



Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

శ్రీ వేంకటేశ్వర కళాశాల

Sri Venkateswara College

(University of Delhi)

NAAC Grade A+

Annexure II

**SRI VENKATESWARA COLLEGE
(UNIVERSITY OF DELHI)**

EVENT REPORT

NAME OF THE EVENT: Field visit to Delhi Zoo (National Zoological Park) 2023			
DATE	DEPARTMENT	COMMITTEE/SOCIETY	COORDINATORS NAME
16 Oct, 2023	Zoology		Prof. Vartika Mathur Dr. Richa Misra
TIME	VENUE	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	NATURE: Outdoor/Indoor; online/offline/hybrid
9 am onwards	Delhi Zoo, Mathur Road	22	None
FINANCIAL SUPPORT/ASSISTANCE (if any):	None		

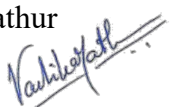

BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITY

TOPIC/SUBJECT OF THE ACTIVITY	Field Trip to Delhi Zoo for B.Sc. (H) Zoology Sem V students as part of their Animal Behaviour & Chronobiology paper syllabus
OBJECTIVES	Field exercise to study animals in captivity
METHODOLOGY	General rules for field observation
INVITED SPEAKERS WITH AFFILIATION DETAILS (IF ANY)	None
OUTCOMES	The students enjoyed the concepts of animal behaviour in field and made their own observations and reports A short summary video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jyM8_Pnos4w

PROOFS & DOCUMENTS ATTACHED (Tick mark the proofs attached):

1 Notice & Letters	2 Number of Participants & Name of participants ✓	3 Video clip ✓	4 Photos ✓	5 Feedback Form & analysis
6 News clip with details	7 Sample Copy of the Certificate	8 Posters/ Invites	9 Event report Attested by Event Coordinator & IQAC Coordinator	10 Any other document

IQAC Document No: IQAC/Zoology/2023-24	Criterion No: II, VII
Departmental file no: IQAC/Zoology/2023-24/07	IQAC file No: 2023-24

NAME OF TEACHER & SIGNATURE	NAME OF HEAD/ COMMITTEE INCHARGE & SIGNATURE	IQAC COORDINATOR (SEAL & SIGNATURE)
Dr. Richa Misra Richa Misra	Prof. Vartika Mathur 	

For Reference

Criterion I	Curricular Aspects (planning & Implementation)	Criterion V	Student Support & Progression
Criterion II	Teaching Learning & Evaluation	Criterion VI	Governance
Criterion III	Research, Innovations & Extension	Criterion VII	Institutional Values & Best Practices
Criterion IV	Learning Resources and Infrastructure		



Sample student reports:

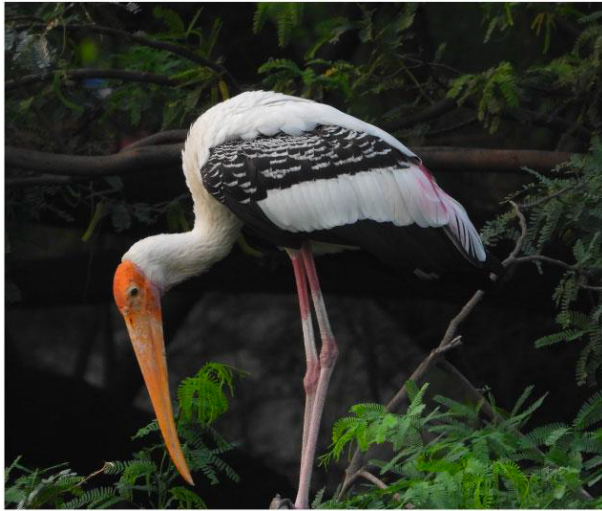
On 16th of October, our team embarked on an insightful expedition to the prestigious National Zoological Park. The purpose of our visit was to conduct a comprehensive study focused on observing and recording the behavioral activities of various animal species.

Zoological parks have served as invaluable platforms for the study of animal behaviour. These carefully designed environments not only allow us to observe a diverse range of species in controlled settings but also offer a unique opportunity to gain insights into their behaviour and interactions.

This report outlines the findings and experiences from a recent visit to NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, NEW DELHI, with the objective of studying animal behaviour.

