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**Research Title: Impact of Environmental Pollution and Climate Change on Wild Animals  
in Tilaghor Eco Park, Sylhet**

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# **Impact of Environmental Pollution and Climate Change on Wild Animals in Tilaghor Eco Park, Sylhet**

## **Introduction**

Tilaghor Eco-Park (Bengali: টিলাগড় ইকোপার্ক), the third eco-park in Bangladesh located at Tilaghor area of Sylhet district, Bangladesh. There are several hillocks present inside of the Eco-Park. Numerous naturally occurring trees thrive on the slopes and hillocks of this park. Along with the many mixes of biodiversity, there are numerous fruit trees. In addition to picnic areas, there are kid-friendly areas here. Lakkhachora Tea Garden and Chevron Gas Field, which are next to the Eco Park, are also located in this evergreen equatorial zone (Wikipedia, 2024).

As vital natural reserve, the Tilaghor Eco-Park was created to promote sustainable tourism, biodiversity preservation, and environmental knowledge. The park is home to a variety of different species of wildlife and provides refuge for many that are at risk of habitat destruction and damage to the environment. It encompasses a mix of ecosystems, including marshes, woodlands, and grasslands. Tilaghor Eco-Park serves as an environmental buffer, preserving vital ecosystem functions including earth stabilisation, water sanitation, and retention of carbon, while being close to rural and semi-urban regions. A priceless natural resource, it plays a vital role in preserving the natural environment and diversification in the area.

But Tilaghor Eco-Park's ecological stability is coming under more and more pressure. Significant levels of pollution have been introduced into the park by the nearby areas' rapid farming and urbanization. Agricultural runoff and vehicular emissions are continuously altering the delicate ecosystem dynamics. Wild animals' health and behavior are negatively impacted by these changes, which also disturb their ecosystems and put their survival in jeopardy. Human-wildlife conflict is also a matter of concern nowadays.

The park is battling not only pollution but also the effects of global warming. The park's ecology are being directly impacted by unpredictable climate conditions, rising temperatures, and a rise in the frequency of severe weather. Many species' movement patterns are altered, mating cycles are impacted, and loss of habitat is made worse by changes in the environment. These effects endanger the interdependent web of life that maintains the ecological balance of the park in addition to endangering distinct species.

The human factor further complicates the conservation landscape. Encroachment, deforestation, and unregulated tourism activities have led to habitat fragmentation and resource depletion. The lack of awareness among local communities regarding sustainable practices amplifies these challenges, making the park's wildlife and ecosystems even more vulnerable.

However, there is a lack of research on impact of environmental pollution and climate change on wild animals in this region. The purpose of this study is to better understand how the wild animal's lives in Tilaghor Eco-Park are affected by both climate change and environmental degradation. By analysing environmental stresses, evaluating habitat changes, and measuring the condition of animals at present, the project aims to provide light on the park's wildlife's problems. Moreover, its objective is to offer practical suggestions to alleviate these effects and direct sustainable conservation initiatives. To the best of our knowledge, this study represents the first attempt to comprehensively address the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on the wildlife of Tilaghor Eco-Park.

## **Literature Review**

### **History**

Tilaghor Eco-Park was established in 2006 with the area of 112 acres of Tilaghor Reserve Forest located on the eastern side of Sylhet District with 58 animals (Daily Star, 2020; The Business Standard, 2020). It is an Eco-Park project of Sylhet Forest Department, Ministry of Environment and Forest. Sylhet Wildlife Conservation Centre (Wikipedia).

The Sylhet Wildlife Conservation Centre, inaugurated in November 2018 as part of the Tilaghor Eco Park, has faced significant challenges since its establishment. While its primary goal was to conserve and rehabilitate wildlife, inadequate planning, poor infrastructure, and mismanagement have hindered its operations, leading to high mortality rates among its animals.

