Zoo. We are indebted to all donors for their generous support during this difficult period!

Another lesson learnt during this period was that, good practices always come to your help during difficult times. The lessons learnt during bird flu of 2017 and follow up gradation of biosecurity measures at zoo helped a lot in adapting to new requirements of COVID 19. We found that most of the measures which were being recommended for COVID were already in place except for wearing face masks by all at all the time and maintaining social distance. These practices in place have helped in ensuring safety of zoo animals, zoo staff and zoo visitors.

The financial challenges posed by COVID 19 made us to explore innovative ways to reduce our costs and also to engage our staff members more productively. We started fodder cultivation in land below the power transmission lines passing through the rescue and rehabilitation centre and engaged surplus staff (due to lockdown and less number of visitors) in improving green cover by planting seedlings of native species in Zoo as well as in Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre.

Our efforts to get new species, promotion of conservation breeding of endangered species continued. We could get African Hunting Cheetah, could breed Dholes, Wolves, Brahminy duck, Gaurs, Zebra, Thamin Deer etc., and spared many animals to upcoming zoos of Karnataka and other zoos of our country.

Changed situation made us to continue our efforts of conservation education through virtual mode. Many activities viz, Youth Club, Summer Camps, Conservation Talks, Celebration of various events of conservation importance were conducted through virtual mode.

Another milestone achieved during this period was up gradation of veterinary facilities for rescued animals. Now rescue centre has its own, fully equipped Veterinary Hospital and rescued animals are not required to be brought to Zoo Veterinary Hospital for Veterinary Care.

We not only sailed through the difficult time but also kept improving our conservation efforts only because of support of zoo patrons and various authorities in State and Centre.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the CZA, the MoEF&CC, The DGFT, Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Government of India, WCCB Chennai and Quarantine Authorities at Bengaluru Airport for their kind support and cooperation.

We also express our sincere gratitude to the Karnataka State Government, Karnataka 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, Mysore and all the citizens of Mysore for their concern and support for Mysore Zoo.

All the good work we, all the 9 zoos under Zoo Authority of Karnataka, could do is because of the guidance and support of our beloved Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka Sri Ravi B P IFS. We express our sincere gratitude to Sir!

We thank all our esteemed zoo visitors and donors for their continued patronage to Mysore Zoo. We dedicate the progress of Mysore Zoo to them!

At the end, I must thank all my colleagues at zoo for their tireless and dedicated service towards welfare of zoo animals and of zoo visitors! It's an honour to have such a wonderful people as colleagues!

Hope, we all together fight COVID 19 and the normalcy and good old days return soon! Till then take care, stay safe.

Thank you all!

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

2 History of the Zoo

Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, popularly known as '**Mysuru Zoo**', is one of the oldest zoos of the country. His Highness, the erstwhile Ruler of Mysuru, Sri Chamarajendra 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, during 1948, the administrative control of the zoo was transferred from Palace to Parks and Gardens Department. In the year 1972, administrative control was transferred to Forest Department from the Parks and Gardens department. During 1979, the Government decided to create an autonomous body, i.e., Zoo Authority of Karnataka (ZAK) to run the zoo. During 2001, ZAK was expanded to manage other 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. Later on with improved interaction with zoos of various parts of world, animals housing was developed as per prevalent best practices and the species number too increased.

Mysuru Zoo is renowned for housing exotic animals along with native species. It once 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 some of the species which bred successfully here are Zebra, Chimpanzee, Hippopotamus, African Black Rhino, African Elephant, Wild beast, Eland Antelope, Barberry Sheep, Emus, Ostrich, Giraffe, and Kangaroos etc. This trend continues even today. In native species also the housing and breeding of animals has been very good. It also has the distinction of breeding of Elephants in zoo for the first time in our country. First Asiatic elephant was born in zoo in the year 1967, first Giraffe calf was born in late 60's.

The species collection had to be reduced, especially exotic species, post 2008 to ensure the compliance to the CZA guideline which prescribes only 10% exotics in collection of zoo. In the last 9 years around 22 species of exotic species had to be phased out. During last quarter of this financial year the CZA has increased this limit on 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 for approval.

Along with the welfare of 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 signages, 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, place to have home food, luggage room and wheel chair facility. People also have an opportunity to express their concern towards Mysore 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. Zoo has moved from initial day purpose of display of animals to promotion of conservation education, conservation breeding, rescue and rehabilitation of wild animals in distress and research which benefits wild animals and also of use to field officers.

There are very informative signages, education programs like 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 zoo 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 etc.

Zoo has also done a pioneering work in solid waste management, plastic control and rainwater harvesting. Animal dung is used to generate biogas and to produce Vermicompost. Plastic entry into zoo is regulated by innovative means. The annual consumption of water by zoo 24 Crore liters and rainwater harvesting is 79 Crore liters.

Karanji Lake, which is adjacent to Zoo has been transferred to Zoo Management from Minor Irrigation Department for better management. This lake is being managed scientifically by involving stakeholders and domain experts.

Over time, the interaction and cooperation amongst Zoos of Karnataka has increased a lot. Mysore 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 treatment.

One more significant milestone which zoo has achieved over years is financial self-sustenance. Since the year 2002, zoo is managing all its affairs from the revenue generated from visitor entrance fee. This model of zoo management is now being adopted by various states of our country.

All the improvement and good work is due to continued support of zoo visitors and other patrons apart from the vision and support of the Karnataka State Government.

Mysuru aspires to continue to improve its contribution for conservation education, *ex-situ* and *in-situ* conservation.

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.

6 About us

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.mysorezoo.org
Distance from Nearest	Airport: 10 km
	Railway station: 3.1km
	Bus stop: 15 m
CZA Recognition Valid up to	19th August 2021
Category of zoo	Large
Area (in Hectares)	63.58
Number of Visitors	Adult: 6,53,789
(Financial Year 2020-21)	Children:89,853
	Students: 89
	Total Visitors: 7,43,731
Visitors' Facilities Available in zoo	Online ticket booking, Battery Operated Vehicles, Wheelchair, Baby Care Centre, Free Potable Water, Toll Free Toilets, Rain Shelters, Benches, First Aid Unit, Food court, Canteen, Souvenir Shops and Signages
Weekly closure of the zoo	Tuesday

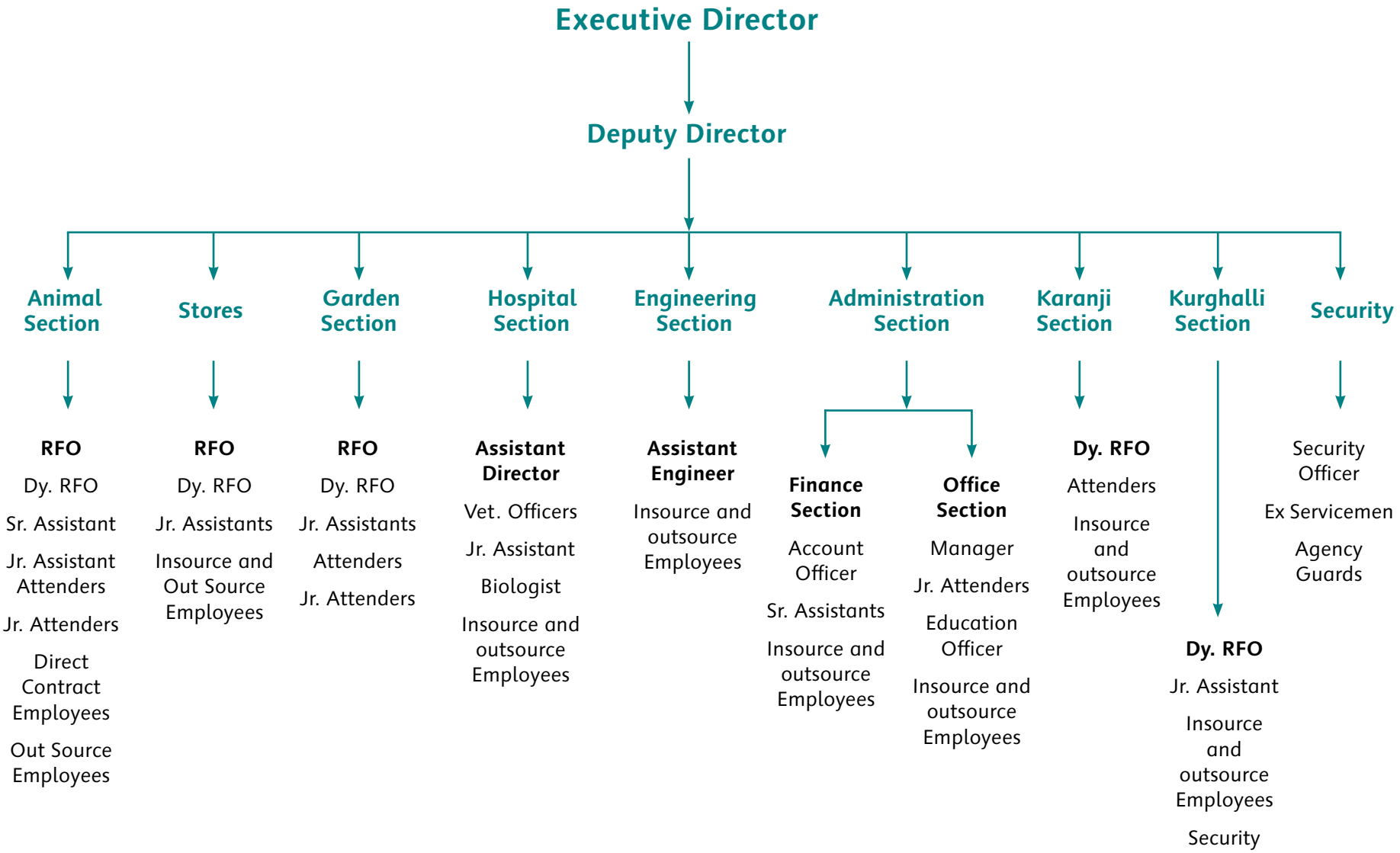
Management Personal of the Zoo

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. Manjunatha. B

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

7 Organizational Chart



8 Human Resource

8.1 Officers / Officials working in Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore, on Deputation from various Department

Sl.No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director	1	Ajit M Kulkarni
2.	Deputy Conservator of Forests & Deputy Director	1	K.N. Rangaswamy
3.	Assistant Director, AH & VS	1	Dr. B. Manjunatha
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, Rakshith R.
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, KrishneGowda R. K
3.	Attender	3	M. Chikkanna, Kalaiah, M. Krishna
4.	Junior Attender	4	Pandyan, Narasamma, Puttaswamy, Naganna
Finance Section			
1.	Senior Assistant	2	S.Sathyanarayanan, 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	5	Channaiah Ankaiah, Channaiah Mahalingaiah, Pattamma, Subhachandra, Puttadevamma
Karanji and Kurgahalli Section			
1.	Junior Assistant	1	C. S. Annegowda
2.	Attender	1	Chamarajus
3.	Junior Attender	2	H. Mahadeva, Manjunatha
4.	Drivers	1	Vishwanatha

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, Mukunda, S. Pradeep, Prema Kumari, Essak, N. Shambhulinga, Lingaraju S, Siddiqui Shareef, Cheluvaraju, Anil Kumar, B. B. Chandra, S. Vinod Kumar, Sanjeevan, Ravi K, V S Shivaswamy, M N Vijay Kumar, M V Muralidhar, Chikkaboraiah, Srikantamurthy, Subbegowda H, Sannanaika, Shekar J.
2.	Garden Section	24	Tulasamma, Santhosh, Nagamma, Mahadevamma, 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, Andani, Vasantha, S Chethan, M. Lokesh, B Sathisha
3.	Administration Section	6	Raghu A.L., Keshava, Elizabeth Anitha, Syeda Amtul Aleem, Supritha M S, Kalpitha J, Bangarappa, Guruprasad, Sneha C, Darshini M K
4.	Karanji and Kuraghalli Section		D Sathish, 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
5.	Hospital Section	5	M.V.Mahadeva Swamy, Rajani M.N., Somashekara, P.C. Bhaskara, Kumara A.K.

