

ZOO NEWS

The Bengal Safari Newsletter
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বনবন্ধু



জু নিউজ

বেঙ্গল সাফারী নিউজলেটার
অক্টোবর - ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৭



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Tourist Boom

On the eve of Christmas Day celebration, Bengal Safari witnessed a huge crowd of visitors hailing from different parts of the state and country. On account of these two days being public holidays, the total revenue generated from the visitors on 25.12.17 and 31.12.17 was Rs 1,85,310 and Rs 2,08,430 respectively. Visitor belonging to varied age groups were seen enjoying the scenic beauty and beautification of the park including the Aviary trails, Jungle Cat and Civet enclosures, exotic bird mixed flying bird aviaries and Peafowl aviaries. Most of the visitors gathering were observed near the newly established attractions, i.e, the Fishing Cat enclosure and White Peafowl Aviary. Combo Safari and Tiger Safari were thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors as the sights of four types of Deer, One horned Rhinoceros, Royal Bengal Tiger and various colourful free living birds were a visual delight to them. People from



various communities were seen appraising the signages of the Medicinal Plant Garden and Bonsai Garden as very informative and appealing. Children were found amused by the newly set up swings, trampoline and slides with animal signages put on them.

Bengal Safari discourages the use of plastic and plastic products and hence visitors were requested not to carry any plastic products in the Bengal Safari premises. The visitors whole heartedly supported the "NO USE OF PLASTIC" effort and effectively carried their food materials and accessories

in paper bags and Sal leaf plates provided by the park authority. Hence the visitors' influx towards Bengal Safari is significantly showcasing their inclination towards nature and its diverse flora and fauna.

EVENTS' CORNER

Children's Day Celebration

Bengal Safari celebrated Children's Day with toddlers of Kidzee and Kidz Academy by showing an informative cartoon documentary on wildlife and the need to save trees, where the children were taught about different animals of the Himalayan Flood Plains and their respective sounds as well as different uses of trees. The documentary was made keeping in mind the attraction of kids towards cartoons, where they not only enjoyed the show but also participated in a random quiz competition, where they got a chance to learn as well as earn prizes for themselves.



শিশুদিবস উদ্‌যাপন :

কিতজি এবং কিতস আকাডেমির ছাত্র-ছাত্রী ও শিক্ষকদের নিয়ে বেঙ্গল সাফারী শিশুদিবস উদ্‌যাপন করেছিল। এখানে হিমালয়ের পাদদেশের সমতল ভূমির নিজস্ব বন্য প্রাণী ও বনভূমি রক্ষার সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধির লক্ষে শিশু শিক্ষার প্রাণীদের ডাক / গর্জন সহ তথ্যচিত্র প্রদর্শন করা হয়। এই তথ্যচিত্র ছাড়াও শিশুদের নিয়ে বন্যপ্রাণী বিষয়ক কুইজ প্রতিযোগিতার আয়োজন করা হয় ও তাদের পুরস্কৃত করা হয়।

National Pollution Control Day Celebration

Each year National Pollution Control Day marks the commemoration of Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984. The Park felt the need to educate today's youth about the adversity of pollution on nature and wildlife. The Park had invited graduate students of Botany Hons. and Pass of Siliguri College for a brief lecture on the flora and fauna of the Park as well as a nature walk, where the students were taught about different plants and their uses. The students also collected sample specimens for herbarium. The walk was followed by lunch at the Cafeteria.