Many behaviours were noticed some of them are following:

NESTING BEHAVIOUR IN ROSY PELICANS



ROSY PELICAN

ROSY PELICAN WITH NEST AT ZOO

Rosy Pelicans are large water birds known for their striking appearance and unique nesting behaviours. Here are some important aspects of their nesting behaviour:

Colonial Nesting: Rosy Pelicans are colonial nesters, meaning they build their nests in large groups, often on isolated islands or in densely vegetated areas near water bodies. These colonies can consist of hundreds to thousands of pairs, making it a spectacular sight.

Nest Construction: These birds typically build their nests in trees or on the ground, depending on the availability of suitable nesting sites. Their nests are usually made of sticks, and other plant material. The pelicans often use the same nesting sites year after year, adding to and repairing their nests as needed.

Courtship and Mating: Rosy Pelicans engage in elaborate courtship displays as part of their breeding rituals. These displays include head bobbing, mutual preening, and vocalizations. Once a pair has formed, they work together to build and maintain the nest.

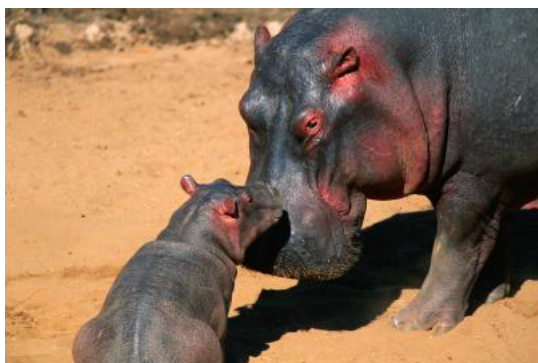
Egg Laying: After nest construction, the female lays a clutch of one to three eggs. Both the male and female take turns incubating the eggs. The incubation period lasts for around 30 days.

Parental Care: After hatching, both parents are actively involved in caring for the chicks. They feed partially digested fish into the mouths of the chicks, providing them with the necessary nutrition.

Nest defence: Rosy Pelicans are known for their vigilant defence of their nests and chicks. They are protective of their territory and will defend it vigorously against potential threats, including other birds or predators.

PARENTING IN HIPPOPOTAMUS

Mating and Reproduction: Hippopotamus are polygynous, that is one dominant male can mate with multiple females. Mating and reproduction can occur year-round, although births are more common during the dry season which is from February to August when water levels are lower and there is more access to grass for the females to graze.



Gestation: The gestation period for hippopotamus is around 8 months. After this period, the female gives birth to a single calf. Twins are rare but can occur on occasion.

Before Birth: As the due date approaches pregnant female becomes highly protective of her unborn offspring, reacting abnormally to the threats. Female hippopotamus typically give birth on land, away from the water, to protect their young from potential aquatic predators like crocodiles. After giving birth, the mother and her calf return to the water for protection.

Early Days of offspring: A newborn offspring can weigh between 50 and 110 pounds. Following birth, the mother isolates herself from the herd, remaining with her calf for almost two weeks. During this time, she nourishes and bonds with the calf, forgoing her own grazing until she is confident that the young one can safely rejoin the herd.

Raising the Young Hippopotamus: Around 14 days after birth, the mother reunites with the herd, accompanied by her calf. She continues to nurse her calf for at least eight months. The calf can even suckle underwater, as its nostrils close, and ears fold, preventing water from entering. Since the female mates only once every other year, she has ample time to devote to her calf. As the sole calf benefiting from its mother's attention, a strong bond forms, evidenced by displays of affection, mutual grooming, nuzzling, and cuddling.

The male hippopotamus also plays a significant role in caring for the calf, acting as a fierce protector against potential predators such as hyenas, lions, and crocodiles. This close-knit family unit prompts the male to defend against encroaching threats. The male mainly watches over the perimeter of the herd's territorial waters while the female provides protection from within the pool itself.

Adulthood: The calf remains with its mother for several years and may interact with as many as four subsequently born siblings. Hippopotamus reach sexual maturity at 42 months. Around the age of seven, a young male begins to assert his independence, competing for dominance among other males. This often involves displays of fighting behaviour, with the most dominant male ultimately inheriting an elevated status and territorial responsibilities. Adult female hippopotamus typically weighs around 3,000 pounds, while males can range from 3,500 to 9,920 pounds. Armed with the life lessons imparted by their parents, hippopotamus employ their survival skills, enjoying a life that spans roughly 36 years.



