

DOI No.: <http://doi.org/10.53550/EEC.2023.v29isp1.004>

Biodiversity in Kanan Pendari Zoological Garden of Chhattisgarh

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ABSTRACT

Biodiversity is a Natural resources, which fulfill all necessity of life. Year 2010 was declared International Biodiversity year. In Biodiversity all creatures are divided into ecological component. All animals are related by food chain and food web by which biotic potential is continuous. Kanan Pendari Zoological Garden is the best example for biodiversity in Chhattisgarh. Kanan Pendari Zoological Garden, Bilaspur is situated 9 km from Bilaspur on Jabalpur – Bilaspur highway. The Bilaspur is the second largest city of the state. It is situated on the rain fed Arpa river which originates from the high hill of the Maikal range of central India. In 1975, this area was being used as nursery for forest department. Later on it was converted into wild animal rescue centre wherein rescued animals like – deer, bear, jackal etc. were kept. This Centre started attracting people and was developed as a breeding Centre for chital. In 1997, this centre was developed as small zoo. Slowly, the centre started receiving a number of animals as rescued one, therefore the population of species increased. In 2002, Central Zoo Authority granted recognition to Kanan Pendari Zoological Garden, Bilaspur as mini zoo there after CZA recognized it as a small zoo in 2008. The State Forest Department, Chhattisgarh manages this zoological garden since its inception. Kanan Pendari was established in the year 2005. In present times it is known as mini Zoo. It is spread over an area of about 114.636 hectares. There are about 70 species of wildlife here that attract tourists. It is a great example of how so many species are living together with balance and we can see biodiversity in there. Many types of fish, snake, birds, tigers, lion, bear and many more animals are living together, it also include rarity birds which complete the biodiversity. Veribet animals are found in this garden which mainly include fishes, reptiles, eves and mammals class. This garden is favorable for all the animals. Zoological garden is compatible for all animals. Though there is different type of animals, different type of living style but maintaining temperature, atmosphere create balance between each other and live together like family.

Key words: Biodiversity, Kanan Pendari, Zoological Garden.

Introduction

Kanan pendari is one of the famous visiting places and zoological garden of Chhattisgarh. People visit there for seeing variety of animals and for getting to know nature better too. Variety of different kind of animal make people go there often and due to this they earn lots of money which helps them in maintaining staffs and for animals too. Kanan is one of most famous place in Chhattisgarh and bilaspur. Different kind of animals

About Kanan Pendari

Kanan pendari Zoological Garden is located 9km from Bilaspur the longest city in Chhattisgarh state. The garden is spread over 114 hectare of plain and open land covered with dry deciduous mixed forest. It is one of the most well maintained zoological parl in the state. The Zoological garden was developed with an aim to provide welfare and growth of wild animals pf the area and also to protect and conserve the endangered species of the area. It contains many

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1. MAMMALS

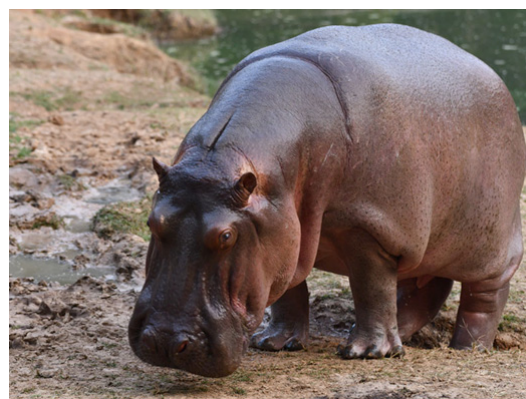
| Sr.No. | Hindi Name | Species | Scientific Name |
|--------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | चौसिंघा | Antelop four horned | <i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i> |
| 2 | कोटरी | Barking Deer | <i>Maunticus Muntjak</i> |
| 3 | कालाहिरण | Black Duck | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> |
| 4 | | Bison | <i>Bos gaurus</i> |
| 5 | चिंकारा | Chinkara | <i>Gazella Bennetti</i> |
| 6 | कन्नबिज्जु | Common palm civet | <i>Paradoxurus Hermaphroditus</i> |
| 7 | लोमड़ी | Common fox | <i>Vulpes bengalensis</i> |
| 8 | हनुमानबंदर | Common langur | <i>Presbytis entellus</i> |
| 9 | पहाड़ीबकरा | Goral | <i>Naemorhedus</i> |
| 10 | लकड़बघा | Hyena | <i>Hyaena-hyaena</i> |
| 11 | दरियाईघोड़ा | Hippopotamus | <i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> |
| 12 | सूकरहिरण | Hog Deer | <i>Axis porcinus</i> |
| 13 | बिज्जु | Indian Small civet | <i>Viverricula Indica</i> |
| 14 | जंगलीबिल्ली | Jungle Cat | <i>Felis chaus</i> |
| 15 | सियार | Jackal | <i>Canis aureus</i> |
| 16 | बिज्जु | Leopard Or Panthar | <i>Panthera pardus</i> |
| 17 | सिंह | Lion | <i>Panthera leo</i> |
| 18 | लालमुहकाबंदर | Macque | <i>Macaca</i> |
| 19 | नेवला | Mongoose Grey | <i>Herpestes javanicus</i> |
| 20 | मूसकहिरण | Mouse Deer | <i>Moschiola meminna</i> |
| 21 | नीलगाय | Nilgai | <i>Boselaphus togocamelus</i> |
| 22 | भू-रीछ | Ratel | <i>Mellivora capensis</i> |
| 23 | सिकाहिरण | Sika Deer | <i>Cervus nippon</i> |
| 24 | चीतल | Spotted Deer | <i>Axis axis</i> |
| 25 | बारहसिंघा | Swamp Deer | <i>Cervus duvaucelli</i> |
| 26 | सांभर | Sambar | <i>Cervus unicolor</i> |
| 27 | साही | Porcupine | <i>Hystrix Indica</i> |
| 28 | भालू | Sloth Bear | <i>Melursus ursinus</i> |
| 29 | सफेदबाग | Tiger white | <i>Panthera tigris</i> |
| 30 | बंगालटाईगर | Tiger royal bengal | <i>Panthera tigris</i> |
| 31 | मणिपुरीमृग | Thiamin Deer | <i>Cervus eldii</i> |
| 32 | सफेदहिरण | White Buck | <i>Antilop cervicapra</i> |
| 33 | जंगलीबराह | Wild pig | <i>Sus scofa</i> |