জাতীয় দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ দিবস উদ্‌যাপন

১৯৮৪ সালে ঘটে যাওয়া ভূপাল গ্যাস দুর্ঘটনার ভয়াবহতাকে স্মরণ করে প্রতি বছরের মতো এবারও বেঙ্গল সাফারী জাতীয় দূষণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ দিবস উদ্‌যাপন করেছিলো। শিলিগুড়ি মহাবিদ্যালয়ের উদ্ভিদ বিদ্যার স্নাতকের ছাত্র-ছাত্রী ও দুই জন সহকারী অধ্যাপক কে নিমন্ত্রণ করে সেমিনারের আয়োজন করা হয়েছিল। এই সেমিনারের বক্তারা বেঙ্গল সাফারীর উদ্ভিদ ও প্রাণীদের সাথে পরিচিত হয়। ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের নমুনা উদ্ভিদ ও সংগ্রহ করে। ক্যাফেটেরিয়াতে মধ্যাহ্নকালীন ভোজন সম্পন্ন করে সার্টিফিকেট বিতরণ করা হয় ও অনুষ্ঠানের সমাপ্তি ঘোষণা করা হয়।





Christmas Celebration

বড়দিন উদ্‌যাপন

Bengal Safari had invited a children's club of the park adjacent village, Taribari to celebrate Christmas and the coming New Year, where students of different schools participated for a Safari tour and a documentary on wildlife. The children also participated in an impromptu quiz competition, where they got a chance to win exciting prizes from the Park. The quiz was followed by lunch and later on they felicitated the Director along with the staff of the Research Section.

বেঙ্গল সাফারী তার পার্শ্ববর্তী তরিবাড়ি গ্রামের চিলড্রেন ক্লাব ও বিভিন্ন বিদ্যালয়ের শিশুদের নিয়ে বড়দিন উদ্‌যাপন করে ও নতুন বছরকে স্বাগত জানায়। এই অনুষ্ঠানে শিশুদের বন্যপ্রাণীদের নিয়ে তথ্যচিত্র প্রদর্শন করা হয় ও বন্যপ্রাণ বিষয়ক কুইজের আয়োজন করা হয়। বিজয়ীকে বেঙ্গল সাফারী আকর্ষণীয় পুরস্কার প্রদান করে। এর পর মধ্যাহ্নকালীন ভোজন সম্পন্ন করে বেঙ্গল সাফারীর ডিরেক্টর সহ গবেষণা ও জীববিদ্যা বিয়ারদ সের সম্মানিত করা হয়।



Free Animal Check-up Camp

বিনা ব্যায়ে গৃহপালিত প্রাণীদের চিকিৎসা ও পরামর্শ শিবির

The Veterinary Section of the Park organised a Free Animals check-up Camp on 14th December, 2017 to celebrate National Energy Conservation Day. The staff provided FMD vaccines at 16 houses in the Park adjoining villages. The Camp was attended by 36 village members and around 200 cattle. Patients were given free treatment and on-spot medications.



১৪ই ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৭-এর শক্তি সংরক্ষণ দিবসে বন্যপ্রাণী হাসপাতালের পক্ষ থেকে বেঙ্গল সাফারী পার্শ্ববর্তী গ্রামে বিনা ব্যায়ে গৃহপালিত প্রাণীদের চিকিৎসা ও পরামর্শ শিবিরের আয়োজন করে। বেঙ্গল সাফারী পার্শ্ববর্তী গ্রামে ১৬টি গৃহে গৃহপালিত প্রাণীদের এফ.এম.ডি. টিকা প্রদান করা হয়। এই শিবিরে ২০০টি গরু সহ ৩৬ জন ব্যক্তি যোগদান করে। শিবিরে বিনা ব্যায়ে গৃহপালিত প্রাণীদের চিকিৎসা, ঔষক ও পরামর্শ প্রদান করা হয়।



Animal Acquisition



During this quarter, the Park acquired a pair of Asiatic Black Bear and a Fishing Cat from Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, Indian Peafowl from Adina Deer Park, Parakeets, Gecko, Munia, Cockatiels, Love Birds, Spotted Pond Turtle and Bulbul from Wild Animal Rescue and Transit Facility Centre, Salt Lake, Sambar Deer from National Zoological Park, New Delhi and Royal Bengal Tiger, Spotted Deer and Hog Deer from Tata steel Zoological Society, Tatanagar.