The white tiger is a rare color variant of the Bengal tiger. It is not a distinct species but rather a genetic mutation that reduces pigmentation in the fur, resulting in white or cream-colored fur with black stripes. White tigers are often bred in captivity for their unique appearance, but this practice has been controversial due to concerns about inbreeding and the welfare of these animals. their wild counterparts, as they share the same biological needs. Here's a full explanation of their instinctual behavior:

Frequency: White tigers, like all tigers, need water for survival. They typically drink water on a regular basis, multiple times a day. In the wild, this frequency can vary based on environmental conditions and the availability of water sources.

Source: White tigers, like other big cats, primarily obtain water from natural sources such as rivers, lakes, and ponds. In captivity, they are provided with fresh, clean water in enclosures, and the frequency of water provision is carefully monitored by caretakers to ensure their hydration.

Thirst Triggers: White tigers, like other mammals, have a natural thirst mechanism. Their body signals them to drink water when they are dehydrated, and this is crucial for maintaining their overall health and bodily functions.

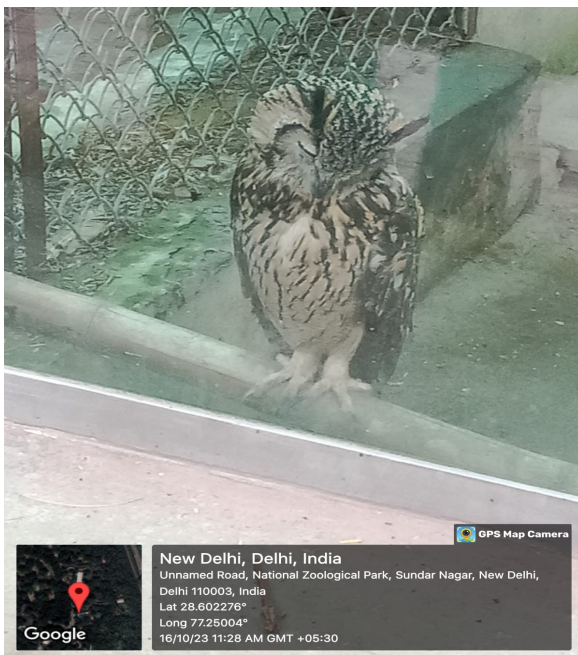
Behavior: When white tigers approach a water source, they often exhibit cautious behavior. They may scan their surroundings for potential threats and listen for any signs of danger. This is an instinctive survival behavior.

Lapping: Tigers, including white tigers, use their long, rough tongues to lap up water. They curl their tongues backward to form a sort of scoop, which allows them to efficiently drink large quantities of water in a short amount of time.

Hydration: Proper hydration is essential for white tigers to maintain their body temperature, aid in digestion, and support overall health. In the wild, they may travel long distances to find water sources during dry periods.

Water Conservation: In the wild, white tigers, like other big cats, may adapt their behavior to conserve water during times of scarcity. They might rely on the moisture content of their prey to supplement their water intake.

In Captivity: In captivity, white tigers have access to a consistent and clean water supply. Caretakers monitor their water intake to ensure they remain adequately hydrated.



The nocturnal behaviour of owl is a distinct feature:

Eyesight: Owls have exceptional night vision. Their large eyes are adapted to gather as much light as possible. They have a high number of rod cells in their retinas, which are specialized for low-light conditions. Additionally, they have a tapetum lucidum, a layer of cells behind the retina that reflects light back through the retina, giving them a second chance to absorb it. Owls have excellent depth perception, which is crucial for hunting in

the dark. Their eyes are positioned forward, allowing them to judge distances accurately. While vision is crucial, owls also heavily rely on their sense of hearing. Their facial discs, made of specialized feathers, help funnel sound waves to their ears. They have asymmetrical ear openings, with one ear positioned higher than the other. This allows them to pinpoint the exact location of sounds, even in complete darkness.

A short summary video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jyM8_Pnos4w

Completion Certificate



Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams

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Sri Venkateswara College

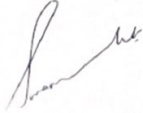
(University of Delhi)


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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the (Field trip to Delhi Zoo, Mathura Road) was successfully conducted on (16 October, 2023) from (09:00 am to 13:00 pm) by (Department of Zoology) in the (Offline) mode and its event report has been submitted to IQAC for records.

Richa Misra
Event-in-Charge


IQAC Coordinator
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