8.4 Outsource Employees

Sl. No.	Designation	Number of sanctioned posts	Names of the incumbent
1.	Animal Section	35	Mahesha M, Narayana Murthy, M Kaleem, Avinash M D, Krishna, Vijaya Kumar, Babu, K Madhusudhana, M Swamy, K Soyeb, 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	21	Madappa, Nandisha, Shivananda, Siddappa, Somanna M, Sundar Singh, Nanda Kumar, Ravi M K, Jayarama, Jai Kumar, 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	8	A P Shurthi, Shruthi S, Hemavathi M, B S Abhishek, Puttaswamy, Anusha J, Gowramma, Mangalesh, Pruthvi Raj, Jagadish
6.	Karanji and Kuraghalli Section	26	Manju, Murthy, Somanna, J Madhu, Karthik, Shivaraju, Mallamma, Kumar M, Mahadevi, Nagalambike S, Sandeep N B, Rajesh, Mahadeva, S Prakash, S Mahadeva, Darshan Nayak, Rajamma, Chandrakala, Fairoj

9 Capacity Building of the zoo Personnel

Two days training programme on "Sensitization of Zoo Staff on Zoo Management" held from 22/2/2021 to 23/2/2021.

Mysuru Zoo has organized the training programme on **"Sensitization of Zoo Staff on Zoo Management"** from 22/2/2021 to 23/2/2021 in collaboration with Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, Government of India. 44 participants from all the 9 zoos of Zoo Authority of Karnataka participated in this program. All COVID 19 safety measures were adopted during this training.

The training programme was inaugurated by Sri. L.R. Mahadevaswamy, Chairman, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru on 22/2/2021 at 9:30 am in presence of Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS., Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru, and Smt. Sonali Ghosh IFS., Deputy Inspector of General (Wildlife), Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi joined the programme virtually.

Schedule of the Training Programme:

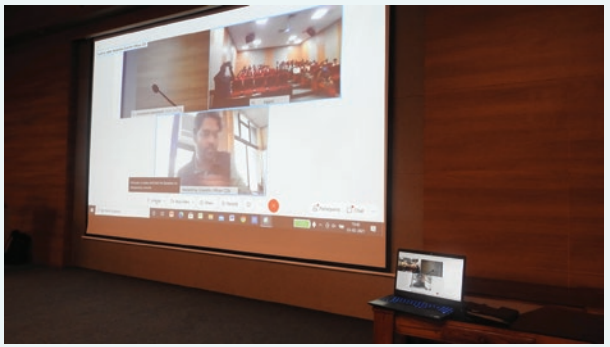
Day 1	
9:00 am - 9:30 am	**Registration**
9:30 am - 10:00 am	**Inauguration**
10:00 am to 10:30 am Tea break	
10:30 am - 11:30 am	**Introduction to Concept of Zoo and its Management** **Resource Person:** Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS., Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka
11:31 am – 1:00 pm	**Visit to Mysuru Zoo**
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm – Lunch Break	
2:01 pm - 2:40 pm	**Health Care Management of Captive Wild Animals** **Resource Person:** Dr. Manjunatha B., Assistant Director, Mysuru Zoo
2:41 pm - 3:30 pm	**Importance of Biosecurity** **Resource Person:** Dr. Prashanth, Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo
3:31 pm - 4:30 pm	**Visit to Zoo Hospital** **Hand rearing – Sri. Somashekar** **Medical Store – Sri. Shivananju** **Laboratory – Sri. Mahadevaswamy** **Animal Record Maintenance – Smt. Rajani**
4:31 pm to 4:40 pm – Tea Break	
4:41 pm - 5:30 pm	**Rescue and Rehabilitation** **Resource Person:** Dr. Madan, Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo
Day 2	
8.30 am - 9.30 am	**Exposure visit to Karanji lake Nature Park.** **Resource Person:** Sri Manjunath, Incharge Range Forest Officer, Mysuru Zoo
9:30 am - 10:15 am	**Waste Management** **Resource Person:** Ms. Sneha, Zoo Biologist and Mr. Swamy
10:16 am - 11:00 am	**Zoo Education Programme** **Resource Person:** Ms. Darshini M K, Education Officer, Mysuru Zoo and Ms. Sameena, Education Officer, Shivamogga Zoo
10:01 am – 11.45 am	**Zoo Finance & Accounts Management** **Resource Person:** Sri. Ramesh AO and Smt. Kalpana, Senior Assistant
11:45 am to 11:55 am – Tea Break	
11:55 am – 1:00 pm	**Expectations of field staff from Office staff and vice versa Group Discussion – Chaired by MS ZAK**
1:00 pm to 2:00 pm: Lunch break	

2:00 pm – 2:45 pm	**Visitor facilities and Animal Adoption** **Resource Person:** Sri. Manjunath DRFO and C.R. Rajegowda, Senior Assistant, Mysuru Zoo.
2:46 pm – 3:30 pm	**Demonstration of tranquilization equipment's and accessories and hands on training** **Resource Person:** Dr. Madan K.V., Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo
3:31 - 3:40 pm: Tea break	
3:41 pm to 4:25 pm	**Role of Central Zoo Authority in Indian Zoo Management Resource Person: Nominated by Central Zoo Authority**
4:26 pm – 5:30 pm	**Review, interaction and valedictory** **Address by** Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS., Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Mysuru.

Banner of the training

Registration

Inauguration of the training programme




MYSURU ZOO
Ongoing works

10 Zoo Advisory Committee

Health Advisory Committee itself acts as Zoo Advisory Committee.

11 Health Advisory Committee

Constituted as per the Govt Order: Vide g. o. no. see 203fwl2002: 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. B. Manjunath, Incharge 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 diriwvr@gmail.com	
4.	Prof. & Head, Dept. of Gynecology & Obstetrics, Veterinary College, Hebbal, Bengaluru.	
5.	Scientist, Regional Disease Diagnostic Centre, IAH&VB, Mysuru	
6.	Dr. K.R. Ramesh, Deputy Director, AH&VS, Hassan.	
7.	Dr. Vanishree, Veterinary Officer, Atal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Hampi.	

For the year 2020-2021, Mysuru Zoo had conducted Health Advisory Committee Meeting of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysore on 19/12/2020. The agenda discussed in the meeting are as below:

- Vaccination among Zoo Avian Species.
- Mega-Herbivores Vaccination: Rhino's & Elephants.
  - Vaccination for Elephants.
  - Vaccination for Southern White Rhinos.
- Biosecurity measures regarding Covid – 19.
- Cheetah: Recently Arrived at Mysuru Zoo.
- Chimpanzee-Rha: Reproductive issues.
- Potable water for Zoo primates.
- Hatchery Unit at Zoo Hospital.
- Giraffe Yuvaraja: Testicular infection.
- Posting of Assistant Professor for Hospital & Laboratory at Kurgahalli.

Health Committee members on zoo inspection

12 Statement of Income and Expenditure of Zoo for the year 2020-21

Sl. No	Expenditure	Amount in Lakhs	Income	Amount in Lakhs
1.	Administrative Expenses (Establishment charges/Office expenses/ Advertisement Charges/STP's/General Charges SWF/ Zoo/education, etc)	1,409.01	Gate Revenue Zoo	712.21
2.	Animal Food & Fodder	632.15	Vehicle Parking-Zoo	42.64
3.	Veterinary Care (medicines, Lab expenses, animal exchange etc)	105.80	Karanji Park	43.92
4.	Maintenance expenses (Civil work, Garden, Office equipment's, Vehicle, etc/ research & Documentation/Enrichment Works)	350.38	Sale Proceeds	25.58
5.	Development Works (Capital expenditure for Works/Garden development/ Other Assets)	72.80	Licences Fees	65.81
6.	Spill over Works for 2018- 19 & 2019-20	380.82	Bank Interests and others	570.68
	Total	2,590.96	**Total**	1,460.84

13 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.

14 Vaccination Schedule of animals

Sl. No	Species	Vaccine	Periodicity
1	**Felines** • Tigers • Lions • Leopards • Jaguars • Leopard cats • Jungle cats • Civet cats • Palm civets	Feline vaccine (Feligen)	Annually
		Anti-rabies Vaccine	Annually
		Triquin	3 months once
2	**Canines** • 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** • Gaurs • Giraffes • Rhinoceros • Cape Buffalo • African Elephants • Asian Elephants	FMD, HS & BQ (Triovac)	Biannually

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

15 De-worming Schedule of animals

Sl.No.	Species	De-wormer	Periodicity
1	**Felines** • 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** • 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**	1) Albendazole 2) Fenbendazole 3) Ivermectin	Quarterly
6	**Herbivorous** • 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 • All Birds	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole	Quarterly
8	Crocodiles and other reptiles	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole	Quarterly
9	Snakes	1) Fenbendazole and praziquantel combination. 2) Albendazole	Quarterly

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

16 Disinfection Schedule

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**	**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	Racking, spraying of disinfectant and cleaning of moats is taken up once in every 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 of Employees for Zoonotic disease

All the animal Keepers of the zoo were screened for Tuberculosis, brucellosis. They also underwent check-up for other ailments (BP, Diabetes, Eye Sight etc.) and are following up doctor's prescriptions.

Bio Security and Veterinary protocol Followed during Pandemic Covid 19 at Mysuru Zoo

The bio-security measure which was already in place even before COVID 19 started has helped the zoo a lot in coping with requirements of COVID 19 containment. The additions due to COVID are using of face mask by all staff and visitors all the time, thermal screening of staff and visitors and social distance maintenance by all inside zoo premises. A separate protocol/guideline, in line with national guidelines for COVID, was prepared to ensure strong measures against COVID and is being implemented effectively in Zoo. The following is the glimpse of some of the measures adopted in Mysore Zoo to fight COVID 19.

Staff screened for temperature using infrared thermometer

Sanitization of Hands and wearing face mask before entering Zoo Premises

Vehicles made to pass through filled with anti-microbial solution so that any microbes attached to tyre of vehicles are removed


Spraying of disinfectant to Vehicles entering Zoo


Quarantine Facility


Disinfection of holding rooms through burning







Keepers wearing personal protective equipment's before entering/ cleaning enclosures




Routine cleaning of enclosures using disinfectants

Processing of beef for feeding Carnivores

Spraying of disinfectant in and around the enclosures

COVID awareness boards/signages and handsfree sanitizer at Key Places for the benefit of Zoo staff and the visitors

Thermal Screening for visitors

18 Development Works carried out in the Zoo during the year

A. Enrichment activities for animal welfare

Enrichment is an animal husbandry principle that seeks to enhance the quality of life in captive animals, by providing species specific stimuli that is necessary for optimal psychological and physiological wellbeing. It includes regular provision of dynamic environment, cognitive challenge and social opportunities.

Environmental enrichment, also known as behavioural enrichment, provides species-appropriate challenges, opportunities and stimulation. An enriched environment should promote a range of normal behaviours that animals find rewarding as well as allowing animals to positively respond to potential stressors.

The probable cause or factors for animals to exhibit stress in captive situation or environment includes space constrain, nutrient deficient diet, impact due to visitors, un-naturalistic environment and imbalance in social structure or group. To combat all of these, a naturalistic and species appropriate environment is highly essential.

I. Enrichment at bird's enclosure-Ruddy Shelduck

The breeidng pair are housed in open avairy enclosure and are provided with nest boxes measuring 2 feet widthx 2.5 feet height with an entrance hole measuring 7inches for beeding purpose. The nest box is provided with wodden shavings as beeding material and the birds are making use of their new nest box.

II. Enrichment at Cheetah enclosure

The Cheetah exhibit area measures 1320 sqmt. The exhibit has a vantage point equipped with pltaforms and rock mounds, giving an opportunity for the cheetahs to jump or rest on these points when something of interest is seen or heard by them. The enclsoure is designed naturalistically to suit the animal needs.