প্রাণী অধিগ্রহন

গত কয়েকমাসের মধ্যে পার্ক দুটি এশিয়া কালো ভল্লুক, একটি শিকারী বেড়াল দার্জিলিং-এর পদ্মজা নাইডু হিমালয়ান জুলজিক্যাল পার্ক থেকে এনেছে। অদিনা ডিয়ার পার্ক থেকে ভারতীয় ময়ূর এনেছে। সল্টলেকের ওয়াইল্ড অ্যানিমেল রেসকু অ্যান্ড ট্রানজিট ফ্যাসিলিটি সেন্টার থেকে টিয়া, তক্ষক, মুনীয়া, ককটেইলস, লাভ বার্ডস, কচ্ছপ ও বুলবুল সংগ্রহ করে। দিল্লির ন্যাশনাল জুলজিক্যাল পার্ক থেকে সম্বর হরিণ সংগ্রহ করে। টাটা নগরের টাটা স্টীল জুলজিক্যাল সোসাইটি থেকে একটি রয়াল বেঙ্গল টাইগার, চিত্রল হরিণ ও হগ ডিয়ার নিয়ে আসে।

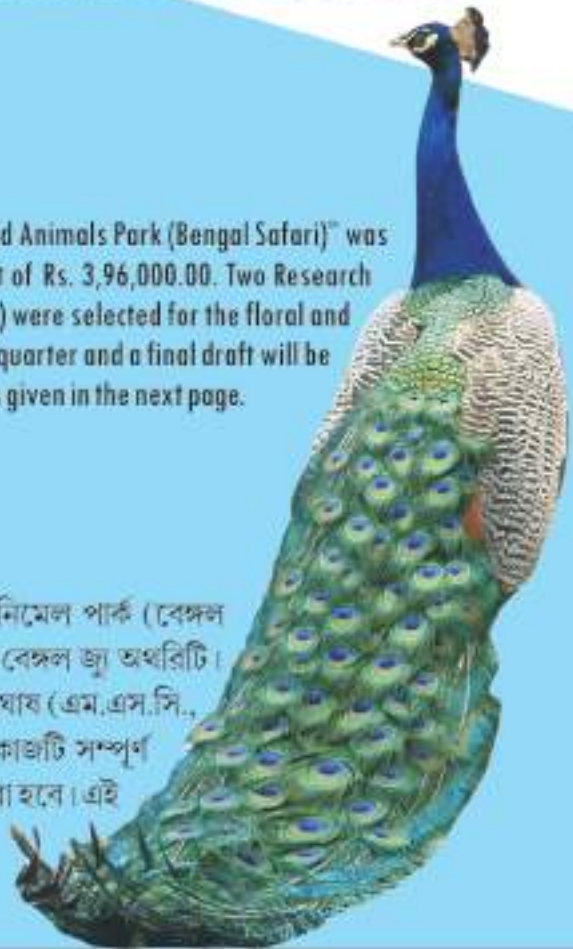


Report Completion

A project titled "Status Survey of Free Living Flora and Fauna of North Bengal Wild Animals Park (Bengal Safari)" was approved by the West Bengal Zoo Authority for a period of 1 year at a total cost of Rs. 3,96,000.00. Two Research Scholars, Mr. Rajib Biswas (PhD in Botany) and Ms. Namrata Ghosh (MSc in Zoology) were selected for the floral and faunal aspects of the project. The report was completed and compiled during this quarter and a final draft will be submitted soon to the West Bengal Zoo Authority. A brief summary of the report is given in the next page.