### **Plant diversity**

This Eco-Park contains dense forest and various types of natural plants and trees. Among them, there are Chapalish (*Artocarpus chaplasha*), Shal (*Shorea robusta*), Garjan (*Rhizophora apiculata*), Jarul (*Lagerstroemia speciosa*), Mangiri, Chao, Zhao, Karai, Olive, Mango, Jackfruit, Coconut, Betel nut, Kamranga, Chalata, Agar, Kishnachura (*Delonix regia*), Bombax, Bajna,

Indian Rose Chestnut (*Mesua ferrea*), Bakul (*Mimusops elengi*), Hijal (*Barringtonia acutangula*), Fig and Miscellaneous types of Cane (*Calamus tenuis*) are remarkable. Various species of shrubs, herbs and creepy plants have given the park a wonderful look (Wikipedia, 2024).

### **Animal diversity**

In Tilagor Eco-Park, various types of animals are seen in the wild environment. These include foxes, deer, monkeys, jackel, rabbits, moorfowl, pandas, Mathura (*Chrysolophus*), entellus etc. Additionally, mayna, parakeet, dove, haridas, and different kinds of birds are available here (Wikipedia, 2024).

### **Conception and Poor Planning**

The conservation centre was developed on a 45.34 hectare forest area that was designated as Tilagarh Eco Park in 2006. Construction began in 2013 with an initial budget of Tk 9.79 crore but was completed hastily in 2018 after several delays. Experts and officials, including Professor Dr. Md Abdul Baset of Sylhet Agricultural University, have pointed out that the centre was built without consulting wildlife experts, resulting in enclosures and sheds unsuitable for the animals (The Business Standard, 2020). For example, deer, which naturally inhabit plain lands, were housed in rugged, hilly areas covered with spiny vegetation, leading to injuries and deaths, including one fatal accident when a deer slipped and fell on a slope. Similarly, bird enclosures lacked adequate sunlight, contributing to frequent illnesses and mortality (Daily Star, 2020; The Business Standard, 2020).

### **Animal Mortality and Mismanagement**

Since the centre's opening, a significant number of animals have died due to mismanagement, inadequate food, and poor living conditions. Reports indicate that 25 animals and birds died within the first year, including a deer, a python, three peacocks, 15 birds, foreign fish, and a jungle rabbit (The Business Standard, 2020). Forest Department officials later confirmed that by March 2020, at least 33 animals and birds had died, with insiders suggesting the number could be as high as 50, including missing animals.

### **Multiple Factors Linked With Increased Mortality:**

- 1. Unstable Enclosures:** Poorly constructed cages allowed animals like deer and birds to escape. For instance, two deer escaped, but only one was recaptured.
- 2. Inadequate Food and Veterinary Care:** The centre lacked a permanent veterinary surgeon, and the hospital facility was ill-equipped, lacking even a surgical bed. Dr. Saiful Islam, a visiting veterinarian, noted that improper care and environmental conditions, such as the lack of sunlight in bird sheds, further exacerbated health issues (The Business Standard, 2020).
- 3. Lack of Trained Staff:** Staffs are not equipped with specialized training in animal care. The management was leased out to a private company, Tanha Enterprise, which prioritized operational tasks like ticket sales and security over animal welfare (Daily Star, 2020; The Business Standard, 2020).

### **Impact of Infrastructure and Environmental Factors**

Environmental disturbances at the centre have further aggravated the situation. A busy road cutting through the conservation area has been identified as a major problem, with round-the-clock traffic causing noise and habitat pollution, disrupting animal behavior, and interfering with their sleep cycles. Masud Hawlader, the centre's curator, and other experts have called for restrictions on traffic to reduce stress on the animals (The Business Standard, 2020). However, attempts to enforce entry restrictions after 11:00 pm have failed due to non-compliance by local residents.

