Nature's Wonders

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Tiger and Sloth Bear. PHOTOS BY AUTHOR.

ZOO-TASTIC!

One's love for wild things can only grow in zoos

By Sneha Thaplival

loved my annual trips to the National Zoological Park, Delhi. Every summer holiday when I visited were mandatory. I can still vividly recall the winding gravel pathway leading from one cluster of enclosures to the next, overlooked by the glorious Purana Qila.

No electric cars

you through the 2-and-a-half only grew. km of main road within the 176mer-sun cap and water bottle, I would walk merrily. On each green canopy or Hoolock Gib-few thousand. bons hooting their characteristic calls as they swung care- Western Ghats lessly from one tree to the next These silver-maned primates

Apart from interesting facts s a child, I absolutely acre Delhi Zoo. So, geared with about the fauna, posters placed my armour-against-the-sum- in front of the arenas are also extremely informative. I learnt how we were fragmenting and trip, I observed the fauna pa-destroying the natural habitats my grandparents in Delhi, at tiently and instinctively pic- of these magnificent creatures. least two trips to the Delhi Zoo tured them in the wild. A Great For instance, Lion-tailed Indian Hornbill with its re- Macaques are bred in captivity splendent yellow and black in Delhi Zoo since their numcasque perched amidst the bers have dwindled down to a

or a leopardess effortlessly are endemic to the Western Over two decades ago, there skipping up a tree with her kill! Ghats in India. Zoos also serve were no electric vehicles to zip And my love for all things wild their mandate of creating pub-



lic awareness by providing us from awareness to sensitisation floor to the mesh growling. with snippets of species-specifat an early age. ic horror stories. Case in point being how Sloth Bears wince in pain (perceived as 'dancing') when the madari pulls the chord stuffed through their noses. For me, this whole experience led to the crucial leap

EXQUISITE ANIMALS AND **BIRDS ARE NOT** IN THEIR IDEAL HABITATS

However, we must never for-

get that these exquisite animals and birds are not in their ideal habitats. Mistaking them for puppets to respond to your cues not only demonstrates callousness towards fellow living beings but can also be a critical error. This brings me to an interesting chapter of my little Zoo-book from my days of interning with the Delhi Zoo in 2006. I recall one chilly morning when I was on my daily A boy was leaning over the railleopards for over 5 minutes.

A lesson

Finally, Baaghu Singh, the alpha male, swiftly leapt from the

And Baaghu did this in a few milliseconds catching everyone off-guard! The troublesome boy fell off the railing and was visibly shaken. I could not help but smile inwardly at the lesson learnt for the day for the throng of onlookers!

Even though the man-made confines of a zoo can never substitute the exhilarating wilderness but, in bustling megacities like Delhi, the opportunity to catch a glimpse of the wild species is delightful round of the beats in the Zoo. and educational. So, next time you have to plan an itinerary ing of the leopard enclosure, for your holidays, make the tapping on the mesh and shout- National Zoological Park nuing. His attempts to provoke a mero uno on your list and try response were ignored by the to experience it a little differently this time!

> Do you have any zoo stories? Write to us. dhschools@gmail.com

Zoological parks are a part of off-site conservation strategy called ex-situ conservation.

Dissemination of relevant information to create public awareness regarding conservation issues is also one of the main objectives of zoos.

Such 'out of the natural habitat' facilities house and care for specimens of endangered species for captive breeding programmes.

The first zoological park was built in Schonbrunn (near Vienna) in 1759.

Historically, kings and emperors in India had small collections of animals in the palaces. It is presumed that Raja Mullick Bahadur started the first zoo in 1854 with a collection of many mammals and birds in his private mansion in the centre of Calcutta.

At the time of Indian independence, there were 22 zoos across the nation.

A pair of leopards was the first animal acquired for the Delhi Zoo in 1958.

Zoos are divided into smaller zones for maintenance called 'beats'. Each beat has about 4-5 different animal enclosures with specified caretakers. They clean the enclosures, feed the animals and keep a close watch on their activities. The Delhi Zoo has 20 beats.

Exchange programmes are done regularly between Zoological Parks across India to get partners for solitary animals, to change the gene pool and prevent inbreeding.



Bangalore