রিপোর্ট তৈরী

'স্ট্যাটাস সার্ভে অব ফ্রি লিভিং ফ্লোরা অ্যান্ড ফাউনা অব নর্থ বেঙ্গল ওয়াইল্ড অ্যানিমেল পার্ক (বেঙ্গল সাফারী)' এক বছরের প্রোজেক্টে ৩,৯৬,০০০ টাকা অনুমোদন করেছিল ওয়েস্ট বেঙ্গল জু অথরিটি। দুই জন গবেষক, শ্রী রাজীব বিশ্বাস (পি.এইচ.ডি., উদ্ভিদ বিদ্যা) ও কুমারী নম্রতা ঘোষ (এম.এস.সি., প্রাণী বিদ্যা) এই গবেষণামূলক কাজে নিবাচিত হয়েছিল। এই পর্বে গবেষনার কাজটি সম্পূর্ণ হয়েছে ও সম্পূর্ণ প্রাথমিক রিপোর্ট খুব শিঘ্রই জু অথরিটি কে এই রিপোর্ট প্রদান করা হবে। এই গবেষণা রিপোর্টের সারাংশ পরের পৃষ্ঠায় দেওয়া হয়েছে।



SUMMARY OF PROJECT REPORT

The Darjeeling Himalaya is part of the Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot (Das, 2011). The region is extremely rich in flora and fauna with high level of endemism. The climatic and edaphic isolation of the sub-Himalayan region have resulted in the high percentage of endemism. The natural beauty and the rich biological resources of Darjeeling and its adjoining foothill areas has attracted general tourists, nature lovers, botanists and beauty hunters almost from all parts of the world at least for the last three centuries (Das 1995, 2004). To be too beautiful has been proved as not too good for existence neither in nature nor in the society. Her beauty is gathering huge revenue in one side but she is getting naked on the other. The beauty of biological resources of these areas are facing threats due to almost uncontrolled increase in anthropogenic activities leading to rapid habitat destruction and excessive fragmentation, spread of invasive exotic species etc.

Mc Neely et al (1990) recognizes 12 countries including India those contribute 70 % of the world's flora as the mega diversity countries (Groombridge 1992). Myers (1989, 1990) brought in the concept of 'Hotspot' based on the total endemics and the rate of natural habitat loss. Now there are 35 Hotspots recognized world-wide (Conservation International, 2012). The mountains of the Himalayas including the Eastern Himalaya are globally important so far as the biodiversity is concerned. The whole of the Himalayas has now been included among the 35 biodiversity hotspots over the globe (Myers et al 2000; IUCN 2010), this includes several eco-regions (Olson & Dinerstein 1998), two Endemic Bird Areas and several protected centres for plant diversity (IUCN 1995).

North Bengal Wild Animals Park, popularly known as Bengal Safari is a newly established Safari Park cum Zoo in the foothills of Darjeeling. This area lies between 26°47'23" N to 26° 48'39" N Latitude and 88°25'56" E to 88°27'08" E longitude. Elevation varies 140 to 167 m. Bengal Safari covers a small patch of Baikunthapur Forest Division amidst Sal dominated deciduous

vegetation of Terai and Duars showcasing the wild beauty of Himalayan Hotspot.

The geological formations normally encountered in this tract are one of sub-recent to recent origin and comprise of the Alluvial Formation and Bhabar Formation. Except during monsoon, the formation is apparently devoid of water and the streams carrying volume of water disappear within the porous structure of the formation and reappear towards south in the form of springs. The slope of the land is gentle, from north to south. The soil is sandy loam with top loose to hard below and it does not vary in the whole area. The area is composed of alternate layers of clay and sand.

Bengal Safari lies in the moist tropical zone where the climatic condition is very much suitable for the diversification of flora as well as fauna. Four distinct climatic conditions are recognized in this region, but the summer, monsoon and winter are prominent. South West Monsoon is the main source of precipitation and rainfall. Maximum rainfall occurs in mid-June to September, July and August are usually considered as the wettest months. Maximum Relative Humidity varies between 85 % - 95 %, seldom below 75 %, with a maximum during June to September and minimum during December to February. The average day temperature varies from 8°C to 25°C from November to February, between 25°C to 30°C during May to September and between 22°C to 27°C during the rest of the year. The annual average humidity also remain quite high, i.e. 90.52 % in the morning and 74.27 % in the afternoon.