### **Local Community and Management Issues**

The leasing of the conservation centre to Tanha Enterprise raised further concerns about the prioritization of financial goals over conservation efforts. According to Anwar Hosen, a director at the company, the unplanned construction of the facility made it difficult to manage. Both Hosen and Forest Department officials, including Sylhet Divisional Forest Officer SM Sajjad Hosen, acknowledged the acute shortage of skilled staff, including curators and veterinarians. Efforts to address these gaps, such as hiring 27 new personnel through a proposed Tk 100 crore development project, remain in progress and await government approval (Daily Star, 2020; The Business Standard, 2020).

### **Success in Wildlife Breeding**

Despite the challenges, the conservation centre has seen occasional successes in breeding programs. Notably, two spotted deer gave birth to calves in January and February 2020, demonstrating the potential for positive outcomes under improved conditions (Daily Star, 2020). However, sustained breeding success is unlikely without addressing systemic issues.

### **Climate Trends in Sylhet: Comparing Average Temperatures in 2018 and 2024**

In 2018, the average annual temperature in Sylhet was around 26.8°C (80.2°F). The climate was characterized by a mix of warm to hot temperatures throughout the year, with the hottest months reaching highs around 33°C (91°F) and cooler months like January averaging lows around 13°C (55°F). This pattern is typical of Sylhet's tropical monsoon climate. Sylhet experienced high rainfall typical of its monsoon climate. The annual precipitation exceeded 4,000 mm, with June and July being the wettest months, each recording 800-900 mm of rainfall on average. Seasonal flash floods were notable due to heavy rain combined with upstream water flow from the Khasia Hills.

Preliminary data for 2024 shows similar rainfall trends, with the monsoon season remaining dominant. While total yearly rainfall is expected to be consistent with historical averages, climate variability might slightly increase intensity during peak months like May and June. As of 2024, the average temperatures in Sylhet are slightly warmer. The yearly mean is now closer to 27.5°C (81.5°F), reflecting global climate trends. The highs remain similar, but nighttime lows are slightly warmer, especially during cooler months like January, where averages are now around 14°C (57°F) compared to 13°C in 2018. This change may be linked to increasing temperatures globally (Meteoblue

### **Parasitic Infestation in Captive Wild Animals**

Captive wild animals are particularly vulnerable to gastrointestinal parasitic infections due to confinement, stress, and suboptimal sanitation. A study conducted from April to November 2022 examined parasitic infections in captive animals from the Bangladesh National Zoo, Chittagong Zoo, and Tilaghor Eco-Park in Sylhet. Using fecal samples from 54 animals across various taxonomic groups—Aves, Reptiles, Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, and Proboscidea—an overall parasitic infection rate of 61.1% was observed. Reptiles exhibited the highest infection rate at 100%, while Aves had the lowest at 50%. Nematode infections were prevalent, with Ascarididae

eggs being the most common (57.58%), followed by *Capillaria spp.* (18.18%), *Strongyloides spp.* (9.09%), and *Trichuris spp.* (6.06%). Mixed infections accounted for 9.09% of cases. Despite high prevalence, many animals showed no clinical symptoms, indicating subclinical infections that could worsen without intervention (Rahman et al., 2023).

### **Current Situation of the Tilaghor Eco-Park**

Tilaghor Eco-Park reflects the challenges faced by public eco-parks under changing political and administrative dynamics. However, following the fall of the Sheikh Hasina-led government on August 5, the park's supervision has deteriorated as the lessee, a political appointee, failed to maintain operational standards and fled without making necessary alternative arrangements.

During a field visit, The Financial Express reported that the eco-park remained unsupervised, with both entrances unguarded, no staff at the ticket counter, and no requirement to pay the nominal entry fee of Tk 23. Notices posted by the Forest Department stated the park's "temporary closure on security grounds," yet visitors, primarily youth, still wandered the premises without restriction. In addition, essential facilities such as the children's zone, canteen, and animal sheds were found in a deteriorating state. Vehicles traversed unrestricted through the park, utilizing a road leading to nearby gas fields and residential areas.