Retiring cells/Holding rooms for Cheetahs to rest at night

III. Enrichment at Snake enclosure

Albino cobra enclosure

Common trinket snake enclosure

Banded racer snake enclosure

Common Indian Krait snake enclosure

Common cat snake enclosure

Bronze back tree snake enclosure

Green vine snake enclosure

Indian sand boa enclosure

Common rat snake enclosure

Spectacled cobra snake enclosure

Juvenile Rock python enclosure

Common kukri snake enclosure

Wolf snake enclosure

Malabar pit viper snake enclosure

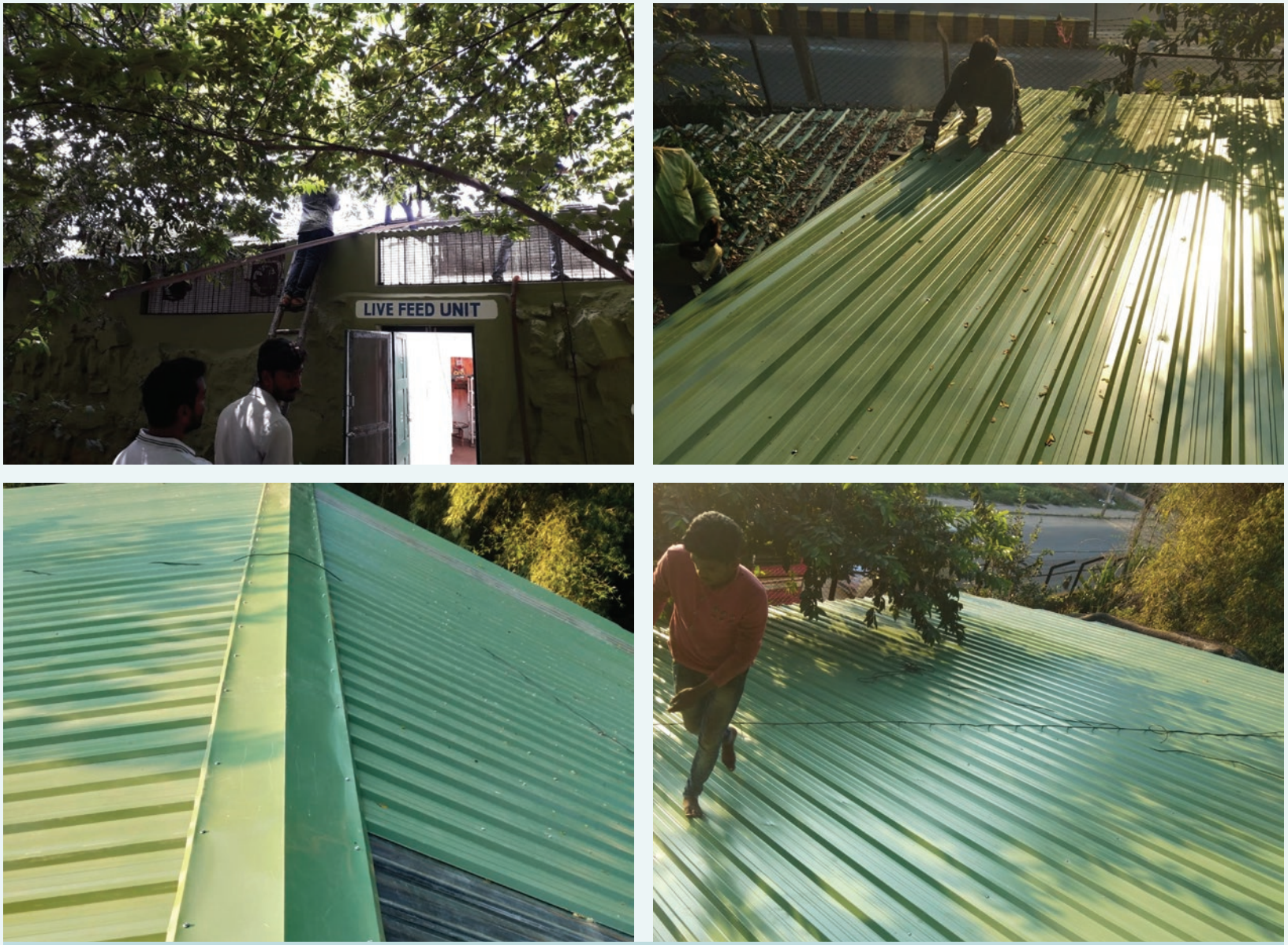
Red sand boa enclosure

Juvenile Monitor Lizard enclosure

IV. Enrichment at Jagaur retiring cells/holding rooms

The retiring cells/holding rooms for the Jaguars is provided with resting wooden platforms of varying heights to keep them physically active.

B. Civil works carried out during the year 2020-21



1. Improvement of Live feed enclosure

2. Installation of water supply pipeline to gardens located near Hippo view point

3. Reconstruction of damaged compound & fence near Hogdeer enclosure

4. Construction of Interlocking Pavements infron of new Jaguar Enclosure

5. Construction of Gates at Exit of Mysuru zoo and Entry of Zoo Parking

6. Baboon Moat wall Reconstruction at Zoo

7. Repairing, plastering & painting of compound opposite to zebra enclosure

8. Fence Raising near Chimpanzee Enclosure

9. Replacement of damaged fence in between spotted deer & swamp deer enclosure


10. Construction of Sculpture Platform near Gaur enclosure


11. Replacement of damaged fence at the east side of swamp deer enclosure


12. Himalayan Black Bear & Sloth Bear enclosure Moat wall repairs


13. Great Indian Hornbill Enclosure Renovation

14. Zoo Hospital Corridor works

15. Zoo Hospital Interlocking pavement construction


16. Construction of Inpatient Ward inside Mysore Zoo Hospital


17. Installation of roof for birds enclosure inside Zoo Hospital

18. Reconstruction of Indian Elephant enclosure Moat wall

19. Repair of Bird (Lady Amherst's Pheasant) enclosure

20. Renovation of Roofs at Meerkat enclosure

21. Reconstruction of Mouse Deer holding rooms

22. Installation of Roof sheet at S4 Gate

23. Underground Repairs

24. Construction of LTM Enclosure at Zoo


25. Construction of Orangutan Enclosure at Zoo




26. Construction of Underpass connecting zoo entrance Plaza

27. Construction of additional Day Kraal for Zebras at Zoo

28. Thandisadak Stone pillars Truss

29. Kurghalli Hospital Works

30. Kurghalli Hospital Post Mortem Room

31. Quarantine facility in Kurghalli

32. Vermicompost Unit in Kurghalli

33. Quarantine facility for Birds

34. Elephant Pool in Kurghalli

35. Toilet block near Lion enclosure in Kurghalli

36. construction of LTM Enclosure at Kurghalli

37. Construction of Wild Dog Enclosure at Kurghalli

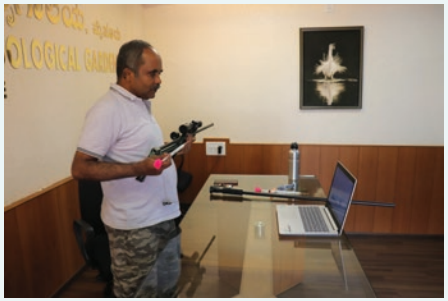
38. Fodder Plot in Kurghalli (Below High Tension Line)

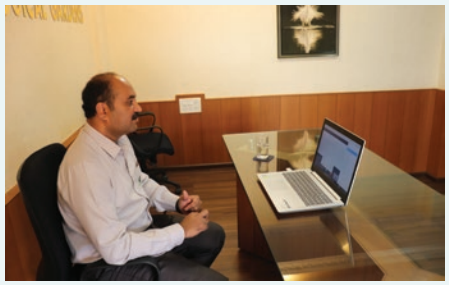
19 Education and Awareness activities during the Year

The primary goal of Mysore Zoo is to educate people every year, including students, educators, parents, volunteers, non-governmental organizations and general public about the importance of biodiversity conservation. These strategies and following actions made us possible to reach more than 30,000 people every year and number is growing steadily. Members provide more scope for learning by observation, concept, discovering and participation, because zoos are places to learn about nature and natural history.

1. E-Summer Camp 2020

Amidst of COVID-19 pandemic condition, Mysuru zoo initiated an innovative e-summer camp program with the aim of providing basics knowledge about Captive Wild Animals Management and Wildlife Conservation. The students were taught about various aspects about the zoo and its management, animal behaviour, environment conservation and wildlife laws through online classes. In this program, 22 interested students from 7th standard to 12th standard were selected. It was a 10-day program held from 28th May to 06th June 2019. A one day visit to the zoo was provided for the students, post reopening of the zoo which gave them a practical exposure towards captive management of wild animals.





2. World Giraffe Day -June 21st

World Giraffe Day is an annual event initiated by Giraffe Conservation Foundation (GCF) to celebrate the longest-necked animal on the longest day of the year-21 June- every year. This worldwide annual event is meant to raise support, create awareness and to provide a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by these animals in wild. Giraffes are listed as Vulnerable to extinction in IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. To contribute to this worldwide celebration Mysuru Zoo which houses 4 female and 4 male Rothschild's giraffe took initiative to increase awareness about this species by displaying informative boards including fact sheets in front of the giraffe enclosure to visitors.

3. World Tiger Day – 29th July

Tigers are the iconic big cats making them the largest members of the cat family. They are renowned for their power and strength. Tiger is a stalk-and-ambush hunter, the distinctive stripes are good camouflage in the long grass or wooded forests of their diverse habitat. Due to hunting, poaching, habitat loss, deforestation, Man-Animal conflict and diminishing prey base tigers are at greater risk making them an endangered species. At the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit, 2010, action plan was declared to conserve tiger hence by increasing their population. To promote a global system for protecting the natural habitats of tigers, to raise public awareness and to support for tiger conservation issues, World tiger day is celebrated on 29th July every year.

In this regard, Mysore Zoo celebrated World Tiger Day on 29th July 2020 to raise public awareness and to support for tiger conservation issues. There was a display of information boards and fact sheets about tigers in front of tiger enclosure. The visitors were briefed about importance of tigers in ecosystem.

4. World Lion Day – 10th August

Lions are the second largest cat in the world. They are called as Jungle's king – symbol of strength. India has the largest population of Asiatic lions in the world and are endemic to Gir region. Lions are listed as vulnerable in the IUCN red list of threatened species. According to IUCN, it is estimated that nearly 600 lions die in every year. At present India has about 2400 lions and 20000 wild lions are left in the world. World Lion Day is started in the year 2013 and aim to protect the wild cat in their natural habitat and save the global wild lion population from extinction. In this context, Mysuru Zoo celebrated the World Lion Day on 10th August 2020, to create awareness about the Jungle king by display of informative posters and fun facts boards in front of lion enclosure for the visitors.

5. World Elephant Day – 12th August

Elephants are the largest of all land mammals in the planet. They occupy a wide range of habitats like savannahs, grasslands and forests. Elephant number have dropped drastically by 62% over the last decade. It is estimated that nearly 96-100 elephants were killed each day by poachers seeking ivory, meat etc. At present only 415,000 of African elephant are left. Asian elephant numbers have dropped by at least 50% over the last three generations, and they're still in decline today with only 40,000- 50,000 are left in the wild, the species is classified as endangered.

World Elephant Day is an international annual event founded by Patricia Sims and the elephant Reintroduction Foundation on 12th August. This day is dedicated to the conservation and protection of the elephants from the numerous threats they face. In this regard, Mysuru Zoo took an initiative to create awareness about the elephant by celebrating World Elephant

Day on 12th August 2020. On this day students and the visitors were briefed about the elephants, threats faced by them and its conservation through the display of informative boards including fact sheets in front of the elephant enclosure.

6. International Snakebite Awareness Day- 19th September

Snakes are the incredible creatures. Our world has 3000 different species of snakes. Only about one fourth of snakes are venomous. In India there are 350 species of snakes and out of which 60 are venomous. An estimated 5.4 million people are bitten each year with up to 2.7 million envenoming's. Bites by venomous snakes can cause paralysis that may prevent breathing, bleeding disorders that can lead to a fatal haemorrhage, irreversible kidney failure and tissue damage that can cause permanent disability and limb amputation. Snakes play a vital role in maintaining homeostasis of ecosystem. There is a need to create awareness about their importance.

On 19th September 2020, Mysuru Zoo celebrated International Snakebite Awareness Day to create awareness among the public. We displayed informative boards, fact sheets related to snakebite do and don'ts, precautionary measures, first aid, general symptoms of snakebite and also the details of venomous and non-venomous snakes and visitors were briefed about the snakebite awareness.

7. World Rhino Day – 22nd September

Our planet is home for five species of Rhinoceros out of which 3 species are endangered. White rhinos are the second largest mammal on the land. Sadly, it is estimated that there are only 29000 rhinos left in the world and India is having 2600 rhinos. The main threat to these animals is illegal hunting largely because of their horns are used in traditional folk medicine.

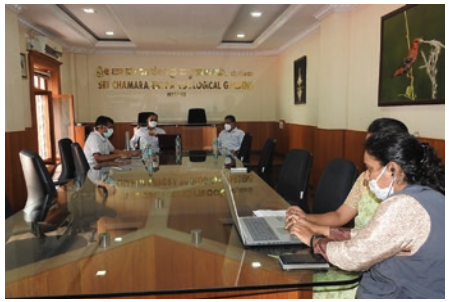
Mysuru Zoo houses Indian Rhino and Southern White Rhino. Our Zoo celebrated the World Rhino Day on 22nd September 2020 to contribute the worldwide celebration. On this day boards containing information of rhinos were displayed near the Indian Rhino at Zoo and visitors were briefed about the importance of World Rhino Day.


8. Wildlife Week Celebration & Gandhi Jayanti

Mysuru Zoo Celebrated World Wildlife Week during the first week of October & Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October. As a part of the celebration, photographs of all the participants of Wildlife Photography Competition were displayed at the zoo library for public viewing. This exhibition was inaugurated on 2nd October by Sri Vipul Kumar IPS, Inspector- General of Police, Southern range, Mysuru. Sri. B.P. Ravi IFS, Member Secretary, Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri. Ajit Kulkarni IFS, Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo graced the occasion.