In comparison with higher plants and larger animals, the inventory of insects in the Himalayan landscape is still fragmentary and incomplete. In order to know how and where to protect biodiversity, it is imperative that we learn more about the diversity of terrestrial arthropods, which may constitute 80 % or more of the global diversity but have too often been neglected by resource managers and conservation planners.

The study area is situated in the cradle of Mahananda Wild Life Sanctuary and on the Mahananda river valley up to the elevation of 167 m. This is mainly characterized by the broad-leaved deciduous forests. The fauna and flora of West Bengal possess the combined characteristics of the Himalayan and sub Himalayan tract. Biodiversity is shaped by the diverse habitats and vegetation designated with eight



different forest types (Champion & Sheth 1968). These diverse ecosystems have resulted in rich faunal diversity of the state and consist of 10,013 species out of a total of 89,451 species of animals present in our country, thus representing 11.19% of our countries fauna. The floral diversity of the state is also enriched by 4,622 species out of a total of 44,594 floral species in India, and 10.36 % of our countries flora.

The study area of Bengal safari comprising 297 hectares was surveyed during the project duration period, i.e. year 2016 to 2017. Based on the few available literature regarding Baikunthapur Forest and Mahananda Wild Life Sanctuary, records, publications on the status of flora and fauna, it can be conferred that the study area is very rich with varied floral and faunal biodiversity. After thorough consultation with officials of forest department and local people efforts were made to recognize dense niches in deep forests in all parts of the Bengal Safari. During the survey, the plant samples were collected in duplicates or triplicates and kept in air-tight polythene bags. Collections of specimens were done with their reproductive structures intact, (flowers and fruits) but in many cases sterile specimens were also collected. Herbaceous plants were generally collected in full with roots. The methodology as suggested by Jain and Rao (1977) was followed in general for this work. During the field survey, specimens were photographed for capturing the unique characteristics. For Faunal diversity, Sample collection in Bengal Safari was carried out in three different seasons from the year 2016 to 2017. Different methodologies were followed during the survey, collection, identification and preservation of different categories of faunal specimens. In general, the specimens were collected using standard survey methods with the aid of field photographs and GPS location of sighted areas. Morphological features along with some unique characteristics of the collected specimens were noted in the field note book with collection date and numbers. Specimens, which were collected in field, were temporarily preserved in airtight container, killing jars in the field and processing along with identification was done with the available, accepted published books, journals, identification keys and monographs. For preservation, 10 % formaldehyde aqueous solution was used for vertebrate specimens, for invertebrates, 70 % alcohol was used. For insects, dry specimens were preserved in envelope containing naphthalene, pinned and some specimens were preserved in 70 % alcohol solution, nematodes were preserved in 5 % formaldehyde with a little drop of Glycerine.

The present research work in the study area of Bengal Safari dealt with the record of 88 Angiospermic families, 1

Gymnospermic family, 14 Pteridophytic families, 3 Bryophytic families, 4 Algal families and 15 Fungi families. The Angiosperm families comprises 391 species under 297 genera. The present survey recorded 29 species of Pteridophytes belonging to 22 genera under 14 families. Macro Fungal diversity was observed to be very interesting, a total of 28 Fungi species has been recorded under 22 genera of 15 families. Out of recorded 391 species of Angiosperms, 332 species were recorded as Terrestrial species, 5 are Epiphytic species, 14 Aquatic species, 40 are Wet lowland or Marshland species. A total of 64 species of Tree, 63 species of Shrubs, 7 species of Lianas, 52 climbing species and 205 Herbaceous species under Angiospermic elements were recorded during this one year survey based research work. A total of 29 species of Pteridophytic species were recorded under 14 families during one year research period. Pteridacea presented maximum species, i.e. 7 species. The present research work of Bengal Safari dealt with record of 88 Angiospermic families, 1 Gymnospermic family, 14 Pteridophytic families, 3 Bryophytic families, 4 Algal families and 15 Fungi families. The Angiosperm families comprised 391 species under 297 genera. 29 species of Pteridophytes belonging to 22 genera under 14 families. In total, 28 Fungi species were recorded under 22 genera of 15 families. From this huge diversity of floristic elements, 307 species were found as Not Assessed (NA) in the IUCN Red List. Only one species is listed as Vulnerable (VU), 72 species under Least Concern (LC), 3 species under Lower Risk (LR) and 2 species fall in the Data Deficit (DD) category.