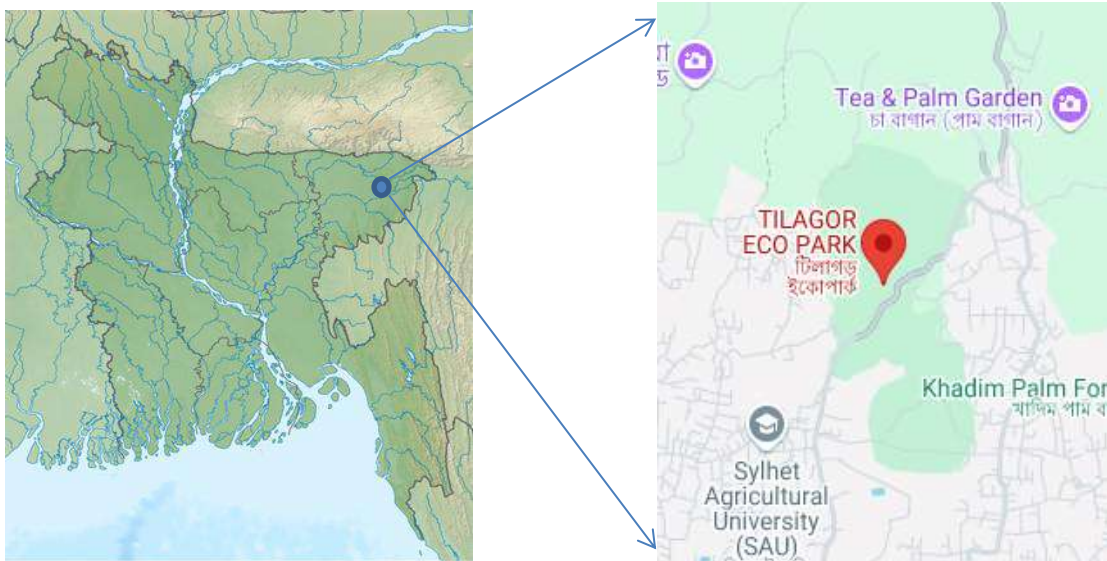
The Eco-Park is home to 39 animals, including deer, peacocks, pythons, macaws, parrots, and pheasants. However, with minimal staff—only four workers tasked with feeding the animals and cleaning—concerns for animal welfare have emerged. Officials, including Divisional Forest Officer Md Humayun Kabir, confirmed plans to transfer the animals to safari parks for better care while reassessing the overall management of eco-parks in the country.

The situation underscores the broader issue of political influence in managing public assets and the consequences of inadequate contingency planning during transitional periods. Furthermore, the decline in visitor numbers over the past three months highlights the impact of neglect on eco-tourism and environmental conservation efforts. Moving forward, the government's decision to reorganize eco-park management represents an opportunity to establish a more sustainable and professional approach, ensuring proper supervision, animal welfare, and restoration of the park's role as a recreational and ecological site.

## Materials and Methods

### Study Area and location

The research was conducted in Tilaghor Eco-Park, Sylhet, Bangladesh, Sylhet is located at 24.8917°N 91.8833°E, in the northeastern region and within the region where some hills and basins constitute one of the most distinctive regions in Bangladesh. Sylhet is a protected area encompassing a diverse range of ecosystems, including wetlands, forests, and grasslands. The park serves as a habitat for a variety of wildlife species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.



**Fig. Location of Tilaghor Eco-Park**

### Data Collection and analysis

Data from various sources, including historical weather records and environmental studies, were used to analyze changes in temperature and rainfall patterns over time. In addition, research and reports helped map habitat changes and identify areas vulnerable to climate change and pollution. Satellite imagery and spatial data were used to observe trends and visualize environmental stresses within the park. Additionally, structured questionnaires and surveys were administered to local residents and stakeholders to gather observational data on wildlife sightings, habitat conditions, and human-wildlife interactions. Wildlife population records from park authorities, along with scientific papers and government reports, were reviewed to provide



historical context and insight into biodiversity trends, pollution impacts, and the effects of climate variability on the park's ecosystems.

