

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY**

**presents**

# **ZOOLOGICA**

**2021-22**

**Volume-4**

**RAMA DEVI WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY,  
VIDYA VIHAR, BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA**



# CONTENT

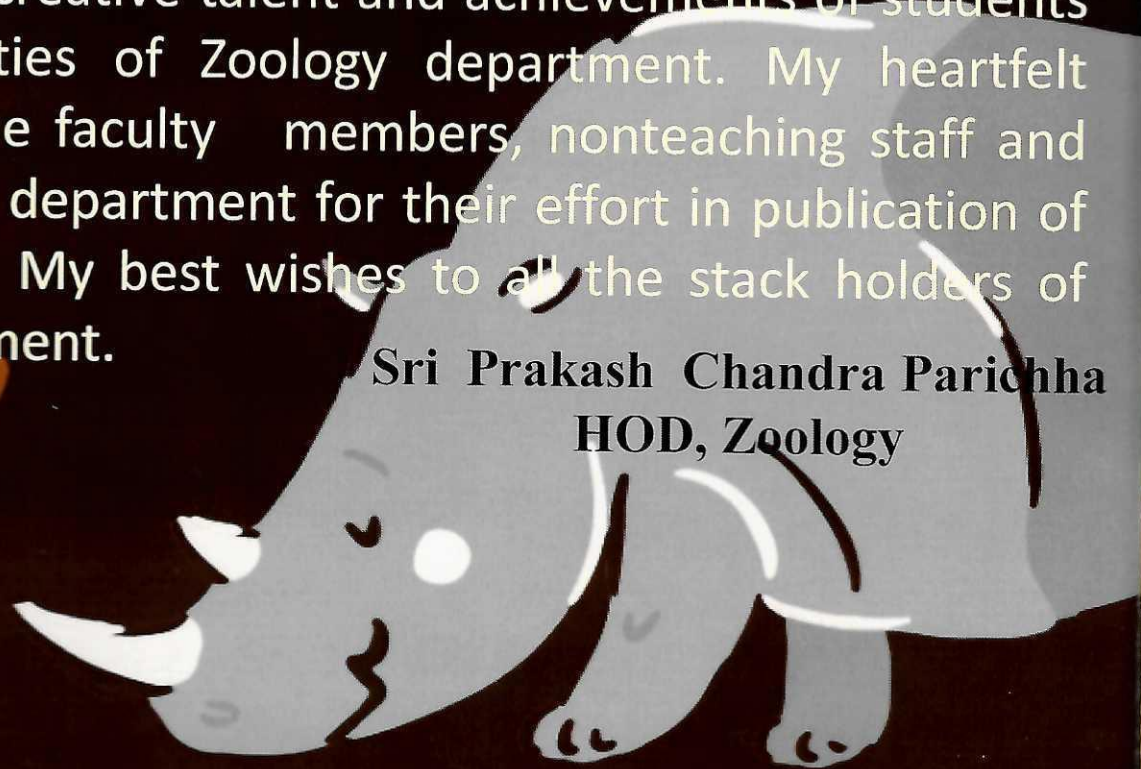
1. FROM HOD'S DESK
2. FUN FACTS ABOUT ANIMALS
3. SERENDIPITY
4. ENCHANTING NATURAE
5. MEMORABLE MOMMENTS



## FROM HOD'S DESK

It gives me immense pleasure to announce the publication of the newsletter "ZOOLOGICA" volume 4. This newsletter showcases the creative talent and achievements of students and the activities of Zoology department. My heartfelt thanks to all the faculty members, nonteaching staff and students of the department for their effort in publication of this newsletter. My best wishes to all the stack holders of zoology department.

Sri Prakash Chandra Parichha  
HOD, Zoology





# FUN FACTS about ANIMALS

## ORANGUTANS

**Other Primates**  
Family Hominidae  
Genus and Species: *Pongo pygmaeus*

*The orangutan is the world's largest tree-dwelling primate and the only great ape of Asia. It is some-trees called the "gardener of the forest" because it disperses the seeds of so many plant species.*

**Etymology**  
In Malay, "orang" means "person" and "utan" derived from "hutan," which means "forest."  
This orangutan literally means "person of the forest."

**Where in the wild?**  
Orangutans once ranged throughout Southeast Asia. They were found well into southern China and all over the islands of Java, Borneo and Sumatra. Today, they are found only on Borneo and Sumatra.

Orangutans live primarily in swampy lowlands and hilly tropical rain forests at altitudes lower than 3,000 feet (1,000 m) above sea level.