The present faunal survey recorded 496 species under 422 genera comprising 201 families. All of these comprise mainly macro fauna and natural inhabitant of this area. This short time research work dealt with 312 species of arthropods belonging to 276 families and 95 species of birds representing 75 families. Ichthyofaunal diversity comprised 33 species under 12 families, Molluscs comprised 20 species covering 11 families, reptiles and amphibians comprised 23 species. 12 species of mammals were recorded. Under Phylum Annelida, 2 species from 2 families of 2 different order were recorded. 312 species of arthropods were recorded which covered 276 genera and 103 families. Lepidoptera presented maximum number of species, followed by Coleoptera 40 species covering 14 families, Odonata 33 species covering 5 families, Orthoptera 28 species under 9 families, Hymenoptera 25 species of 11



families.

106 species of Lepidoptera were recorded in the present research work, comprising 89 genera and 21 families. This short time research also dealt with 18 species of insects under 11 families of order Diptera and 13 species under 10 families of order Hemiptera.

The freshwater bodies of Bengal safari like Singjihora and Shyamjhora are very rich in benthic faunal diversity. The present survey recorded the fresh water ichthyofauna comprising 30 species under 20 genera of 12 families and 6 orders. Out of 30 species of fishes recorded from Singjihora of Bengal Safari, 2 species are listed as Near Threatened, 25 species are Least Concerned, 3 species as Not Evaluated (Table: 5.2.28). According to National Bureau of Fish Genetics and Research, Conservation Action and Management Plan (NBFGR, CAMP) Conservation Status, 1998, 2 species are listed as Endangered (EN), 7 species as Vulnerable (VU), 10 species in Least Concern category, 8 species under Low Risk Near threatened (LrNT) and 3 species as Not Evaluated (NE).

Out of 12 recorded species of reptiles, *Chrysopolea ornata* has been identified as Near Threatened species (NT), *Python molurus* as Vulnerable species (VU) and *Varanus benghalensis* is listed under Least Concern category (LC) as per IUCN Red List status. 11 species of Amphibia under 7 genera covering 5 families were recorded in this one year research work.

This one year Research work dealt with 95 species of Birds under 75 genera comprising 48 families. 15 orders were recorded representing 48 families. Table 5.2.35 represents order wise species distribution of the avifaunal species surveyed. Order Passeriformes comprises maximum species (48 species) under 34 genera of 24 families, followed by Coraciiformes, Pelecaniformes, Piciformes etc.

The present research work of Bengal Safari dealt with the record of 391 Angiospermic species, 1 Gymnosperm, 28 species of Pteridophytes and 27 Fungi species. From this data, it can be conferred that the diversity of floristic elements is very rich in 297 hectare area of Bengal Safari. The floristic elements present here hold a great significance from the traditional, ecological and socio-economic point of view. The fodder intake or consumption among wild fauna varies in different seasons of Bengal Safari. Three different combination of species consumption has noticed in this one year research study. From this present study, pre monsoon, monsoon, and post monsoon feed plants species has recorded. A total of 65 species of plants were recorded during this one year research in which 6 species recorded whose fruits were also consumed by Spotted Deer and Barking Deer. 7 species were identified whose bark is consumed by Spotted Deer and Sambar Deer during grazing.