## Results

**Table 1: Current Status and Distribution of Confined Wild Animal Populations**

Category	Scientific Name	Local Name	Number Observed
Mammals	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Deer	19
Birds	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Macaw Bird	3
	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peacock(Indian Peafowl)	2
	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Grey Parrot	4
	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	Western swamphen	2
	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Silver Pheasant	2
Reptiles	<i>Python molurus</i>	Python	2

**Table 2: Current Status and Distribution of Free Ranging Animal Populations (approximate)**

Category	Scientific Name	Local Name	Number Observed
Mammals	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	Monkey	100
	<i>Canis aureus</i>	Jackel	200
	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>	Mongoose	20
	<i>Felis chaus</i>	Jungle cat	10
	<i>Hystrix indica</i>	Porcupine	5
Birds	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	1000
	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Parrot	

	<i>Copsychus saularis</i>	Magpie-robin	
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sparrow	
	<i>Columba livia</i>	Dove	
	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	
Reptiles	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>	Monitor lizards	20
	<i>Python molurus</i>	Python	1000
	<i>Naja naja</i>	Cobra	
	<i>Ptyas mucosa</i>	Rat snake	
	<i>Trimeresurus gramineus</i>	Green pit viper	
	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	Gecko	

### Stable Populations:

In case of wild animal reptile species, such as python and cobra, showed stable populations due to their adaptability to human activity.

### Declining Populations:

Small carnivores like the jungle cat (*Felis chaus*) and golden jackal (*Canis aureus*) showed a 20–30% decline in sightings compared to park records from five years ago, likely due to habitat loss and disturbance. Besides monkeys are also leave this place in search of food and enter into the nearby community. Amphibians were observed in fewer numbers, particularly around water sources affected by pollution.

**Table 3: Environmental Pollution Effects on Habitats**

Pollutant Source	Type of Pollution	Affected Habitats	Impacts on Wildlife
Wastage from nearby households and local snacks shop and restaurants	Water pollution and soil	Wetlands	Sudden death due to eat wastage materials or polythene
Vehicular	Sound (mainly) and air	Forest edges,	Respiratory distress and

emissions	pollution	buffer zones	reduced reproduction in animals, behavioral stress, reduced breeding in mammals
Urban encroachment	Habitat destruction	Core forest and buffer zones	Reduces habitat availability, increases competition and stress

**Table 4: Human Activities and Their Impacts**

<b>Human Activity</b>	<b>Impact on Habitat</b>	<b>Impact on Wildlife</b>	<b>Examples</b>
Park road usage	Fragmentation of forest habitats	Increased stress and mortality due to vehicle traffic	Reduced breeding
Tourism (unregulated)	Disturbance to animals	Reduces breeding success due to noise and human presence	Birds avoiding nesting
Agricultural expansion	Wetland drainage	Loss of breeding grounds for amphibians and water birds	Decline in Bullfrog populations
Deforestation	Habitat loss	Forces mammals to move to less suitable areas	Reduced wild animal population

**Table 5: Climate Change Impacts on Wildlife Behavior and Habitat**

<b>Climate Factor</b>	<b>Observed Changes</b>	<b>Behavioral/ Habitat Impact</b>
Rising temperatures	1.2°C increase over a decade, parasitic infestation and vector borne diseases	Altered thermoregulation; reduced activity in extreme heat, reduces breeding

Erratic rainfall	Increased flooding during monsoons, drier dry seasons, parasitic infestation and vector borne diseases	Loss of wetland habitats, reduced breeding success
Seasonal variability	Shifts in migratory patterns (arrival delayed by 2–3 weeks)	Disruption of ecological interactions
Forest canopy reduction	Stress on forest-dependent species due to reduced shade and food supply	Decreased food and nesting site availability

**Table 6: Habitat Suitability under Climate Stress**

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Climate Vulnerability</b>
Core Forest Zones	High biodiversity; partially degraded	Vulnerable to drought and canopy loss
Wetlands	Reduced water levels, pollution	Highly vulnerable to seasonal flooding
Grasslands	Stable but fragmented	Moderate vulnerability to temperature rise
Buffer Zones	Dominated by human activity	Highly vulnerable to encroachment