9. E-Youth Club 2020

Youth Club is a unique conservation programme run by Mysuru Zoo for the last 27 years. This is the 28th 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 2nd October 2020 to 28th February 2021 involving 48 students representing 34 different institutions consisting of 26 boys and 22 girls. The Youth Club was inaugurated on 2nd October 2020 by Sri Vipul Kumar, IPS, Inspector – General of Police, Southern range, Mysuru. Sri B.P. Ravi, IFS, APCCF & Member Secretary Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ajit Kulkarni, IFS, DCF & Executive Director Mysuru Zoo, Sri T.S Nagabharana, Indian film Director graced the occasion. 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 Karanji Lake Nature Park and Regional Museum of Natural History. The valedictory function of Youth club- 2020 was held on 28th February 2021. 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.






10. World Gibbon Day-24th October

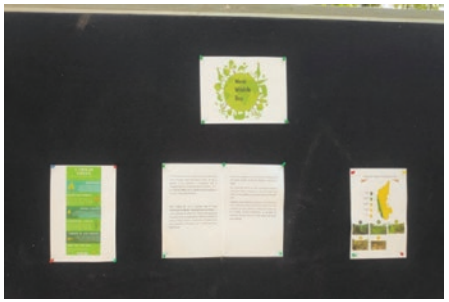
October 24th marks International Gibbon Day. The special day is all about the adorable lesser apes, who are also called “jungle acrobats” because of their superb mobility. There are a total of 18 species of gibbons, all endemic to southern Asia. According to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, almost all gibbon species are endangered, and four of them are assessed as “critically endangered” due to degradation or loss of their forest habitats. In this context, Mysuru Zoo celebrated the World Gibbon Day on 24th October 2020 to create awareness about this jungle acrobats. On this day students and the visitors were engaged and briefed by displaying posters and fact sheets.

11. World Bird's Day- 12th November

A day to shine a spotlight on issues critical to the protection and survival of birds, both captive and wild. There are a total of 9,000-10,000 different species of birds in the world and 12 percent of the world’s bird species are in danger of extinction. In this regard, Mysuru Zoo took initiative to create awareness about the birds by celebrating World Bird’s Day on 12th November 2020. On this day, several worksheet activities related to conservation of birds were organized for the visitors and the visitors were briefed by the display of informative posters.

12. Celebration of World Wildlife Day on 3rd March

On the occasion of World Wildlife Day celebration, theme posters on “Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet” were put up and in reach activity was conducted by engaging Forestry college students from Coimbatore. Students were educated on the importance of forest, different types of forests and measures to conserve the forests.



13. Celebration of World Sparrow Day on 20th March

On occasion of world sparrow day, in reach activity was conducted for visitors by putting up relevant posters and quiz. Visitors were educated about the importance of the day, threats to the species, measures to conserves these species and their important role in ecology.

Visitors were encouraged to participate in quiz competition and the first three winners were given a sustainably built sparrow feeder. The main objective was to encourage and educate the young buds about these species and to conserve them through such small measures.




20 Important events and Happenings in the Zoo

a. Republic Day Celebration

Mysuru zoo celebrated republic day on 26th January 2021. Sri L.R.Mahadevaswamy chairman Zoo Authority of Karnataka, Sri Ajit M Kulkarni Deputy Conservator of Forests & Executive Director Mysuru Zoo, Jyothi Rechanna and Gokul Govardhan council members ZAK graced the occasion.




b. Zoo Day celebration 2020

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 and games competition were held on 16/2/2021, 23/2/2021 and 2/3/2021.They all actively participated in a jovial and sportive way.

On 2nd of March 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.

c. International Women's Day Celebration

On the occasion of International Women's Day March 8th 2021 program was organised in Mysuru Zoo. Dr Ranjini M.S Scientist Central Sericultural Research & Training Institute graced the occasion as Chief Guest. She spoke inspiring words on the importance of women's education, health and their priorities. A small fun activity was arranged for the staff on this occasion. Senior staff Venkatamma was appreciated for the work she has rendered to Mysuru Zoo.

d. Webinars Conducted:

Central Zoo Authority and Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens collaborated to co-host a series of fortnightly webinars on zoo management featuring talks by eminent experts from across the globe on topics specific to zoo management. In total six webinar series were co-hosted and the response was overwhelming.

e. Meeting conducted on the topic Conservation breeding programme of Lion Tailed Macaque at Mysuru Zoo held on 23/1/2020

The following members was invited to attend the meeting to discuss in detail about setting up of Lion Tailed Macaque breeding plan at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation Breeding Centre, Kurghalli.

Sl. No	Particulars
1.	Sri. Ajit Kulkarni IFS., Executive Director, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
2.	Dr. Mewa Singh, Former Professor, Dept. of Psychology, University of Mysuru, Mysuru
3.	Dr. G. Umapathy, Scientist, CCMB, (LACONES) Hyderabad, Telangana.
4.	Dr. Ajith Kumar, Faculty, NCBS, Bengaluru
5.	Dr. H.N. Kumara, Principal Scientist, SACON, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu.
6.	Dr. Naveen, Associate Professor, Department of Animal Genetics and Breeding, Hassan Veterinary College, Hassan.
7.	Sri. Manjunatha, Deputy Director, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
8.	Sri. H.L. Nagendrappa, Executive Engineer, Bannerghatta Biological Park, Bangalore.
9.	Dr. K.R. Ramesh, Assistant Director, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
10.	Dr. Manjunatha B., Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
11.	Dr. K.V. Madan, Veterinary Officer, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
12.	Assistant Engineer, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.
13.	Sri. Manjunath P.O., Deputy Range Forest Officer, Mysuru Zoo.
14.	Ms. Sneha C., Biologist, Mysuru Zoo, Mysuru.

The agenda discussed in the meeting is as below:

- LTM sub species: proposed for breeding
- Sourcing of genetically sound stock
- Breeding lines to maintain genetic diversity
- Laboratory support: LACONES
- Suitable housing: proposed at Kurghalli
- Ideal flora for plantation inside the enclosure
- Limitations and counteracting strategies in LTM breeding.

f. Laboratory investigations done at Mysuru Zoo Hospital's Laboratory in the year 2020-21

- Blood investigations: 95 samples
- Faecal Examinations: 405 samples
- Urine Analysis: 05 samples
- Skin scraping examination: 05 samples

g. Up-gradation and strengthening of veterinary facilities at Zoo Hospital and at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation breeding centre:

Mysuru Zoo is making continuous efforts to upgrade and strengthen the veterinary facilities for the better healthcare management of captive wild animals. Also in this year, Veterinary Hospital at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation breeding centre, Kurghalli has also started working and the following instruments and equipment's are procured for both Zoo Hospital and Veterinary Hospital at Kurghalli:

1. Ophthalmoscope & Otoscopy set
2. Stretcher
3. Treatment tables
4. Infusion pump
5. B.P. Doppler
6. Patient Monitor
7. Capnography
8. Veterinary Laryngoscope
9. Electrocautery Unit
10. Inhalation anaesthesia with volume and pressure controller ventilation with auto ventilator.

11. Oxygen concentrator 10 litres
12. Suction pump
13. Operating table
14. O.T. Lamps both large and medium
15. Fogger Machine
16. Dental scalar / polisher
17. Bone driller
18. X - ray accessories
19. Spotting scope
20. Biochemistry analyser
21. Microscope
22. Centrifuge
23. Refrigerator
24. Hot air oven
25. Urine analyser
26. Computer along with printer

Tender Coconut Provided for Chimpanzee

Wallow Ponds at Indian Rhinoceros enclosure

21 A. Seasonal special arrangements for upkeep of animals: Summer Management

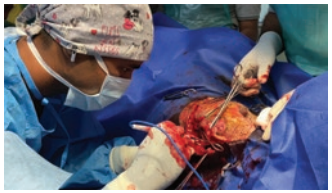
Arrangements of Sprinklers and Showers at different Animal enclosures

B. Animal Welfare Activity - Important Treatments

Case 1: Indian Rhinoceros, large abscess at right thigh

Gowri, The Indian Rhinoceros aged 6 years, is residing in the newly extended Indian Rhinoceros enclosure. She started exhibiting lameness on her right hind leg, soon in a couple of days swelling seen over the mid-thigh region which was tender and evinced pain on palpation. The next day, an opening happened at the most tender part over the swelling which leads to the seepage of a large amount of pus. The abscess was treated in a standardized way by irrigating with antiseptic solutions, systemic antimicrobial therapy, thermographic evaluation, and laser therapy. Over the time of 3 weeks, complete resolution was noticed and the animal came back to normal life.

Case 2: Sloth Bear, Tunga, Breast cancer



10 years old female sloth bear showed abnormal swelling over the right breast region, which was growing in size day by day. Tentatively the condition was diagnosed as a mammary tumour based on the physical observation. Planned for sedation followed by an examination of the swelling then surgery if necessary. Based on the physical examination of the enlarged breast with an uneven surface was confirmed as a cancerous condition of Dr. The veterinary team of Zoo carried out the radical surgery of the affected breast. The animal revived from anaesthesia very well and soon was on its feet with comfort. Postoperative medication followed up and the large surgical wound healed with no complications. The tumour mass turned out to be mammary cell tumour. Till date, she hasn't shown any abnormalities being very playful. She is under observation.

Case 3: Muntjac, multiple lacerations due to infighting

A male Muntjac was severely attacked the co-mates during the recent mating season. This resulted in 12 deep lacerations overall the body. Muntjac enclosure in Mysuru zoo is lavish with a lot of trees and shrubs, thus chemical retraining is challenging. Zoo team involving concerned animal keeper and an experienced Vet managed to capture the patient animal with minimal stress to animal being captured and to the herd. The sedated patient is taken into operation theatre and general anaesthesia was given by inhalation. The laceration was reconstructed surgically. And housed in the holding room for whole postoperative days for 15 days. The animal showed very good improvement. Sutures were removed on the 15th day. Now he is living happily...

Case 4: Lioness Radha: From Bellary Zoo: Pyometra

9 years old adorable lioness 'Radha' was diagnosed with pyometra by Veterinarians at Attal Bihari Vajpayee Zoological Park, Kamalapur, Bellary.

She was shifted to Mysuru Zoo Hospital for further care. At Mysuru zoo, she was evaluated for surgery like blood profile, ultrasonography and so

on. The surgery was planned when the condition was confirmed diagnosed as Pyometra (A Fatal infectious condition of the Uterus. The anaesthesia and surgery went well. The infected uterus was removed carefully. The post-operative care went well with no complications. The lioness was taken care of by a vet hospital in Mysuru zoo for 2 months. After a complete cure, the lioness was shifted back to Bellary Zoo and she is back to her normal life...




Case 5: Green Anaconda, with frequent bleeding from an exposed nodule

Mysuru zoo houses four green anacondas, the elderly female among them found to have developed a pea sized nodule located at feet nostral to the cloaca over later medial aspect. The nodule was growing in size and granulomatous in nature. One day, enormous bleeding was noticed from the granulomatous nodule which turned into ulceration. The surgical excision was planned and Dr Madan, sedated the snake with the combination of injectable and inhalation anaesthesia following which the nodules was surgically excised. The nature of the nodule was found to be granulomatous with inflammatory infiltrations. The surgical wound healed well with care offered by Vet team and Keepers.




Case 6: African hunting Cheetahs, New housing at Mysuru Zoo

Mysuru Zoo has more than 10 decades experience in housing larger cats in general and about 3 decades in housing Cheetah. But acquisition of animals, especially from other countries, and their care presents new set of challenges. Mysore Zoo got, 1:2 African hunting cheetahs during August 2020. The animals were housed in Cheetah enclosure holding room for quarantine purpose. The animals seemed fine other than travel stress and anxiety, which is quite expected. They were quite normal, showing normal thirst and hunger. They drank water offered without any hesitation. The issue started with their feed. As per their diet chart, they were given minced Zebra and Horse meat in their previous facility in a bowl. But here at our facility, we can offer beef, chicken, goat or sheep meat.