**KNOW OUR ORANGUTANS**

**ENDANGERED**  
One hundred years ago 315,000 orangutans lived in the wild. Today there are fewer than 7,000 Sumatran orangutans, and 31,000 Bornean orangutans. The 3 small tree orangutans are listed as critically endangered, and the Sumatran orangutan is endangered. Without the help of humans, all orangutans could become extinct in the wild within 10 to 20 years.

**GROWING UP**  
Female orangutans have their first offspring at age of 15-16. In captivity females as young as 8 years old have given birth. They have 1 baby at a time. Baby orangutans are held by their mothers until they are about 5 years old. The young stay with their mothers until they are 7-8 years old—longer than any other mammals except humans. Males attain sexual maturity in their teens, but they do not reach full size or have fully developed flanges until they are in their 20s/30s. Females tend to prefer the larger males with flanges. In the wild, orangutans may live 43 years/more. The oldest captive orangutan was a male called Ganes at the Philadelphia Zoo who lived to age 58.

More than half the orangutan diet consists of fruits. The apes also eat young leaves, bark, nuts, flowers, honey insects, vines and the inner shoots of plants. Every once in a while they eat insects such as ants and termites as well as bird eggs. Researchers have documented more than 400 different foods eaten by wild orangutans. Orangutans find the water they need for drinking up in the tree—in hollows, on leaves and even on their own for after a rain.

Orangutans share about 97 per cent of their DNA with humans. This makes them our closest living relatives. Unlike the African ape, they are not morphologically built to be bipedal walkers.

When needed, they change their diet, gnaw and use their teeth to break and chew. They sometimes bark like monkeys.

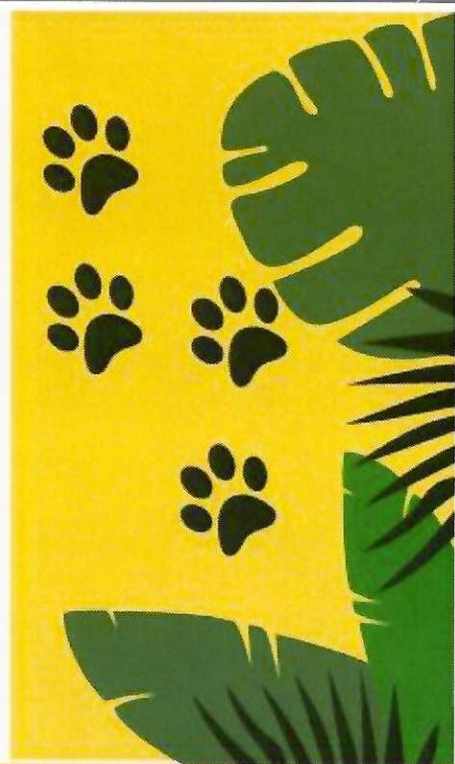
Like humans, orangutans have opposable thumbs. They dig trees and other vegetation. Unlike humans, about one-third of orangutans do not have nails on their big toes.

Orangutans are more social which allows them to living and being outside alone from humans for long periods.

Orangutans are being the bones in the jaw bones. They had the same and being far above the world to make paper and some trees, and the land is divided into parts and the food and food.

Older male orangutans grow a beard and mustache. Some also grow cheek-pads and throat pouches called flanges.

S.Varshinishree , UG 2<sup>nd</sup> year



## Zoology Fascinating Facts

- There are more chickens than people in the world.
- The blue whale makes the loudest sound of any other animal.
- A rhinoceros horn is made of compacted hair.
- Only female mosquitoes bite.
- The Asian Goose flies the highest – right over the Himalaya Mountains. In the U.S. 23 states have a butterfly as their state insect.
- The cheetah can run the fastest of any animal.
- Nearly 3% of ice in Antarctic glaciers is penguin urine.
- The heart of the shrimp is located on its head.
- Blue whales have the largest lungs in the animal Kingdom.



Sweety Mishra  
UG 2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR



### AMAZING FACTS ABOUT SNAKES

Snakes are mostly solitary, except during mating season. Outside of Antarctica and the North and South poles, snakes are found nearly everywhere on Earth except for Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, and New Zealand. There are around 3,000 different species of snakes. Most snakes lay eggs, but some species – including sea snakes – give birth! Snakes smell with their tongue and can even tell which direction a smell is coming from. Snakes are bony – they can have up to 1,200 bones. They do not have eyelids. They are carnivorous and can survive for months without eating. Snakes can slither 12.5 miles per hour. Snakes are venomous not poisonous. They are diurnal, nocturnal and crepuscular. Snakes do not have external ears – but can still hear by internal ears.