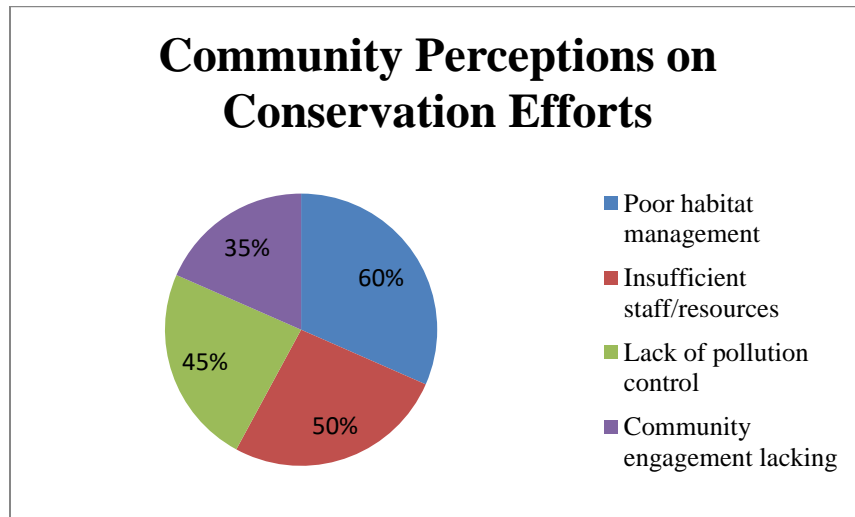
Core Zones: The central forested areas supported the highest animal diversity, including larger mammals like monkeys and small carnivores.

Buffer Zones: Species distribution in the park’s outer areas was less diverse and dominated by adaptable species such as monkeys and foxes. Increased human activity and habitat fragmentation were observed in these zones.

Wetland Habitats: Water-dependent species such birds and amphibians were concentrated around wetland zones, though pollution and algal blooms were reducing their habitat suitability.

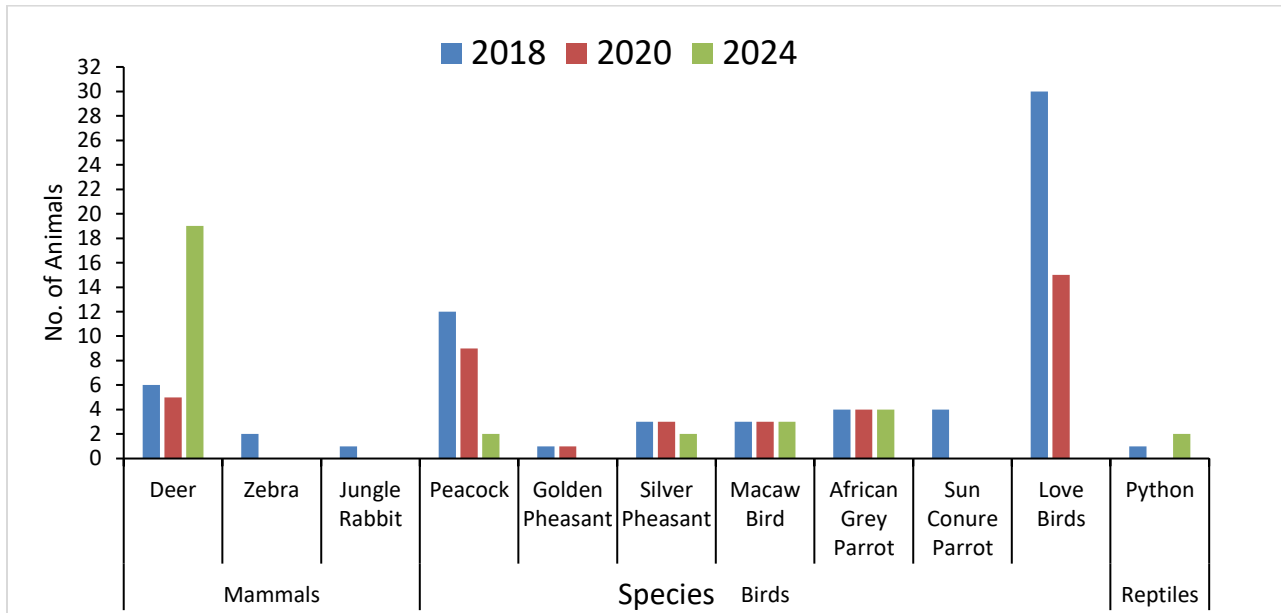
Grasslands and Open Areas: Grasslands supported grazing species and occasional sightings of predators like monitor lizards.

