

JANATA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA'S

KISAN VEER MAHAVIDYALAYA, WAI, DIST. SATARA

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY

*Certificate of Attendance*

Shri./Miss. Lahigude Ajay Anil.

of class B.Sc. Part II Roll No. 29 Examination Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

has attended the Study Tour arranged to Rajiv Gandhi National Park Katraj Pune on 22th February 2019.



Teacher In-Charge



Head,

Dept. of Zoology



Examiner

# A REPORT ON ZOOLOGICAL EXCURSION (B.Sc. PART II - ZOOLOGY) AT PUNE

## **Introduction:**

As a part of curriculum the zoological excursion was arranged at Rajiv Gandhi National Park Katraj, Pune. On 22<sup>th</sup> February 2019. Pune is located about 90 km away from Wai. It was a greater opportunity for us to observe & study the different animals in their natural habitat. Therefore, this is an ideal spot for observation of reptiles, birds, mammals.

## **I. Aims of the Zoological Excursion:**

1. Study of different animals related to their habit and habitat.
2. To study the animals in natural habitats and in zoological museum.
3. To learn techniques in fieldwork and animal photography.

## **II. Materials Required:**

Notepad, pencil, reference books, Binocular & Camera etc.

## **III. Route Plan of Tour:**

For the excursion we have followed the following route :

Wai (Dept. – 8:00 pm) → Balaji Temple → Rajiv Gandhi National Park  
Katraj Pune → Wai (8:00 pm)

## IV . Places Visited:

### (A). Balaji Temple :-

Date : 22<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2019

Time of visit : 9:30 am.

Prati Balaji temple near Narayanpur has beautiful contemporary architecture. This temple of Lord Venkateshwara build on 10 acre .It enclosed by Sahyadri hills. It is well maintained and very clean.

### (E). Rajiv Gandhi animal National Park Katraj Pune :-

Date : 22<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2019

Time of visit : 11.45 am.

This park located in Katraj Pune. It is managed by Pune Municipal Corporation. The 130 acre zoo divided into 3 parts. An animal orphanage, Snake park & zoo.

In 1986 Mr. Neelam Kumar Khaire (first director of park)with Pune Municipal Corporation created Katraj snake park. This park incorporate a rescue centre for injured & orphaned animals. It has run animal adoption scheme since oct 2010. Zoo has collection of Reptiles, Mammals and Birds.Among mammals zoo has white tiger & male Bengal tiger named "Tanaji". Other mammlas zoo include Leopard, Sambhar, Barking deer, Monkeys & Reptile include Indian rock Python, Cobra, vipers, Crocodiles, Star tortoise, Peafowl, Owls, Vultures.

### List of Birds, Reptiles, & Mammals :

#### Reptiles :

1. Rat Snake
2. King Cobra
3. Reticulated Python
4. Common Krait
5. Sand Boa
6. Earth Boa
7. Shield Tail
8. Sea Snake
9. Coral Snake
10. Russell's Viper
11. Trinket
12. Whip Snake
13. Freak

14. Checkered Keelback Watersnake
15. Banded Racer
16. Indian Ghariyal
17. Iguana
18. Indian star backed tortoise
19. Marsh crocodile
20. Flapshell turtle

### **Birds :**

1. Indian Vulture
2. Owl
3. P. Fowl
4. Kite
5. Crow
6. Pigeon
7. Sparrow
8. Wood Pecker
9. Parrot
10. Crowned horn bill

### **Mammals :**

1. White tiger
2. Bison
3. Indian Porcupine
4. Monkey
5. Deer
6. Antelope
7. South bear
8. Jackal
9. Wolf
10. Leopard
11. Nilgai
12. Lion
13. Elephant