Smooth shifting their diet to above said feed was real challenge before the Zoo team. Initially, chicken, beef was offered in the bowl (Animal were used to bowl feeding earlier), animals would sniff the bowl but did not eat. Second day, Chicken, beef and commercial feline feed pellets from various brands were offered, Animals rejected that also. Third day, Country chicken, mutton, chevon, beef and feed pellets were offered, animal rejected this too. Even the specialist from the cheetah breeding centre were left with no option. The days went like trying one after the other combination but nothing worked. Cheetah were hungry but did not eat anything, situation went like this for 9 days! On 9th day, one of the Vet came up with an idea of offering commercially available Japanese Quail meat. When Quail meant was offered, Male Cheetah accepted it happily. Other two female cheetah were still fasting. On 10th day, Japanese quail meat was offered, which was completely accepted by all three cheetahs. The quail meat feeding went for two weeks later on small quantity of chicken, beef was started, cheetahs developed interest over other meat sources also. Now the cheetahs happily enjoy the chicken and beef, even the anxious level came down toward the humans that our keeper can orally feed our cheetahs through protective contact method.

Case 7: Caiman Crocodile, Eye lid avulsion reconstruction surgery

A female Caiman Crocodile aged about 22 years found have undergone infighting thus ending up with avulsion of right upper eye lid. The injury warranted emergency surgical correction. The vet team shifted the crocodile to the operation theatre, following the sedation, the avulsed upper right eye lid was reconstructed. The animal was housed in inpatient ward for a week time ensuring the survival of the avulsed part and animal wellness. Later on, the animal was left to the native enclosure and follow-up showed proper wound healing with no complications. Animal is doing well now.

Case 8: Tigress Manya, Pyometra

Tigress Manya, a 14 year old female white tigress, proud mother of 6 tigers of Mysuru Zoo, recently showed pus discharge form her vulva. Ultrasonography confirmed the pyometra-A fatal uterine infection among felids. Immediately surgical removal of the infected uterus was planned. Anaesthesia and surgery went well with no complications. During her post-operative days, she was taken care well by keepers and vet team. She healed well and is back to her normal happy life.

Case 9: Wound management in female Zebra Lasya

On 22/02/2021, Lasya the Grant's Zebra was introduced to male zebra Sudhir at side-by-side enclosure with chain link mesh barricade. Initial interaction between the two was good. As soon as the herd moved away from her sight, she felt nervous and hit the fence thrice. She was let out into the herd immediately. Upon closer inspection of the wound using the spotting scope, a severe abrasive wound on the nasal region exposing the underlying nasal bone was noticed. Zebras being very sensitive animals they were only accustomed up to a certain extent to the keeper. Hence, the medications such as antibiotics were administered orally for a period of fifteen days and maggoticidal medications were administered once in a week orally for 3 weeks to avoid maggot infestation of the wound. Complete healing of the wound required 4 to 5 weeks and also there was an advantage of delayed rains in Zoo which resulted in decreased wound contamination.

Case 10: Wound management in rescued tigress Niveditha

A female rescued tiger was received from Bandipur forest division on 28/02/2021. A circumferential deep mutilated wound was found at the neck region with a snare around the neck. The wound was found to be more than 20 – 30 days old with presence of inflammatory exudate, severed muscles of neck exposing the atlas dorsally and trachea ventrally. Extensive granulation of the wound was observed. Four to five days old maggots were found in the wound. Severe dehydration (6-8%), emaciation and tick infestation were noted. The animal was tranquilized with Xylazine 70 mg and Ketamine 230 mg I/v through tail vein. Animal was under surgical plane of anaesthesia in 3 minutes. The wound was closely inspected and the snare was cut using a wire cutter. The maggots were removed with the help of turpentine oil and the wound was thoroughly debrided with Hydrogen Peroxide, cleaned with povidone iodine and antiseptic ointment was applied. Fluids were administered intravenously along with broad spectrum antibiotics, anti inflammatories and B-complex vitamins. Ivermectin was administered subcutaneously. The animal was revived from the state of sedation using Yohimbine Hydrochloride. Animal recovered from the anaesthesia completely but the normal manifestation of recovery includes mydriasis which was not observed in the left eye. The animal consumed meat right on the day of arrival, appetite was excellent.

Subsequently over a period of 3 days the animal exhibited symptoms of prolapse of the third eyelid, exophthalmos and mycosis which was an indication of localised tetanus. The condition was addressed with strepto-penicillin for 15 days and continued with fortified procaine penicillin for 5 days along with wound dressing once in two days initially and later practised once in three days, which resulted in gradual improvement in the condition with respect to wound healing which was excellent as well as the localised tetanus.

C. Deaths

Tiger Brahma: Brahma was a male tiger captured from Teralu village of Virajpet Tq, Madikeri district and shifted to Mysuru Zoo on 18.03.2008. He has sired 11 cubs in the Zoo. Brahma was adopted by the late yoga guru Dr. B.K.S. Iyengar for lifetime. He led a healthy life in the Zoo for 12 years and died on 24/7/2020 due to senility at the age of 20 years.

Tigress Durga: Durga was a female Tiger captured from H.D. Kote Forest Division on 16/06/2019, at the age of 5 years. She was housed at Chamundi Rescue, Rehabilitation and Conservation Breeding Centre, Kurgahalli since her arrival. On 11/10/2020, she had a minor episode of posterior weakness which was timely treated and she recovered. On 22/12/2020, Durga was found dead in the holding room. Upon post-mortem examination the cause of death was attributed to Adenosarcoma of spleen which had ruptured and resulted in internal bleeding and death. The histopathological report revealed papillary type pulmonary adenosarcoma which had metastasized to spleen.

Sloth Bear Krishna: Krishna was a male Sloth Bear received from Forest Department, Chikkanayakanahalli, Hassan District on 04/04/2001, at the age of 3-6 months. He has sired a male cub during his stay at Mysuru Zoo. A brief illness of 5 days with symptoms of diarrhoea and anorexia wherein the animal did not respond to the treatment and died on 09/02/2021, upon post-mortem examination the cause of death was attributed to cholangial sarcoma.

Brazilian Tapir Susheela: Susheela was a female Brazilian Tapir born at Mysuru Zoo on 06/10/1979. She led a long healthy life of 41 years at Mysuru Zoo and had given birth to 7 calves. She died on 19/03/2021 due to senility. This was one of the species to be phased out to meet the CZAs upper limit of 10% on exotic species in Zoo Collection!

22 Research/Project/ Internship Work carried out in the year 2020-21

Sl. No	Name	Project Title	Time Period	Institution
1.	Final year BVSc & A.H Students **Batch 1:** 26 Students **Batch 2:** 26 Students	Care and Management of Zoo Animals	**Batch 1** 9/7/2020 to 15/7/2020 **Batch 2** 23/7/2020 to 28/7/2020	Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education & Research, Kurumbapet, Puducherry
2.	Ms. Sujosha M.S & Ms. Lakshmi C.M	Study of Aquatic Avifauna at Different Lakes in and around Mysore	1/2/2020 to 30/4/2020	DOS in Zoology, University of Mysore
3.	Ms. Anupama N.K	People Perception towards Zoo about Biodiversity Conservation	1/3/2020 to 1/4/2020	JSS University
4.	Dr. Divya Ganesh	Ultra sound Examinations in Chelonians on Clinical cases presented to Zoo Hospitals	13/3/2021	Dept. of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology Veterinary College Shivamogga
5.	Mr. Karthik N.J	Zoo Management	5/11/2020 to 5/12/2020	Department of Wildlife & Management Bioscience Complex, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577451 Shivamogga
6.	Ullas K. B	Zoo Management	10/11/2020 to 20/11/2020	Department of Wildlife & Management Bioscience Complex, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta – 577451 Shivamogga

23 Conservation Breeding Programme of the Zoo

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

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

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

The captive breeding programme of Wild dogs or Dholes in Kurghalli came with a surprise of 13 pups born to Santhana Lakshmi and Prabhakara and on 23/12/2020. This was their 2nd litter. A litter of 13 pups included 5 males and 8 females. All the pups were healthy and were regularly fed by the mother. Inspite of the huge

number of pups, the mother took good care of her young ones and not one was lost for cannibalism. To support the female's dietary requirements, extra chicken and beef was provided twice a day, 7 days a week for optimum milk production. The pups after a period of 3-4 weeks had started to consume meat. The pups were dewormed at the age of 45 days and first dose of puppy-dip was administered at 50 days. They were let out into the open paddock/day kraal for optimal sunlight exposure and proper growth. At the age of 8 weeks the pups were affected with diarrhoea. It started from 1 pup and gradually 5 pups were affected in a day. Hence, it was decided to lift the pups to the zoo hospital for proper healthcare and medication. Soon after a day all the Dhole pups were suffering from diarrhoea. Faecal examination revealed increased bacterial involvement and therefore antibiotics and probiotics were administered parenterally and per oral respectively for a week. During this period there was ban on supply of Beef all over the state. This complicated the situation as the animals who were accustomed to consuming beef, now had to switch over to chicken meat only as chicken was the available option. This resulted in poor appetite in 1 male pup and 3 female pups that starved and became too debilitated, had convulsions and succumbed to the infection. Later on, mutton was provided to the pups along with commercial canine pellet food. The pups started to consume food and their appetite was back to normal. Pellet food was given twice a day in the morning and afternoon, and mutton was given in the evening. Deworming and booster vaccination along with anti-rabies vaccination was done. Now the number stands at nine, consisting 4 males and 5 females. Gradually the health condition of the pups has improved and are playful and active.

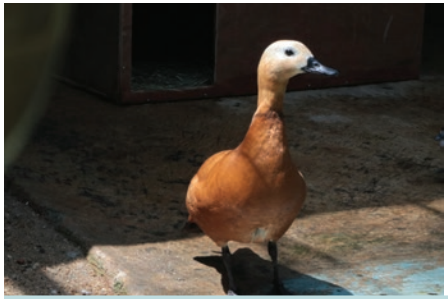
2. Successful Breeding of Nilgiri Langur

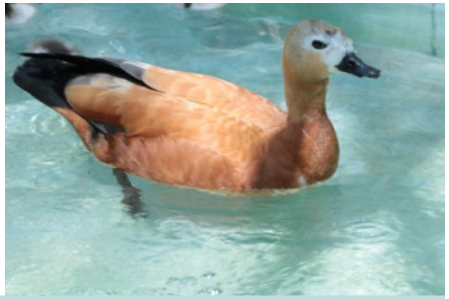
Nilgiri Langur, is one of the old-world monkeys and endemic to Eastern Ghats of South India. These arboreal species are listed as vulnerable by the IUCN Red list. These social animals live in group composed of 10–25 individuals. The group is headed by one adult male/alfa male with 8–10 females to maintain socio economic sex. They attain sexual maturity at the age of 3–5 years in wild. Grooming behaviour is high in case of langur family and a strong mother infant relationship is presumed to exist. Among the female group behaviour termed as **infant transferring** is observed. That is females without infants borrow new born from their mother and nurture them for a while. Mysuru Zoo houses 1:2 females when all the individuals are housed in group and have attained sexual maturity. Mysuru Zoo has previously recorded birth of young ones more than twice and also incidence of infant mortality was recorded due to accidental fall of the young ones. With this history, it was decided to house the females separately from the male until birth of young one and young one becomes capable of independent foraging. On 07/07/2020, young one was born inside the retiring cell. The retiring cell sufficient enrichment and good ventilation. The retiring cell is provided with day kraal and see through lattice door for interaction with the male. Now, its 10 months for young one and is doing well! This has been a proud moment of joy to the zoo.

3. Successful breeding and rearing of Ruddy Shelduck

Ruddy shelduck (*Tadrona ferruginea*) also known as Brahminy duck (as known in India) belongs to the family Anatidae. This waterfowl is a migratory bird, wintering in Indian subcontinent and breeding in southeastern Europe and Central Asia. These are strong and successful species, which can occupy a very large range and can adopt itself to various conditions. These fresh water species live in pairs and congregate after breeding season.

These species are sexually dimorphic, where in males have orange brown body plumage and a paler orange brown head and neck separated from the body by a narrow black collar line. The female is similar but has a rather pale, whitish head and neck that lacks the black lined collar.





Male and female with distinct sexual dimorphism

This omnivorous bird is a nocturnal species and rarely forms large flocks. Mating usually takes place in water and the nesting site is usually far away from water in a tree hole or a ruined building among sand dunes or animal burrows. A clutch of eight to twelve eggs is laid between late April and early June, both male and female invest in parental care, where female incubates the eggs for 22–28 days and males guard the nestlings.

Mysuru Zoo houses 1:2 Ruddy Shelducks or Brahminy ducks that are housed at Japan pond an area measuring 2042 Sq. mts. A six-year-old female and a seventeen-year-old male ruddy shelduck were paired at Japan pond. The pair had adjusted very well to each other and to other birds inside the Japan pond. Nest box measuring 18" × 18"inches and 2.5 feet height was provisioned inside the pond; this nest box was placed at a height of 1.5 feet above the water level.