**Chart 1: Community Perceptions on Conservation Efforts**



Community surveys indicated reduced sightings of mammals, in areas close to human settlements. Respondents also noted increased encounters with smaller, adaptable species near park boundaries, indicating shifting wildlife distribution. They also suggested the strict monitoring of runoff, reforestation, skilled staff hiring, and awareness through eco-tourism are vital for protecting ecosystems, conserving wildlife, and promoting sustainable development.

**Table 7: Comparison of Animal Populations in Tilaghor Eco-Park (2018, 2020, 2024)**



Comparisons with park management records from 2018 to 2024 indicated a decrease in species abundance for sensitive species, particularly those reliant on undisturbed habitats.

## Discussion

Climate change has emerged as a major challenge, with rising temperatures (approximately 1.2°C over the past decade), altering species' natural behaviors and exacerbating parasitic infestations and vector-borne diseases, particularly affecting reptiles and amphibians. Erratic rainfall patterns and frequent flooding during monsoons have led to wetland habitat loss, while drier dry seasons reduce water availability, impacting breeding success and forcing species to migrate to less suitable areas. Additionally, seasonal variability has disrupted migratory bird patterns, delaying their arrival and disrupting ecological balance.

The current state of Tilaghor Eco-Park reflects both opportunities and challenges in wildlife conservation and ecosystem management. Over the years, species diversity has fluctuated, with several animals like tigers, zebras, and certain bird species (e.g., golden pheasant, sun conure

parrot, love birds) no longer present. Mammals such as deer have shown population growth, with their numbers increasing to 19, indicating some successful management efforts. However, other species, particularly sensitive ones, have faced declines due to habitat degradation, poor infrastructure, and insufficient veterinary care.

The loss of species such as peacocks (reduced from 12 in 2018 to just 2 in 2024) and silver pheasants (3 to 2) underscore issues related to inadequate enclosures, environmental stress, and lack of trained personnel. Mortality rates among birds and reptiles further highlight the impacts of mismanagement and unsuitable living conditions. For example, the presence of only two pythons, despite past losses, reflects an ongoing struggle to maintain reptile populations.

The poor planning and rushed development of the conservation center are evident in its structural limitations, such as enclosures unsuitable for species' natural behaviors, leading to injuries, escapes, and deaths. Environmental challenges, including noise pollution from nearby roads and the effects of climate change, exacerbate the problem. Rising temperatures and erratic rainfall impact wildlife directly by altering thermoregulation, increasing parasitic infestations, and reducing breeding success.

Despite these setbacks, some successes hint at the park's potential under improved management. The increased deer population and occasional breeding successes point to possibilities for recovery if systemic issues like poor planning, inadequate veterinary support, and habitat degradation are addressed. Hiring skilled personnel, upgrading infrastructure, and reducing human disturbances, especially around core and wetland habitats, are essential to ensuring long-term success.

Community involvement through eco-tourism and stricter monitoring of industrial and urban runoff could also support conservation efforts. However, without addressing fundamental challenges, the park's ability to conserve biodiversity sustainably will remain compromised. Collaborative efforts between the Forest Department, local communities, and conservation experts are crucial to reversing current trends.