In Total, 30 species of Herbs, 9 species of shrubs, 2 lianas, 14 trees and 10 species climber were recorded during this study period which were consumed by the ungulates (Deer) in different seasons (Table:5.1.21). 21 species were recorded to be consumed by them throughout the year. During monsoon, only 9 species were recorded to be consumed by ungulates.

Human beings use both the terrestrial ecosystems and aquatic ecosystems for various purposes for their feeding, livelihood, fishing (being most common activity). For this vegetation cover is cleared, land is being used for cultivation, use of insecticides to yield better crops, Such anthropogenic disturbances lead to habitat fragmentation and habitat destruction. Hunting of birds with indigenous weapons also pose a major threat leading to decline in avifaunal diversity. One of the major threats to be highlighted nowadays are unethical approaches while birding such as in the name of photographing a species, the ecology and ethology of the species is being disturbed. Construction of roads, poaching, mining and quarrying activities, road accidents, electrocution are several other anthropogenic threats eliminating a major portion of faunal diversity.

Invertebrates as well as vertebrates play a significant role in various basic functions of ecosystems such as pollination, decomposition, biological control, source of food, medicinal value, source of recreation, sustainable development etc. Lepidopterans and Odonates serve a significant role as pollinators and bio indicator. Another growing demand is for live pupae for butterfly parks and research activities abroad. Ecotourism is nowadays a popular venture for this set up of butterfly parks with host plants attract tourists and generate revenue.

Awareness is critical to appraise young minds and season them towards harmonious coexistence between man and nature. At academic level certain prominent prospects such as simplified identification manuals for basic floral and faunal identification, insects lifecycle, basic diversity in fauna, their role in ecosystem services, threats faced by faunal diversity, preparations of biological models and posters briefing about conservation and habitat restoration approaches that could be taken to conserve biodiversity etc. Since the North Bengal Wild Animals Park (Bengal Safari) is visited by a number of tourists, dissemination of information pertaining to the flora and faunal diversity can be undertaken using posters, audio visual presentations, concise field guides, booklets on the locally seen flora and fauna, souvenir shops, conducting environment and wildlife awareness programmes, nature walks, interactive workshops can pique one's interest in knowing about biodiversity and associated concepts.

VISITORS' CORNER

Dignitaries' Speak

Date	Dignitary	Comments
01.11.2017	N.V. Raja Shekhar APCFE, HRD, Govt. of West Bengal	The whole area has come up very well. Excellent effort