2. REPTILE

| Sr no. | Hindi name | Species | Scientific name |
|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | अहिराज | Banded krait | <i>Bangarusfasciatus</i> |
| 2 | घोड़ाकरैत | Common krait | <i>Bangaruscaeruleus</i> |
| 3 | मगर | Crocodile | <i>Crocodylusporosus</i> |
| 4 | घड़ियाल | Ghariyal | <i>Gaviallisgangiticus</i> |
| 5 | अजगर | Indian rock python | <i>Python molurus</i> |
| 6 | गोंहा | Indian monitor | <i>Varanusbengalensis</i> |
| 7 | नाग | Indian Cobra | <i>Naja-naja</i> |
| 8 | असिड़िया | Rat Snake | <i>Ptyas mucosa</i> |
| 9 | मुसलेड़ी | Sand boa common | <i>Eryxconicus</i> |
| 10 | दबोइया | Viper russells | <i>Viperarusselii</i> |
| 11 | कछुआ | Tortoise | <i>Aldabra giant tortoise</i> |
| 12 | पानीकाकछुआ | Turtle | <i>Lissemypunctata</i> |

3. BIRD

| Sr. No. | Hindi name | Species | Scientific Name |
|---------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | तोता | Alexendrine parakeet | <i>Psittacula eupatria</i> |
| 2 | बजरीगर | Budgeriger | <i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i> |
| 3 | चील | Black kite | <i>Milvul migrans</i> |
| 4 | कोकाटेल | Cockatiel | <i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i> |
| 5 | ईमू | Emu | <i>Dromains novahollandiac</i> |
| 6 | सारस | Greater Adjutant | <i>Leptoptilos javanicus</i> |
| 7 | तीतर | Gray Partridge | <i>Francolinus gularis</i> |
| 8 | लवबर्ड | Love bird's | <i>Agapornis fischer</i> |
| 9 | उल्लू | Brown fish owl | <i>Ketupa zeylonensis</i> |
| 10 | तोता | Parakeet Common | <i>Psittacula krameri</i> |
| 11 | पेलिकान | Pelican rosy white | <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> |
| 12 | गुलाबीसारस | Painted stork | <i>Mycteria leucolephala</i> |
| 13 | मोर | Peafowl | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> |
| 14 | बटेर | Quail | <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> |
| 15 | जंगलीमुर्गा | Redjungle | <i>Gallus gallus</i> |
| 16 | घूँघवा | Scritech owl | <i>Tytoalba</i> |
| 17 | सिकरा | Shikra | <i>Accipiter badius</i> |
| 18 | गिध्द | Vulture | <i>Gyps bengalensis</i> |
| 19 | सफेदमोर | White peacock | <i>Pavo cristatus</i> |
| 20 | पीलातोता | Yellow parakeet | <i>Brotogeris</i> |
| 21 | शुतुरमुर्गा | Common Ostrich | <i>Struthio camelus</i> |



Hippopotamus

species of animals and create a chance for people to know the wild life better for all. They make us see daily life, routine and make us connect with animals. Kanan pendari is great park to visit with kids, they had added many slids and exciting gaming area for them.

Biodiversity in Kanan Pendari

There are many species of animals in Kanan and they all live there together like family maintaining temperature, atmosphere. There are at least 70 species live there together which contain fishes, birds,



White Tiger

aves, raptile and mammals. There is many kind of fishes there and the number and kind of fishes has increased in few years and it has been better than before. We can see it from the Table.

So this way we have known what kind of animal and how many animals live there together by seeing the data we know the biodiversity of Kanan Pendari zoological garden.

Conclusion

The paper reports the way we saw the biodiversity of Kanan Pendari zoological garden and how many animals live there together.

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