## Conclusion

The Sylhet Wildlife Conservation Centre, while established with the noble intention of conserving and rehabilitating wildlife, has struggled due to poor planning, inadequate infrastructure, and mismanagement. High mortality rates and inadequate care have raised questions about the viability of the current operational model. Urgent reforms, including better infrastructure, skilled staffing, and stricter environmental controls, are needed to transform the centre into a functional and ethical wildlife conservation facility. Without these measures, the centre risks further harm to the very animals it was created to protect.

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## Appendix

### Questionnaire

#### Section 1: General Information

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Gender:  Male  Female  Other

Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship with the Park:

Local Resident  Visitor/Tourist  Park Employee  Conservationist  Other (Specify):

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Section 2: Observations of Wildlife and Habitats

What types of wild animals do you frequently see in or near the Eco Park?

Mammals  Birds  Reptiles  Amphibians  Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Which of the following species have you observed recently? (Check all that apply)

Barking Deer

Jungle Cats

Hill Mynas

Monitor Lizards

Bullfrogs

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

How would you describe the current status of wildlife populations in the park compared to 5 years ago?

Increased

Decreased

Stayed the Same

Don't Know

Have you observed any of the following behaviors in animals? (Check all that apply)

- Unusual migration patterns
- Changes in feeding behavior
- Increased aggression
- Avoidance of certain areas

### **Section 3: Impact of Environmental Pollution and Human Activities**

What types of pollution have you noticed in or near the Eco Park? (Check all that apply)

- Air pollution (e.g., smoke, dust)
- Water pollution (e.g., dirty streams, algae blooms)
- Soil contamination (e.g., trash, chemicals)

How has pollution affected the wildlife you observe? (Check all that apply)

- Decline in numbers
- Diseases or unusual physical conditions
- Reduced nesting or breeding areas
- Changes in behavior

What human activities have you observed that negatively impact the park? (Check all that apply)

- Deforestation
- Road construction/traffic
- Tourism
- Agricultural runoff
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Have you observed any specific incidents of harm to wildlife caused by human activity?

- Yes (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- No

### **Section 4: Influence of Climate Change**

Have you noticed changes in the park's environment in recent years? (Check all that apply)

- Rising temperatures
- Increased flooding

- Prolonged dry spells
- Seasonal changes (e.g., delayed rains, unseasonal weather)

How do you think these changes have affected wildlife in the park? (Check all that apply)

- Displacement of animals
- Difficulty finding food
- Increased disease prevalence
- Altered migration patterns

Have you observed any signs of disease or infestations in wildlife (e.g., ticks, skin conditions)?

- Yes (Describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- No

In your opinion, which species are most affected by climate change in the park?

- Birds
- Amphibians
- Mammals
- Reptiles
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Section 5: Conservation Awareness and Suggestions**

Are you aware of any conservation efforts in Sylhet Eco Park?

- Yes
- No

Do you think the current management of the park is effective in protecting wildlife?

- Yes
- No (Why not?): \_\_\_\_\_

What actions do you think should be taken to improve wildlife conservation in the park? (Check all that apply)

- Pollution control
- Habitat restoration
- More park rangers or caretakers

Community awareness programs

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Do you believe local communities should play a role in wildlife conservation?

Yes

No

### Section 6: Additional Comments

Do you have any other observations or suggestions regarding Sylhet Eco Park and its wildlife?

### Photo Gallery



**Fig. Data collection from park staff**



**Fig. Data collection from park staff**



**Fig. Park road using by local resident and tourists and questionnaire survey**



**Fig. Park road using by local resident and tourists**



**Fig. Python**



**Fig. Deer enclosure**



**Fig. Deer enclosure**



**Fig. Communicating with park staff**



**Fig. Silver Pheasant enclosure**



**Fig. Silver Pheasant**



**Fig. Western swamphen**



**Fig. Grey Parrot**



**Fig. Peacock (Indian Peafowl)**



**Fig. Sourcing information**



**Fig. Macaw**



**Fig. Python escaping through a small hole**