Manisha Priyadarshini, UG  
2<sup>nd</sup> year



### The interface between humans and wildlife, including human wildlife conflict and the ethics of wildlife tourism

The interface between humans and wildlife has become increasingly complex as human populations expand and encroach upon wildlife habitats. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is a growing issue, with conflicts arising from competition for resources and human encroachment on wildlife habitats. HWC can lead to property damage, crop raiding, and attacks on humans. To address HWC, a range of strategies have been developed, including physical barriers, deterrents. Millions of people travel to see and interact with wild animals each year, but some tourism activities involve animal exploitation and cruelty. Wildlife tourism can also disrupt natural animal behavior and cause stress to animals. To address these issues, guidelines and codes of conduct have been developed, including the Global Welfare Guidelines for Animals in Tourism, which provide recommendations for the care and treatment of animals in tourism. It is important for governments, communities, and conservation organizations to work together to address both human-wildlife conflict and the ethics of wildlife tourism. By promoting responsible wildlife tourism and implementing strategies to mitigate HWC, we can create a world where humans and wildlife can coexist in harmony.

Bigyani Jena, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year



### WILL CLONING BRING THE WOOLLY MAMMOTHS BACK?

The woolly mammoth is an extinct species of elephant that thrived during the Pleistocene Ice Ages. Larger than modern elephants, woolly mammoths could grow to be about 10 to 12 feet tall and weigh between 6 to 8 tons. Woolly mammoths featured a unique combination of characteristics, including large downward-curving tusks and a hump of fat on their backs for water and energy storage. However, their most distinctive feature was the long thick fur for which they were named.

Woolly mammoth fur was composed of two coats: an inch-long yellowish-brown undercoat that was covered by a coarse dark brown overcoat that could grow more than two feet long. For thousands of years, woolly mammoths lived off the grasses and shrubs of the tundras in Eurasia and North America. They became largely extinct about 10,000 years ago because of the combination of warming temperatures and being hunted by humans. Because of their preservation in permafrost, or permanently frozen ground, many woolly mammoth carcasses are in surprisingly intact conditions. These well-preserved carcasses provide a plethora of information and allow scientists to collect and sequence woolly mammoth DNA. In fact, some people have suggested that recent advances in genetics and cloning technology could allow scientists to resurrect woolly mammoths, allowing them to roam the Earth again.



Sushree Sangita Priyadarshini, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year