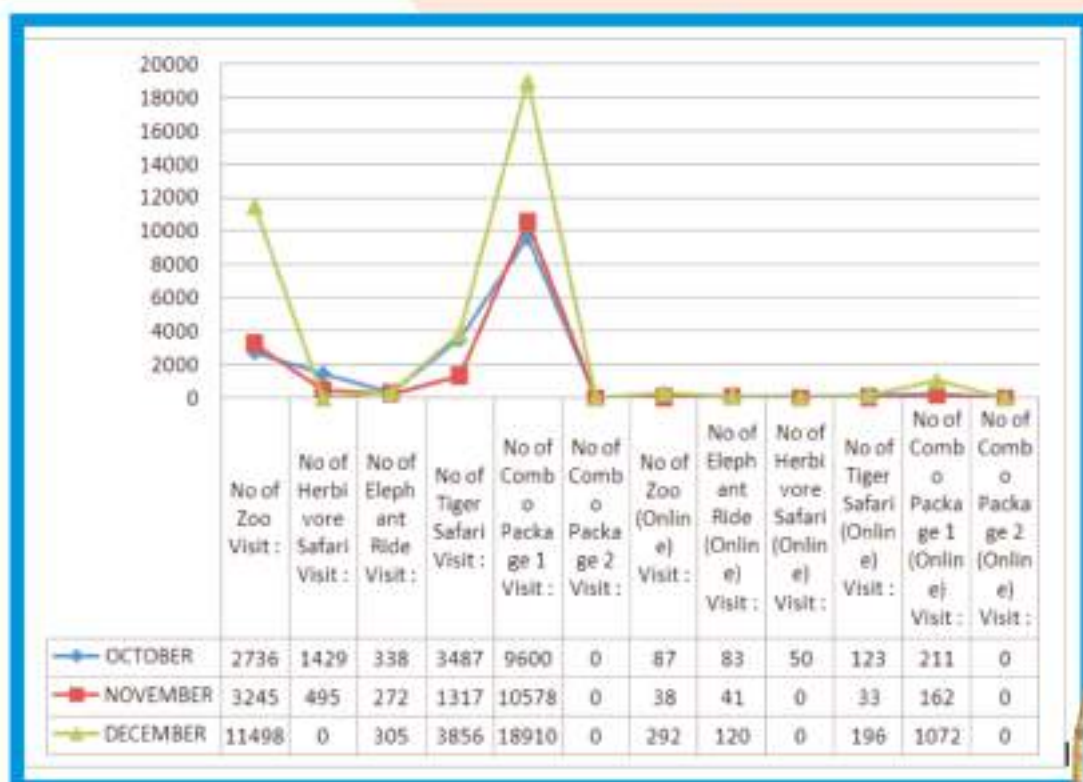
Institution Visits

Sl.No	Date	Name of Institution	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
1	24.10.17	K.V Bsf Baikunthapur	05	86
2	01.11.17	New St John's High School	04	27
3	01.11.17	Bright Academy	05	70
4	03.11.17	Fulbari High School	04	27
5	04.11.17	North Bengal St Xaviers College	04	32
6	07.11.17	Little Angels School, Siliguri	10	100
7	08.11.17	Little Angels School, Siliguri	10	100
8	09.11.17	St Maria Gorethi Girls School, Demdima	07	190
9	14.11.17	Nepali Girls School, Naxalbari	14	67
10	14.11.17	Kid Zea , Bhaktinagar (N.I.P)	03	13
11	14.11.17	Indranagar Primary School	02	17
12	14.11.17	Grace English School	13	83
13	14.11.17	Sahyogi Group/Hsnhhf	04	19
14	14.11.17	Woodridge International School, Siliguri	10	60
15	15.11.17	St Michael's School, Siliguri	10	130
16	16.11.17	St Michael's School, Siliguri	11	192
17	17.11.17	Azalea Academy, Siliguri	13	75
18	25.11.17	Glermore International School, Mirik	06	26
19	28.11.17	Jermel's Academy	06	198
20	30.11.17	Jermel's Academy	10	115
21	1.12.17	Dewdrops Kindergarten School	5	25
22	06.12.17	R.I.Bs Mbj	12	19
23	08.12.17	Army Pre Primary School, Sevoko Mlt Station	13	280
24	10.12.17	Saraswati Vidya Mandir, Islampur	20	65
25	12.12.17	Selpara High School, Uttar Selpara, Dinajpur	03	20
26	17.12.17	Step By Step School, Kadamtala	06	20
27	24.12.17	Central Academy For State Forest Service, Burminar, Assam	01	31



Visitor Database

	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
No of Zoo Visit :	2736	3245	11498
No of Herbivore Safari Visit :	1429	495	0
No of Elephant Ride Visit :	338	272	305
No of Tiger Safari Visit :	3487	1317	3856
No of Combo Package 1 Visit :	9600	10578	18910
No of Combo Package 2 Visit :	0	0	0
No of Zoo (Online) Visit :	87	38	292
No of Elephant Ride (Online) Visit :	83	41	120
No of Herbivore Safari (Online) Visit :	50	0	0
No of Tiger Safari (Online) Visit :	123	33	196
No of Combo Package 1 (Online) Visit :	211	162	1072
No of Combo Package 2 (Online) Visit :	0	0	0
Camera :	2	3	4
DISCOUNT	0	0	8900
NET REVENUE (Rs.)	13,80,405	13,12,400	24,77,245



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