On 18th of March 2020, keeper observed that the female was inside the nest box and stayed for longer hours than usual and the male was guarding the nest box. On third day when the pair came out for feeding, keeper checked the nest box and found seven eggs inside the nest box and soon updated the same to the Veterinarians. After which the nest box and the ducks were left undisturbed along with which supplementary feed was provided.

On 27th of April 2020 around 8:30 am keeper observed that six chicks were out of the box resting on one of the islands inside the pond. Of the seven eggs only six of them had hatched.

Female Ruddy Shelduck with chicks on island at Japan pond

The pond was shared by majority of Black swans and these birds form very protective associates when it comes to nesting site. In order to prevent any future harm to chicks, they were shifted to holding room along with the parents.

Later the unhatched egg was taken out from the nest box and soon after 10 minutes the egg hatched by itself without any external aid. The chick was air dried using a hair dryer and later shifted to Zoo hospital for further care.

After two days the chick was paired with the rest of the chicks inside the holding room.

The parents accepted the chick and have taken care of all the seven chicks well till date. The below pictures depict changes in feather colours in chronological order.

Day 1

Day 3

Day 6

Day 24

Day 32

Day 37

Day 47

Day 63

Day 80

Day 88

For the first time in the history of Mysuru Zoo, the Ruddy shelduck has been successfully bred and this has been a pride moment for the zoo.

4. Hand rearing of rescued sloth bear cubs

Two sloth bear cubs (a male and a female) aged approximately 3-5 days, which were found abandoned/orphaned were rescued from Nagarahole Tiger Reserve and handed over to Rescue Centre of Mysore Zoo. They had scanty hairs on their body and had not opened their eyes yet. This worked in our favour in hand-rearing these cubs because they still hadn't seen their mother; they would have only felt her. Upon arrival of these cubs to the zoo they were weighed. The male and the female cubs were weighing 1.4 and 1.2 kgs respectively. They were bottle-fed with commercially available cow's milk diluted with water. However, similar in any case scenario of the rescued animals, the milk consumption was limited as they had to get used to the nipple of the bottle. Soon after a day or two the cubs were consuming the milk sufficiently and they were fed 7-8 times a day.

A wooden den was provided to the cubs with three openings. The den was prepared using plywood and was kept inside the holding room. The dimensions were 4 ft × 3 ft × 1.5 ft. The top had two doors that were hinged together. A larger door for taking out the cubs and putting it back inside after feeding and a smaller door to allow sufficient ventilation and maintain the darkness as well. Mosquito net was fixed to the smaller door to avoid entry of mosquitoes and insects into the den. Laminate sheets were placed along the walls of the den for easy cleaning and disinfection. The floor was lined with soft rubber, covered with warm towels. A third door/opening was provided when the cubs were 3 months old and liked to play inside the holding room. Ad-lib water was provided inside the holding room.

As per the nutritional/proximate analysis of the milk from sun bears which are considered pretty much closer species to the sloth bears, the milk has higher protein and fat content comparable to that of a canine.

Nutrient Composition Table

Species	% Dry matter	% Fat	% Crude Protein	% Carbohydrate or lactose
Domestic Dog	22.7	9.5	7.5	3.8
Sun Bear	27.2	10.8	8.4	3.2

The dilution of milk with water was brought down gradually over a period of a week. After a week the cubs opened their eyes. The sloth bear cubs usually open their eyes at the age of 3–4 weeks. Hence, considering the nutritional requirement of the cubs, raw egg yolk was included in the milk @ 2-3%. The caloric needs were also met. Multi-vitamins and mineral supplements were provided with food for complete growth.

Feeding chart of Bear Cub

Date	Feeding Intervals					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
22/1/2021 1st day	100	100	100	100	100	100
23/1/2021 2nd – 3rd day	125	125	125	125	125	125
4th – 7th day	130	130	130	130	130	130
7th – 15th day	130	130	130	60	130	130
16th – 23rd day	150	150	150	100	150	150
24th – 32nd day	170	170	170	170	170	170
33rd – 36th day	190	190	190	190	190	
37th – 50th day	200	200	200	200		
51st – 57th day	200	Nestum 25 gms	200	200	200	
58th – 65th day	200	**200 ml milk** Nestum 50 gms	200	**200 ml milk** Nestum 50 gms	200	
66th – 75th day	Nestum 50 gms	**Mixed fruit juice 300 ml**	Nestum 50 gms	Nestum 50 gms		
76th – 85th day	Nestum 50 gms+ ½ Boiled Egg	**Mixed fruit juice 300 ml**	Nestum 50 gms+ ½ Boiled Egg	3 slice Bread 200 ml Milk		

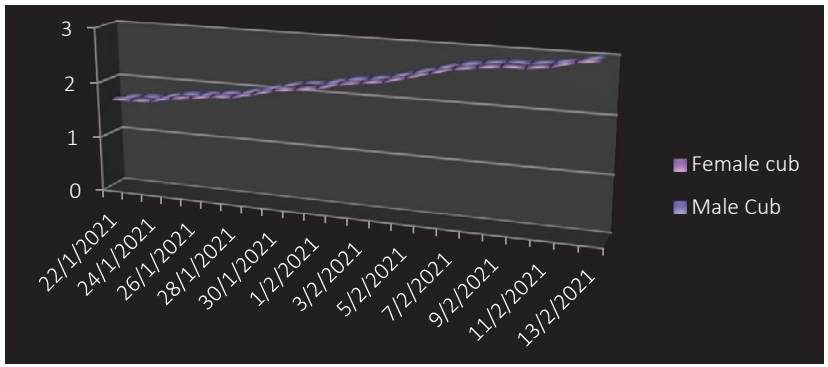
Both the cubs had erythematous raised lesions on their abdomen and feet when they arrived which could be attributed to impetigo a self-limiting disease that is usually found in the dogs. No treatment for the condition was carried out and the lesions gradually disappeared over a week.

At the age of 2 months the female cub was affected with mite infestation in its right ear pinna. Initially the ears appeared swollen and erythematous and after 2-3 days dry, crusty and flaky lesions started to appear on the inside of the ear pinna. The mange was treated with local application of diluted amitraz once in 3 days and lesions disappeared completely after 3 weeks.

Mashed fruits with milk were started at the age of 2.5 months fed 3 times a day.

At 4 months their diet was brought to ragi gruel, boiled eggs 1 each and mashed fruits in the morning and wheat gruel with mashed fruits in the evening.

Chart of Bear Cub Weights



24 Animal acquisition / transfer / exchange during the year

Sl. No.	H.NO	Species	Number (M: F)	From which zoo	Date of arrival to the Zoo
1.	M01593-95	African Hunting Cheetah	1M:2F	Ann Van Dyke Cheetah Centre, South Africa	17/8/2020
2.	M01640	Tiger - Kanha	M	Received from Raipur Zoo	11/2/2021

Animals Spared from Mysuru Zoo

Sl. No.	H.NO	Species	Number (M:F)	To which zoo	Date of Disposal
1.	M01427	Giraffe - Yadhunandan	M	Shifted to Bannerghatta	24/4/2020
2.	M00007	Lion Tailed Macaque	F	Biological Park, Bannerghatta, Bangalore	24/4/2020
3.	B00408-10	Emu	1:1	Chitradurga Zoo	26/4/2020
4.	B01587-88	Emu	2:1	Hampi Zoo	26/4/2020
5.	M01299,1464	Striped Hyena - Kavya & Shourya	1:1	Gadag Zoo	26/5/2020
6.	M01400,1476	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1	Gadag Zoo	10/8/2020
7.	M01472,74,75,568,64,69,66	Indian Grey Wolf	5:2	10/8/2020	
8.	M01581,89	Gaur	1:1	Raipur Zoo, Chattisgarh	17/2/2021
9.	M01579, M01473	Indian Grey Wolf	1:1		
10.	M01465, M01590	Hyena	2:0	Gadag Zoo	17/2/2021

25 Rescued animals received at Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre of Zoo

Sl.No.	Date of Rescue	Species with number of animals rescued with their sex (M: F:U:T)	Received from	Date of Submission of Report to the CWLW / CZA	Action taken	
					Date and Place of rehabilitation in their habitat	Reasons for housing in the zoo, if not released in their habitat
1.	3/5/2020	Elephant Calf - Female	Received from Madurana Halli, Hondarabalu, Kollegala	Letter received from PCCF – No. PCCF(WL)/C2/CR 16/2021-20 dt. 4/5/2020	Received from Madurana Halli, Hondarabalu, Kollegala	Young calf not capable of surviving on its own in forest area
2.	19/5/2020	Tiger Male	Received from Virajpet Range	Letter addressed to CZA – Letter No.MZA/GL/ Rescue Animal/Report/ CZ A/ 132/2020-21 dt. 23/5/2020	Received from Virajpet Range	Involved in man aimal conflict and wounded.
3.	20/5/2020	Tiger Male	Received from Bandipura Range, Maddur	Letter received from PCCF – No. PCCF(WL)/ CR 23/CR-56/2017-18 dt. 19/5/2020	Received from Bandipura Range, Maddur	Serious injury due to snare
4.	29/9/2020	Indian Elephant – Male	Srimangala, Kutta Range, Madikeri Dist. Near Brahmagiri.		Srimangala, Kutta Range, Madikeri Dist. Near Brahmagiri.	Very young calf with serious heatlh issues
5.	23/12/2020	Tiger - Female	Received from Balele Village, Virajpet		Received from Balele Village, Virajpet	Involved in man aimal conflict and wounded.
6.	13/1/2021	Sloth Bear (1:1)	Received from Nagarahole range		Received from Nagarahole range	Very young, not capable of surviving on their own
7.	21/2/2021	Tiger Female	Rescued from Srimangala, Virajpet, Madikeri		Rescued from Srimangala, Virajpet, Madikeri	Involved in man animal conflict and injured seriously

26 Annual Inventory of animals

Form – II
[See Rule 11(1)]
Part – A
Inventory Report for the Year: 2019-20
Endangered Species*

MAMMALAS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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	9	0	**13**				1	1	0	0	2	0				5	8	0	**13**
2	SLENDER LORIS	*Loris tardigradus*	2	1	0	**3**							1	1	0				1	0	0	**1**
3	RHESUS MACAQUE	*Macaca mulatta mulatta*	5	4	1	**10**													5	4	1	**10**
4	LION-TAILED MACAQUE	*Macaca silenus*	3	3	0	**6**							0	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	**4**
5	NORTHERN PLAINS GREY LANGUR	*Semnopithecus entellus*	1	1	0	**2**	0	0	1										1	1	1	**3**
6	NILGIRI LANGUR	*Trachypithecus johnii*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	1										1	2	1	**4**
~~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 leo percicus*	2	1	0	**3**													2	1	0	**3**
12	INDIAN LEOPARD	*Panthera pardus fusca*	8	13	0	**21**													8	13	0	**21**
13	TIGER (White)	*Panthera tigris*	1	2	0	**3**										1	0	0	0	2	0	**2**
	BENGAL TIGER	*Panthera tigris tigris*	8	4	0	**12**				3	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	8	5	0	**13**
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*	16	6	0	**22**	0	2	~~7~~				2	0	0	~~7~~	4	0	~~7~~	4	~~7~~	**18**
18	DHOLE	*Cuon alpinus*	9	6	0	**15**	4	5	4				1	0	0				12	11	4	**~~27~~**

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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*	2	3	0	**5**	0	0	2										2	3	2	**7**
20	SLOTH BEAR	*Melursus ursinus*	6	3	0	**9**	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0				6	4	1	**11**
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**	0	0	1				0	1	0				2	1	1	**4**
24	BARASINGHA/SWAMP DEER	*Rucervus duvaucelli*	12	22	0	**34**	0	0	10										12	22	10	**44**
25	MANIPUR BROW ANTLERED DEER	*Rucervus eldii eldii*	6	6	3	**15**	0	0	2				0	2	0				6	4	5	**15**
26	BLACK BUCK (WHITE)	*Antilope cervicapra*	1	0	0	**1**													1	0	0	**1**
	BLACK BUCK	*Antilope cervicapra cervicapra*	15	6	4	**25**	0	0	5				1	0	0				14	6	9	**29**
27	GAUR	*Bos frontalis gaurus*	17	14	3	**34**	3	5	0				0	2	0	1	1	0	19	16	3	**38**
28	FOUR-HORNED ANTELOPE	*Tetracerus quadricornis*	8	15	5	**28**	0	0	7				0	1	0				8	14	12	**34**
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		**145**	**140**	**18**	**303**	**7**	**12**	**41**	**5**	**4**	**0**	**7**	**11**	**0**	**12**	**5**	**0**	**138**	**140**	**59**	**337**