## List of some Reptiles:

| Sr.No | Common Name                   | Scientific Name                                    | Description  |
|-------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| 1     | Rat Snake                     | <u>Ptyas mucosa</u><br>(Non venomus)               | This snake commonly found in Agriculture field all over India. It grows up to 10 feet in length. It diurnal feeds mainly on rat but sometimes also eats frogs and lizards.                   |
| 2     | King Cobra                    | <u>Ophiophagus hannah</u> (venomous)<br>Neurotoxic | This found south forest of India. It is world longest serpents. Adult King Cobra 5.85m measured. It feeds other snakes & lizard & rodents.   |
| 3     | Reticulated Python            | <u>Python reticulatus</u><br>(Non venomous)        | They found subtropical areas of Indian subcontinent. It is world longest snake. Diet includes mammals & occasionally birds & rodents.  |
| 4     | Russell's Viper               | <u>Daboia russelii</u><br>(venomous)               | These snakes grow upto 1 to 1.5m in length. The mostly feed on rats and other small mammals. They are found throughout India except Kashmir. Their habitat is mostly farmlands & grasslands. |
| 5     | Triket                        | <u>Coelognathus helena helena</u><br>(Non venomus) | These are found in urban areas as well as forest and rocky areas. It feed on mice rats, lizards, small birds and their eggs. They are maximum 168cm in length.                               |
| 6     | Common Krait                  | <u>Bangarus caeruleus</u><br>(venomous)            | It is 1 m in length. These are Steel blue in colour or black body with white bands. It found in termites mounds and burrows and piles of brick and rubble. Also feed on rodents and lizards. |
| 7     | Checkered keelback watersnake | <u>Xenochrophis piscator</u><br>(Non venomus)      | This snakes grows upto 3 feet in length. It has a brownish black body with white or yellow alternate checks. They mainly feed on frogs and fish. It is chiefly found near lakes & rivers.    |

|    |                             |  |  |
|----|-----------------------------|--|--|
| 8  | Banded Racer                | <u>Argyrogena fasselolata</u><br>(Non venomus) | Light or dark brown body with white or yellowish white belly. Young with brilliant white cross bands. Feeds on mice. It found in burrows & rock piles.   |
| 9  | Earth Boa                   | <u>Eryx johnii</u>                             | This snake is 3 feet (91 cm) in length. The snake is found in dry, semi-desert scrub plains and rocky places. It feeds on rats, mice, and other small rodents.   |
| 10 | Indian Gharial              | <u>Gavialis gangeticus</u>                     | Aquatic habitat, food is fishes, crabs, frogs. The jaws are long and narrow. The body length 5-6 meters. In Gharial 27-29 upper teeth & 45-46 lower teeth each side.   |
| 11 | Iguana                      | Iguana   | Males have better development crests and larger heads with splashes of orange. The iguana is widely distributed in tropical rain forests of central & South America. The young mainly feed on insects while adults are exclusively vegetarian.             |
| 12 | Indian star backed Tortoise | <u>Geochelone elegans</u>                      | They are primarily vegetarian but occasionally eat animals matter like bird excreta & dead flesh (carrion) Females are longer than males. These tortoise are protected by law so it is illegal to keep them as pets.                                       |
| 13 | Flapshell Turtle            | <u>Lessemys punctata</u>                       | The carapace (above) is olive - brown and Plastron (below) is yellow or white. They are widely distributed in the Indian subcontinent. They prefer to lie underneath the mud and snap at passing prey. They mostly feed on water plants, frogs and snails. |
| 14 | Marsh crocodile             | <u>Crocodylus palustris</u>                    | Occurs in rivers, lakes, and marshy places of all regions of India they can grow upto 12 feet (4m). It feeds on fish, birds and small mammals.   |



List of some Birds :

| Sr.No | Common Name    | Scientific Name       | Description   |
|-------|----------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1     | Indian Vulture | <u>Gyps indicus</u>   | It is medium size & bulky. Body covered with feathers. Wings are broad & tail feather short. Wing span 1.96 – 2.38m (6-7 feet). These are scavenger feeding mostly dead animals.                                      |
| 2     | Owl            | <u>Strigiformes</u>   | They are found in all regions of the Earth except Antarctica and some remote islands. Owls can rotate their heads and necks as much as 270°   |
| 3     | Kite           | <u>Milvus migrans</u> | Some authors use the terms "hovering kite" and "soaring kite". The wings are of considerable length, extending far beyond the tail.   |
| 4     | P. Fowl        | <u>Pavo cristatus</u> | A large and brightly coloured bird, is a species of peafowl native to South Asia, but introduced in many other parts of the world. Peafowl are omnivorous and eat seeds, insects, fruits, small mammals and reptiles. |
| 5     | Pigeon         | <u>Columbidae</u>     | Pigeons are stout-bodied birds with short necks, and short slender bills. Pigeons are distributed everywhere on Earth, except for the driest areas. Seeds and fruit form the major component of the diets of pigeons. |
| 6     | Wood pecker    | <u>Picidae</u>        | Woodpeckers have strong bills for drilling and drumming on trees, and long sticky tongues for extracting food. They feed on insects and other invertebrates living under bark   |
| 7     | Sparrow        | <u>Passeridae</u>     | Sparrows are small, plump, brown and grey birds with short tails and stubby, powerful beaks.<br>The sparrows are indigenous to Europe, Africa and Asia.   |
| 8     | Parrot         | <u>Psittaciformes</u> | Parrots include a strong, curved bill, an upright stance, strong legs, and clawed feet. Parrots' diets are seeds, nuts, fruit, buds. Parrots are found on all tropical and subtropical regions.                       |