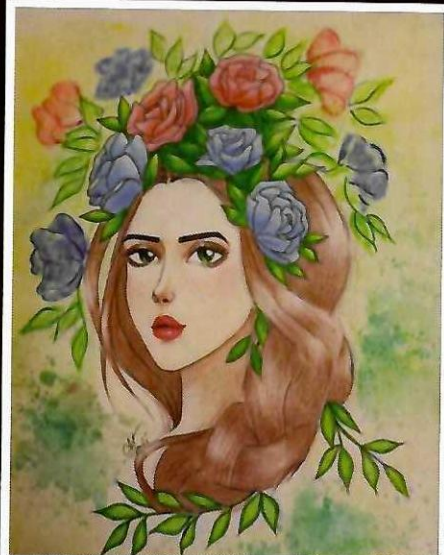




# SERENDIPITY



Manisha Priyadarshini, UG 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR



Mamali Sena, UG 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR

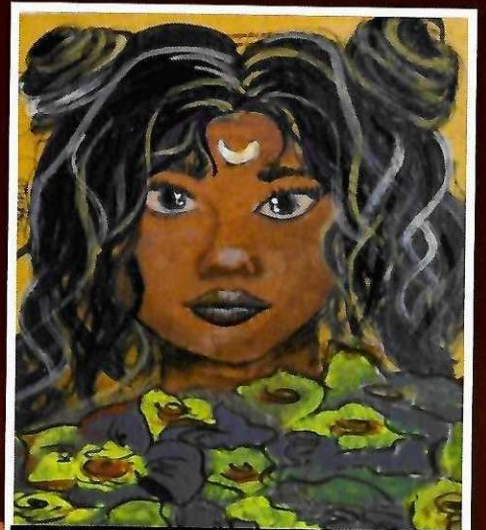
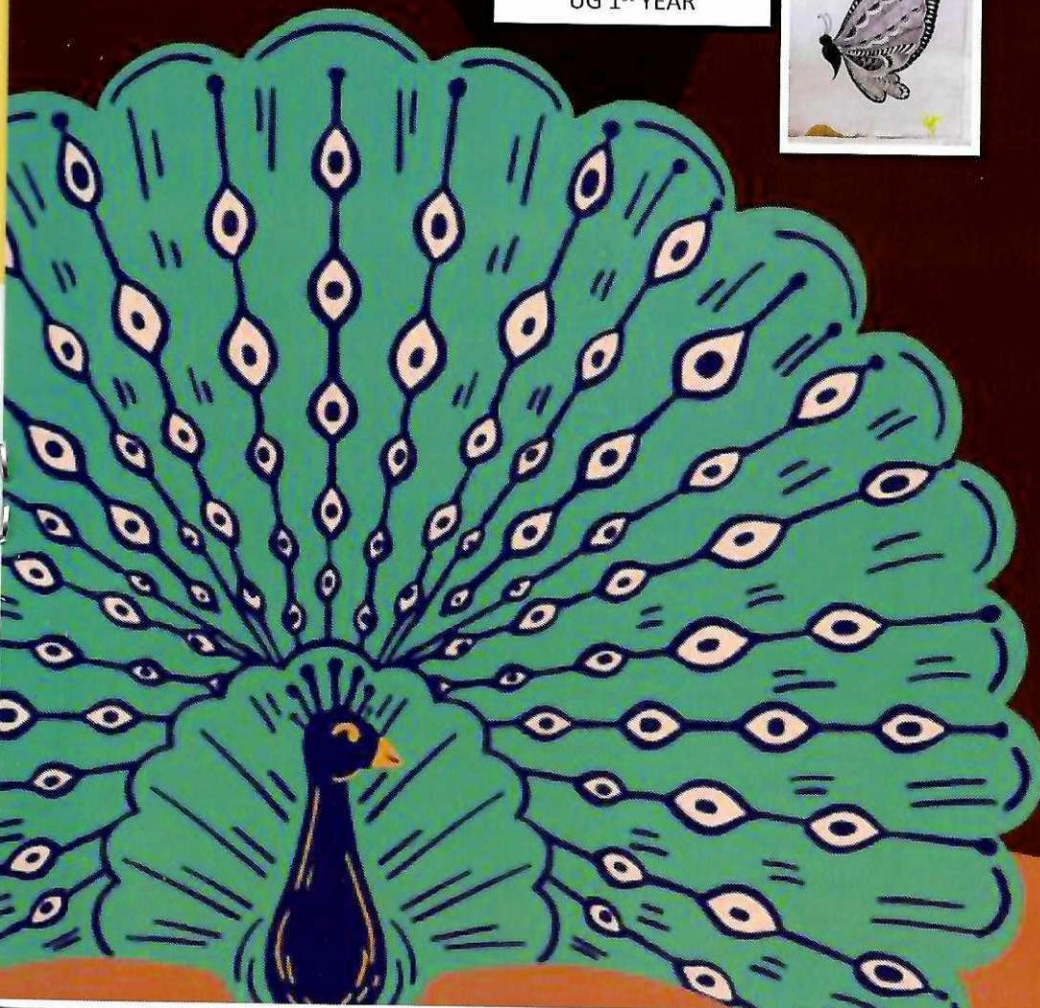


Manisha Priyadarshini, UG 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR

Shailee Jean Shailaja,  
UG 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR



Aiswarya Ananya Swain, UG 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR



Manisha Priyadarshini, UG 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR



# ENCHANTING NATURAE



Snehasrita Nayak, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year



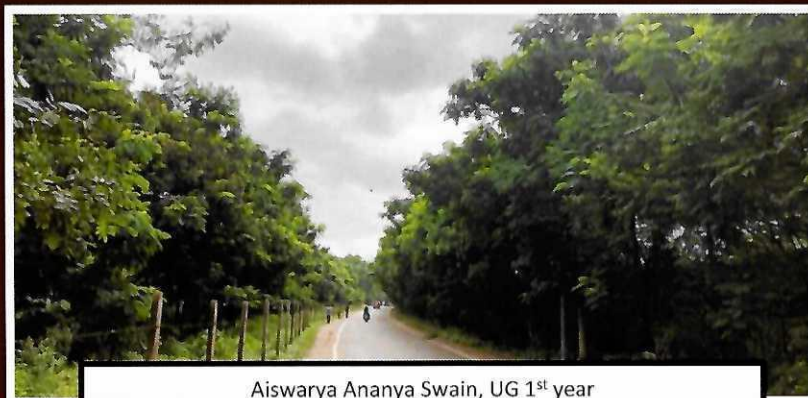
Snehasrita, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year



Snehasrita, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year



Snehasrita Nayak, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year



Aiswarya Ananya Swain, UG 1<sup>st</sup> year





# MEMORABLE EVENTS



**FAREWELL BATCH 2019,  
ESPRESSO**

**Webinar by Prof.  
Gadadhar Dash,  
FZSI**



**University**  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India  
Bhoinagar P.O., 7RRR+PQV, Bhoinagar,  
Bhubaneswar, Odisha 751022, India  
Lat 20.291779°  
Long 85.841617°  
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**Seminar talk by  
Final year  
students**





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