BIRDS

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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**													6	8	0	**14**
2	PEACOCK-WHITE	*Pavo*	2	2	2	**6**													2	2	2	**6**
	COMMON PEAFOWL	*Pavo cristatus*	10	14	0	**24**													10	14	0	**24**
3	EURASIAN SPOONBILL	*Platalea leucorodia*	3	1	2	**6**													3	1	2	**6**
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	*Ocyceros 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**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**27**	**5**	**54**

REPTILES

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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	3	0	**4**
3	INDIAN ROCK PYTHON	*Python molurus molurus*	1	2	2	**5**							1	0	0				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**
	ALBINO INDIAN COBRA	*Naja*	1	0	0	**1**							1	0	0				0	0	0	**0**
6	KING COBRA	*Ophiophagus hannah*	2	2	0	**4**							0	2	0				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	**1**													1	1	0	**2**
	TOTAL		**~~17~~**	**~~17~~**	**9**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**15**	**9**	**39**

Part – B
Other than Endangered Species
MAMMALAS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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	5	0	**11**	3	2	2							3	1	0	6	6	2	**14**
3	SPOTTED DEER	*Axis axis*	14	9	~~17~~	**40**													14	9	~~17~~	**40**
4	HOG DEER	*Axis porcinus*	29	12	10	**51**													29	12	10	**51**
5	INDIAN MUNTJAC	*Muntiacus muntjak*	10	4	9	**23**	0	0	4										10	4	13	**~~27~~**
6	SAMBAR	*Rusa unicolor*	9	19	~~7~~	**35**	0	0	4				0	1	0				9	18	11	**38**
~~7~~	NILGAI	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	19	24	0	**43**	0	0	6										19	24	6	**49**
8	HIMALAYAN GORAL	*Naemorhedus goral*	6	2	0	**8**							3	0	0				3	2	0	**5**
	TOTAL		**95**	**~~78~~**	**44**	**~~217~~**	**3**	**2**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**92**	**~~78~~**	**60**	**230**

BIRDS-OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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 melanotos*	0	2	0	**2**													0	2	0	**2**
5	RUDDY SHELDUCK	*Tadorna ferruginea*	1	2	0	**3**	0	0	~~7~~				0	1	0				1	1	~~7~~	**9**
6	PAINTED STORK	*Mycteria leucocephala*	3	5	1	**9**													3	5	1	**9**
~~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**													5	6	0	**11**
12	SPOT-BILLED PELICAN	*Pelecanus philippensis*	3	2	2	~~7~~													3	2	2	~~7~~
13	SARUS CRANE	*Grus antigone*	6	1	0	~~7~~							1	0	0				5	1	0	**6**
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	**1**
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	*cyanocephala*	**112**	**104**	**44**	**260**	**0**	**0**	~~7~~	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**111**	**103**	**51**	**265**

REPTILES- OTHER SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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	RED SAND BOA	*Eryx johnii*	1	0	0	**1**							1	0	0				0	0	0	**0**
4	COMMON INDIAN KRAIT	*Bungarus caeruleus*	0	0	1	**1**													0	0	1	**1**
5	GREEN VINE SNAKE	*Ahaetulla nasuta*	0	0	2	**2**													0	0	2	**2**
6	STRIPED KEELBACK SNAKE	*Amphiesma stolata*	0	0	4	**4**													0	0	4	**4**
7	BRONZEBACK TREE SNAKE	*Dendrelaphis tristis*	0	0	2	**2**													0	0	2	**2**
8	COMMON KUKRI SNAKE	*Oligodon arnensis*	0	0	2	**2**													0	0	2	**2**
9	ROUGH-SCALED SAND BOA	*Gongylophis conicus*	0	0	5	**5**													0	0	5	**5**
	TOTAL		**10**	**10**	**22**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**10**	**22**	**41**

MAMMALAS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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*	2	2	0	**4**							1	0	0				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	2	0	**5**							0	1	0				3	1	0	**4**
5	BROWN CAPUCHIN	*Cebus apella apella*	5	2	0	**7**							0	2	0				5	0	0	**5**
6	HAMADRYAS BABOON	*Papio hamadryas*	2	3	1	**6**							0	1	0				2	2	1	**5**
7	CHIMPANZEE	*Pan troglodytes*	3	2	0	**5**													3	2	0	**5**
8	AFRICAN HUNTING CHEETAH	*Acinonyx jubatus*	0	0	0	**0**				1	2	0							1	2	0	**3**
9	LION (HYBRID)	*Panthera leo*	1	1	0	**2**													1	1	0	**2**
10	SLENDER TAILED MEERKAT	*Suricata suricatta*	1	4	0	**5**	0	2	0										1	6	0	**7**
11	JAGUAR	*Panthera onca*	1	0	0	**1**													1	0	0	**1**
12	GRANT ZEBRA	*Equus quagga boehmi*	3	3	0	**6**	0	2	0										3	5	0	**8**
13	SOUTHERN WHITE RHINOCEROS	*Ceratotherium simum simum*	1	1	0	**2**													1	1	0	**2**
14	HIPPOPOTAMUS	*Hippopotamus amphibius*	5	4	0	**9**													5	4	0	**9**

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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	GIRAFFE	*Giraffa camelopardalis*	3	4	0	7	2	0	0							1	0	0	4	4	0	8
16	CAPE BUFFALO	*Syncerus caffer caffer*	1	1	0	2													1	1	0	2
17	SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR	*Tapirus terrestris*	1	1	0	2							0	1	0				1	0	0	1
	EXOTIC TOTAL		34	31	1	66	2	4	0	1	2	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	35	32	1	68
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		145	140	18	303	7	12	41	5	4	0	7	11	0	12	5	0	138	140	59	337
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		95	78	44	217	3	2	16	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0	92	78	60	230
	GRAND TOTAL		274	249	63	586	12	18	57	6	6	0	11	17	0	16	6	0	265	250	120	635

BIRDS-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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													3	3	0	6
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													3	6	5	14
6	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT	*Chrysolophus amherstiae*	2	3	3	8													2	3	3	8
7	BLACK SWAN	*Cygnus atratus*	10	8	4	22	0	4	15										10	12	19	41
8	BLACK-NECKED SWAN	*Cygnus melanocoryphus*	1	1	0	2							1	0	0				0	1	0	1
9	MANDARIN DUCK	*Aix galericulata*	2	2	0	4							0	1	0				2	1	0	3
10	SCARLET IBIS	*Eudocimus ruber*	9	6	3	18													9	6	3	18
11	GREY PARROT	*Psittacus erithacus erithacus*	1	3	1	5													1	3	1	5
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

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
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**													5	6	3	**14**
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*	5	6	0	**11**										3	2		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**													6	5	9	**20**
27	LESSER SNOW GOOSE	*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*	2	2	0	**4**							2	2	0				0	0	0	**0**
28	MUSCOVY DUCK	*Cairina moschata*	0	0	0	**0**													0	0	0	**0**
29	NORTH AMERICAN WOOD DUCK	*Aix sponsa*	0	1	0	**1**							0	1	0				0	0	0	**0**
30	RED LORY *	*Eos rubra*	1	0	0	**1**													1	0	0	**1**
31	DUSKY LORY	*Pseudeos fuscata*	0	1	1	**2**													0	1	1	**2**
32	COCONUT RAINBOW LORIKEET	*Trichoglossus haematodus*	2	2	5	**9**													2	2	5	**9**
33	AUSTRALIAN RAINBOW LORIKEET	*Trichoglossus moluccanus*	2	1	0	**3**													2	1	0	**3**
34	BUDGERIGAR	*Melopsittacus undulatus*	39	78	13	**130**													39	78	13	**130**
35	ECLECTUS PARROT	*Eclectus roratus*	2	3	0	**5**	3	1	0										5	4	0	**9**
36	PEACH-FACED LOVE BIRD	*Agapornis roseicollis*	10	10	13	**33**													10	10	13	**33**
37	YELLOW COLLARED LOVE BIRDS	*Agapornis personata*	2	1	2	**5**													2	1	2	**5**
38	TIMNEH GREY PARROT	*Psittacus erithacus timneh*	1	1	0	**2**													1	1	0	**2**
39	JANDAYA CONURE	*Arantinga jandaya*	0	1	2	**3**													0	1	2	**3**
40	SUN CONURE	*Aratinga solstitialis*	2	2	1	**5**													2	2	1	**5**

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							Births			Acquisitions			Deaths			Disposals						
			M	F	U	T	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	M	F	U	T
41	NANDAY CONURE	*Nandayus nenday*	1	1	0	**2**													1	1	0	**2**
42	PATAGONIAN BURROWING PARROT	*Cyanoliseus patagonus patagonus*	0	1	0	**1**													0	1	0	**1**
43	PARADISE WHYDAH	*Vidua paradisaea*	1	0	0	**1**							1	0	0				0	0	0	**0**
	EXOTIC TOTAL		**149**	**186**	**88**	**423**	**3**	**5**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**145**	**185**	**103**	**433**
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		**22**	**27**	**5**	**54**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**27**	**5**	**54**
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		**112**	**104**	**44**	**260**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**111**	**103**	**51**	**265**
	GRAND TOTAL		**283**	**317**	**137**	**737**	**3**	**5**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**278**	**315**	**159**	**752**

REPTILES-EXOTIC

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Stock as on 01-04-2020				From April 2020 to March 2021												Stock as on 31-03-2021			
							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 SNOUTED 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**
	SCH 1& 2 TOTAL		**17**	**17**	**9**	**43**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**15**	**9**	**39**
	OTHER SCH TOTAL		**10**	**10**	**22**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**10**	**22**	**41**
	GRAND TOTAL		**33**	**39**	**34**	**106**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**30**	**37**	**34**	**101**

27 Mortality of animals

Sl. No.	Date	Local ID	Species	Sex	Reason for Death as per the Post mortem report
1	7/4/2020	R00198	Red Sand Boa	M	Died due to Senility
2	8/4/2020	M01386	Common Marmoset	F	Died due to Liver Infection / Tumour in uterus
3	2/5/2020	M00180	Goral	M	Died due to Senility
4	7/5/2020	M00267	Thamin Deer	F	Died due to Senility
5	21/5/2020	M00833	Capuchin	F	Died due to Senility
6	19/6/2020	B01832	Brahminy Duck	F	Died due to peritonitis / Intestinal adhesion
7	22/6/2020	M01389	Capuchin	F	Died due to neurological disorder
8	25/6/2020	B00501	Paradise Whydah	M	Died due to senility
9	3/7/2020	M01567	Indian Grey Wolf	M	Died due to Infection
10	3/7/2020	R00215	King Cobra	F	Died due to Multiorgan failure
11	8/7/2020	M01565	Indian Grey Wolf	M	Died due to Infection
12	16/7/2020	M00209	Black Buck	M	Died due to infighting trauma
13	24/7/2020	M00072	Tiger Brahma	M	Died due to senility
14	28/8/2020	M00386	Sambar	F	Died due to infighting trauma
15	6/9/2020	B00937	Black Necked Swan	M	Died due to Gout
16	13/9/2020	B00053	Sarus Crane – KL	M	Died due to Gout
17	15/9/2020	M01230	Gaur - P2	F	Died due to Multi Organ Failure
18	15/9/2020	M01224	Mouse Deer	F	Died due to Septicaemia, abscess in the thoracic cavity.
19	30/9/2020	M01231	Red Necked Wallaby	M	Died due to Multi Organ Failure
20	2/10/2020	M01573	Slender Loris	M	Died due to Multiorgan Failure
21	5/10/2020	B00364	North American Wood Duck	F	Died due to Senility
22	11/10/2020	B00473- 74	Lesser Snow Goose	1:1	Died due to Trauma
23	17/10/2020	M01573	Slender Loris	F	Died due to Multiorgan Failure
24	18/10/2020	M01320	Lion Tailed Macaque	F	Died due to Multiorgan Failure
25	26/10/2020	M01022	Thamin Deer	F	Died due to Infighting trauma.
26	6/11/2020	M00335	Baboon Deepthi	F	Died due to Cardiac Arrest