|    |                  |                              |  |
|----|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 9. | Crow             | <u>Corvus</u>                | Corvus is a widely distributed genus of medium-sized to large birds. Crows live all over the world, except for Antarctica.   |
| 10 | Crowned hornbill | <u>Tockus albeterminatus</u> | It is a medium-sized bird, 50-54 cm(20-21 in) in length, and is characterized by its white belly and black back and wings. The crowned hornbill is a common resident of the coastal and riverine forests of southern. it feeds on insects , small rodents, small reptiles, seeds and fruits. |

### List of some Mammals :

| Sr.No | Common Name        | Scientific Name                | Description   |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1     | Indian White tiger | <u>Panthera tigris</u>         | White body coat to pigmentation. Pigment pheomelanin. It found India state Assam, West Bengal. Male tiger weight 200-300 kg. It feeds other vertebrates like Deers, Bison etc.  |
| 2     | Bison              | <u>Bos gaurus</u>              | It called gaur. It largest bovine native to Indian subcontinent. It has been listed as Vulnerable on IOCN Red List since 1986. Body mass 400-1000kg.  |
| 3     | Indian Porcupine   | <u>Hystrix indica</u>          | It is species of rodents. Weighting 11-18 kg . It covered multiple layer of modified hair called quills, longer & thinner. It brown or black or alternating white & black bands. Made up of keratin. It is herbivorous diet like roots, fruits, grains, tubers. |
| 4     | Monkey             | <u>Macaca mulatta</u>          | The rhesus macaque is one of the best-known species of Old World monkeys. Native to South, Central, and Southeast Asia. The rhesus macaque is brown or grey in color and has a pink face.   |
| 5     | Deer               | <u>Cervidae</u>                | Deer live in a variety of biomes, ranging from tundra to the tropical rainforest. Coat colour generally varies between red and brown. Deer have long been bred in captivity as ornaments for parks.   |
| 6     | Nilgai             | <u>Boselaphus tragocamelus</u> | Large iron blue body in males. Sandy brown in females. Sloping shoulders.   |



|    |            |                         |  |
|----|------------|-------------------------|--|
|    |            |                         | Size 130 to 150cm upto shoulders. Weight 170 to 240 kg. Males are lonely while females move in herds of 4 to 10.   |
| 7  | Wolf       | <u>Canis lupus</u>      | The Indian gray wolf and the Himalayan wolf are phylogenetically basal to all other wolves and are closer to the jackal. It is only found in the arid and semi-arid peninsular plains of India.                                      |
| 8  | Leopard    | <u>Panthera pardus</u>  | The leopard occurs in a wide range in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia. The leopard is a big cat distinguished by its robust build and muscular but relatively shorter limbs. Basically pale yellow to yellowish brown or golden |
| 9  | Sloth bear | <u>Melursus ursinus</u> | Sloth bears are distinguished from Asian black bears by their lankier builds, longer, shaggier coats, pale muzzles, and white claws. They feed on termites, honeybee colonies, and fruits.   |
| 10 | Jackal     | <u>Canis aureus</u>     | Jackals are medium-sized omnivorous mammals of the genus Canis. Which also includes wolves and the domestic dog. Jackal are predators of small to medium-sized animals and proficient scavengers                                     |

## V. Achievement :

In this excursion we could practically observe the different types of animals. This excursion provided us a better opportunity to study & observe the different animals their habits in captivity and visit to religious temples like Balaji temple, and Rajiv Gandhi national park etc.

## VI. Acknowledgement :

I take this golden opportunity to express my thanks to Dr. C.G. Yeole, Principal, Kisan Veer Mahavidyalaya, Wai for the permission for tour.

I express my thanks to Dr. I. F. Pailwan, HEAD OF DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY for arranging our tour for scientific information and guidance for the preparation of the report.

I am also thankful to Dr. H.D. Kanase , Prof. R.V. Bakre , Prof. R.R. Tayade , Mrs. Supekar S. A. and Miss Chorge R. R. for giving us valuable information every time during this tour. Finally I am expressing my thanks to Shri. G. G. Jadhav (Lab attendant) for their help us.



Teacher Incharge