Sl. No.	Date	Local ID	Species	Sex	Reason for Death as per the Post mortem report
27	5/11/2020	B00881	Lesser Snow Goose	M	Died due to Pneumonia
28	6/11/2020	M00289	Four Horned Antelope	F	Died due to infighting trauma
29	17/11/2020	B01849	Mandarin Duck	F	Died due to infighting trauma
30	18/11/2020	B00882	Lesser Snow Goose	F	Died due to senility
31	1/12/2020	R00125	King Cobra	F	Died due to Liver Cirrhosis / Ulceration in intestine.
32	9/12/2020	M01562	Wild Dog	M	Died due to myopathy.
33	14/12/2020	M01582	Asiatic Elephant calf – Vedavathi	F	Died due to interstitial nephritis & hepatitis
34	21/12/2020	M01527	Tiger – Durga	F	Died due to senility
35	24/12/2020	M01575	Gaur calf – Yellow 0351	F	Died due to Septicaemia
36	23/12/2020	M01332	Asiatic Elephant – Parvathi	F	Died due to acute gastro enteritis
37	17/1/2021	M00662	Goral	M	Senility
38	30/01/2021	M00653	Goral	M	Senility
39	6/2/2021	R00184	Albino Cobra	M	Senility
40	9/2/2021	M00128	Sloth Bear - Krishna	M	Multi-organ failure.
41	12/3/2021	R00182	Indian Rock Python	M	Died due to Senility
42	19/3/2021	M00642	Brazilian Tapir	F	Died due to Senility

Natality of animals during the year 2020-21

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
1	15/2/2020	M01578-79	Indian Grey Wolf	0	2	0	**2**	Born in den – Kumudha
2	7/3/2020	M01580	Giraffe	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure to Khushi & Bharath
3	16/2/2020	M01534	Mouse Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
4	10/3/2020	B01930	Eclectus Parrot	2	0	0	**2**	Hatched in enclosure
5	22/3/2020		Eclectus Parrot	1	1	0	**2**	Hatched in enclosure
6	19/4/2020	M01581	Gaur-P2	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure Yellow ET-326, Transponder No. 10962187
7	20/4/2020	M01426	Black Buck	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
8	28/4/2020	B01931	Brahminy Duck	0	0	7	**7**	Hatched in Japan Pond enclosure
9	13/5/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
10	15/5/2020	M01586	Gaur P-1	1	0	0	**1**	T-000771173A1; white 0507
11	20/5/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
12	23/5/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
13	24/5/2020	M01426	Black Buck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
14	27/5/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
15	15/5/2020	M01587-88	Hyena	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
16	30/5/2020	M01585	Giraffe	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure-Mary
17	29/5/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
18	15/5/2020	M01590-91	Hyena	1	1	0	**2**	Born in enclosure.
19	1/6/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
20	3/6/2020		Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
21	10/6/2020	M01589	Gaur P-1	1	0	0	**1**	T-968000010741678; ET Red SCZG0003
22	30/6/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
23	16/6/2020	M01592	Slender Tailed Meerkat	0	2	0	**2**	Born in enclosure.
24	6/7/2020	M01531	Swamp Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
25	17/7/2020	M01548	Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
26	3/8/2020	M01548	Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
27	6/8/2020		Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
28	10/08/2020		Muntjac	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
29	11/8/2020	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
30	17/9/2020	M01478	Gaur Pen - 1	1	0	0	**1**	Born in enclosure.
31	25/9/2020	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
32	26/9/2020	M01426	Blackbuck	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
33	07/07/2020	M01595	Nilgiri Langur	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
34	6/10/2020	B01915	Black Swan	0	4	2	**6**	Hatched at Japan Pond
35	13/10/2020	M01442	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
36	16/10/2020	M01598	Zebra	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure to Prachi & Rishi

Sl.No.	Date	Local ID	Species	M	F	U	T	Remarks
37	15/10/2020	M01442	Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
38	26/10/2020		Four Horned Antelope	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
39	28/10/2020		Four Horned Antelope	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
40	1/11/2020	M01437	Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
41	3/11/2020		Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
42	7/11/2020		Sambar	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
43	13/11/2020	B01915	Black Swan	0	0	8	**8**	Born in enclosure.
44	5/12/2020	M01599	Gaur - Pen 2	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure- Yellow 352; 968000010741695
45	17/12/2020	M01600	Gaur - Pen 2	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure- Red 004; 968000010961756
46	19/12/2020	M01601	Gaur - Pen 2	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure- White 508; 968000010741980
47	20/12/2020	B01915	Black Swan	0	0	5	**5**	Born in enclosure
48	21/12/2020	M01376	Thamin Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
49	30/11/2020	M01603	Sloth Bear	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure to Varalakshmi and
50	08/01/2021	M01604	Common Langur	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure.
51	18/01/2021	M01605	Gaur - Pen 1	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure - Orange 437, 968000010741752
52	20/01/2021	M01606	Zebra	0	1	0	**1**	Born in enclosure to Dwani & Rishi
53	28/01/2021	M01376	Thamin Deer	0	0	1	**1**	Born in enclosure
54	10/12/2020	M01609-11	Hyena	2	1	0	**3**	Born in enclosure
55	12/12/2020	M01612-13	Nilgai	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
56	15/12/2020	M01614-15	Nilgai	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
57	23/12/2020	M01618-26	Dhole	4	5	0	**9**	Born in enclosure - Kurghalli
58	20/12/2020	M01627-30	Grey Wolf	0	0	4	**4**	Born in enclosure.
59	25/12/2020	M01616-17	Nilgai	0	0	2	**2**	Born in enclosure.
60	01/01/2021	M01631-34	Dhole	0	0	4	**4**	Born in enclosure.
61	10/2/2021	M01635-37	Grey Wolf	0	0	3	**3**	Born in enclosure.
62	12/2/2021	M01638-39	Bengal Fox	0	0	2	**2**	Born in Den
			TOTAL	**15**	**23**	**79**	**117**	

List of Surplus animals at zoo

Sl.No	Species	Sex				Remarks
		M	F	U	Total	
	I Mammals					
1	Royal Bengal Tiger	3	0	0	**3**	Rescued
2	Leopard	4	4	0	**8**	Rescued
3	Wild Dog (Dhole)	4	0	0	**4**	Captive
4	Grey Indian Wolf	3	0	0	**3**	Captive
5	Indian Elephant	1	2	0	**3**	Rescued
6	Indian Gaur	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
7	Hippopotamus	3	1	0	**4**	Captive
8	Rhesus Macaque	3	1	0	**4**	Captive
9	Four Horned Antelope	4	4	0	**8**	Captive
10	Muntjac	4	4	0	**8**	Captive
11	Black Buck	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
12	Hog Deer	10	10	0	**20**	Captive
13	Nilgai	10	10	0	**20**	Captive
14	Brow Antlered Deer	2	1	0	**3**	Captive
15	Swamp Deer	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
16	Spotted Deer	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
17	Sambar	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
18	Himalayan Goral	1	1	0	**2**	Captive
19	Sloth Bear	2	0	0	**2**	Rescued
	Total	**76**	**60**	**0**	**136**	
	II Birds					
20	Indian Common Peafowl	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
21	Red Jungle Fowl	3	4	0	**7**	Captive
22	Silver Pheasant	3	3	0	**6**	Captive
23	Common Ring Necked Pheasant	1	2	0	**3**	Captive
24	Golden Pheasant	3	2	0	**5**	Captive
25	Common Barn owl	0	0	2	**2**	Captive
26	Plum Headed Parakeet	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
27	Alexandrine Parakeet	3	2	0	**5**	Captive
28	Rose Ringed Parakeet	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
29	Black Crowned Night Heron	40	40	0	**80**	Captive
30	Black Swan	5	5	0	**10**	Captive
31	Scarlet Ibis	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
32	Rainbow Lorikeet	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
33	Javan Sparrow	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
34	Zebra Finch	4	4	0	**8**	Captive
35	Cockatiel	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
36	Budgerigar	50	50	0	**100**	Captive
37	Peach-Faced Love Bird	10	10	0	**20**	Captive
38	Masked Love Birds	2	1	0	**3**	Captive
39	White Throated Munia	10	5	0	**15**	Captive
40	Red Avadavit	2	2	0	**4**	Captive
	Total	156	150	2	**308**	
	III Reptiles					
41	African Slender-Snouted Crocodile	0	2	0	**2**	Captive
42	Nile Crocodile	0	2	0	**2**	Captive
43	Spectacled Caiman	4	4	0	**8**	Captive
44	Gharial	0	0	2	**2**	Captive
45	Star Tortoise	3	2	0	**5**	Captive
	Total	**7**	10	2	**19**	
	Grand Total	239	220	4	**463**	

28 Compliance with Conditions Stipulated by the Central Zoo Authority

Sl. No.	Norm No. under RZR	Conditions stipulated	Time period by the CZA	Since when pending	Status with regard to compliance of condition of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru
CZA vide letter F.No.19-15/92- CZA (128) (Vol.IX) (AK)/820/2016 dated 3/6/2016 has renewed the recognition of Mysuru Zoo for a period beyond 31/12/2015 up to 6/5/2019 subject to compliances of the stipulated conditions as below:					
1. General requirements					
1	1(2)	The remaining animal enclosures need greening by planting shrubs and herbs species as has been done in some of the enclosures like Indian Chevrotain etc.	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018
4. Animal housing, display of animals and animal enclosure					
2	4(6)	Environmental enrichment in remaining animal enclosures be carried out.	Six months	Not pending.	Compliance report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/ Zoo Recognition/984/16-17 dated 29-30/12/16
3	4(9)	The area between standoff barrier and the moat walls of the animal enclosures need to be planted with suitable species.	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018
5. Upkeep & health care of animals					
4	5(2)	Plastic drums for storage of animal feed be provided covers.	Immediately	Not pending.	Compliance report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/ Zoo Recognition/984/16-17 dated 29-30/12/16
6. Veterinary and infrastructure facilities					
5	6(6)	A MoU be signed for formal linkage with veterinary institution.	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals					
6	9(4)	Efforts be made to pair the remaining single animals	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018
7	9(6)	The construction of off display facility for conservation breeding being constructed at Kurghalli be expedited	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018

Sl. No.	Norm No. under RZR	Conditions stipulated	Time period by the CZA	Since when pending	Status with regard to compliance of condition of Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, Mysuru
8	9(11)	Efforts should be made to reintroduce the captive bred population.	One year	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/GL/CZA/Zoo Recognition/75/2018-19 dated 20/4/2018.
CZA vide letter F.No.19-15/92- CZA (128)(Vol.X)(NS)/1476/2019 dated 19/9/2019 has renewed the recognition of Mysuru Zoo for a period beyond 6/5/2019 up to 28/8/2020 subject to compliances of the stipulated conditions as below:					
5. Upkeep & health care of animals					
1	10(5.2)	Plastic drums for storage of animal feed be provided with covers or may be replaced with eco-friendly containers.	Immediat ely	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/Mys Zoo/ Recognition/Compliance/ CZA/760/2019-20 dated 10/10/2019
9. Acquisition and breeding of animals: Other observations					
2	9.4	The King Cobra and Jungle Cats reportedly rescued should not be housed in the zoo unless they require long term care. Also, they should not be displayed to visitors	Immediat ely	Not pending.	Compliance Report submitted vide letter No. MZA/Mys Zoo/ Recognition/Compliance/ CZA/760/2019-20 dated 10/10/2019
CZA vide Office Memorandum F.No.7-10/2020-CZA(Part-I) dated 25/8/2020 has renewed the recognition of Mysuru Zoo for a period beyond 28/8/2020 up to 19/8/2021 - stipulated conditions not communicated.					

29 List of free-living wild animals within the zoo premises

Birds:

1. White browed fantail
2. Peacock
3. Eurasian hoopoe
4. Indian Grey Hornbill
5. Indian Blue Robin
6. Purple Rumped Sun Bird
7. Black Crowned Night Heron
8. Pond Heron
9. Little Egret
10. Red whiskered Bulbul
11. White Throated Kingfisher
12. Green Bea Eater
13. Spotted Whistling Duck
14. Indian Jungle Crow
15. Bear Faced Ibis
16. Golden Backed Woodpecker
17. Rose Ringed Parakeet
18. Myna
19. Koel
20. Greater Coucal
21. Brahminy Kite
22. Painted Stork
23. Oriental Magpie Robin
24. Large green barbet
25. Indian Golden Oriole
26. Spot Billed Pelican

Mammals:

1. Mangoose
2. Bonnet Macaque
3. Squirrel
4. Common Palm Civet Cat
5. Bat

Reptiles:

1. Rate Snake
2. Indian Cobra
3. Russel's Viper
4. Krait
5. Rock Lizard
6. Snake Eyed Skink
7. Chameleon

Young Ones

Lion Tailed Macaque with its Baby

Giraffe with its Calf

Meerkat Pup

Sloth Bear Cub with its cub

Ducklings of Ruddy Shelduck

Hyena Pup

Grey Wolf Pups

Nilgiri Langur with Baby

Zebra with its Calf

Wild Dog Pups

New Arrivals

African Hunting Cheetah

Royal Bengal Tiger

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Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens
Indiranagar, Mysuru
Karnataka -570010

Contact no:
0821-2440752
0821-2520302