

TEAM UNLOCKERS PRESENTS



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WILDCARETECH

With the help of effective tracking of animal movements and health conditions, WildCareTech is a cutting-edge mobile application created to enhance the welfare of wildlife. It does this by meeting the demands of various species. This innovative app makes use of cutting-edge tools and data-driven strategies to enhance conservation efforts and guarantee the survival of wildlife populations.



DOCTOR



REPORT



GPS



CAMERA

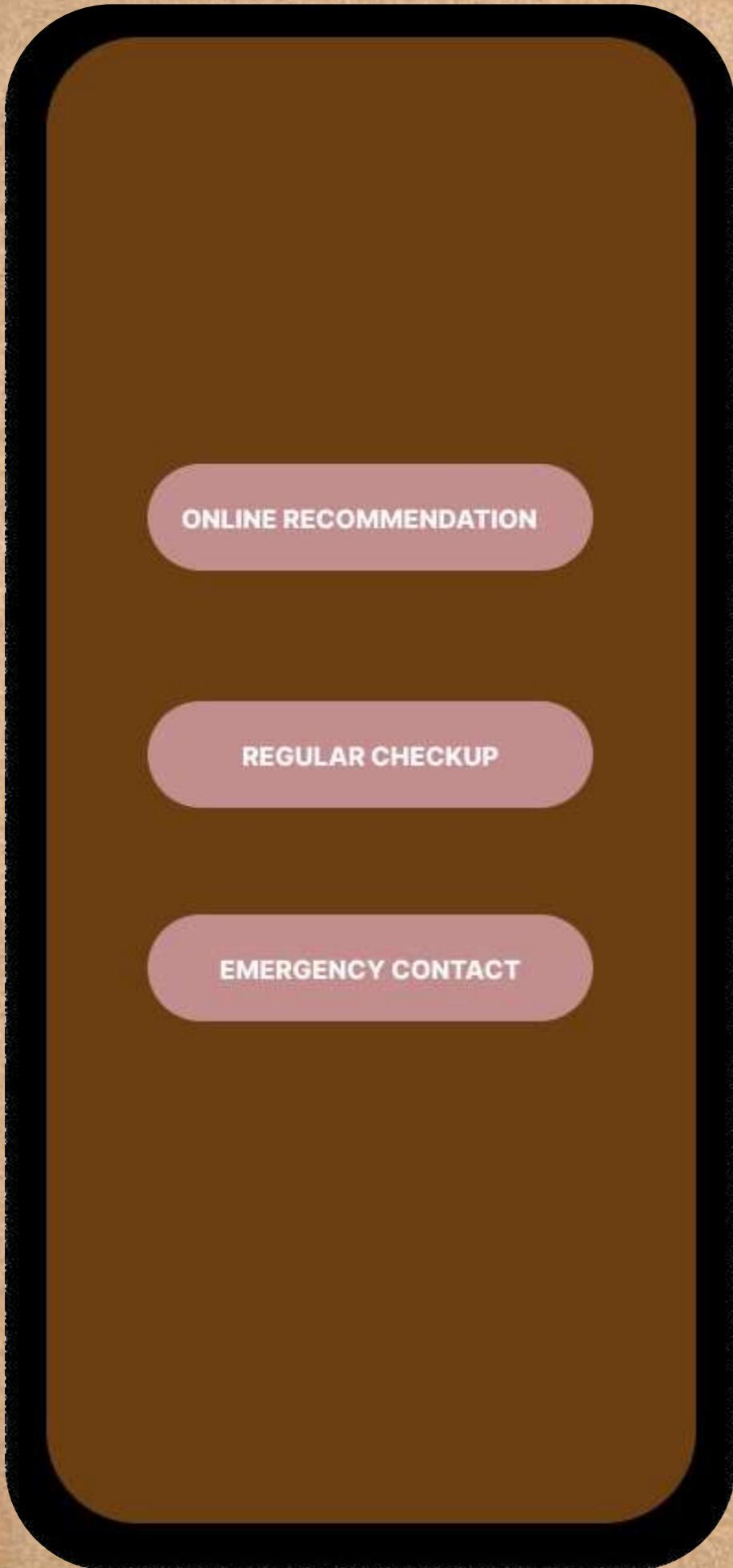


EMERGENCY CONTACT

WHEN WE MOVE FURTHER IN OUT APP WE GET TO VISIT A FEW PORTALS LIKE:

- DOCTOR
- REPORT
- GPS
- CAMERA
- EMERGENCY CONTACT

YOU NEED TO CHOOSE ANY ONE OF THE GIVEN OPTIONS



ONLINE RECOMMENDATION

REGULAR CHECKUP

EMERGENCY CONTACT

**IF WE CHOOSE THE DOCTOR
PORTAL WE FURTHERMORE GET
THE TYPE OF ASSISTANCE WE
NEED
FOR EXAMPLE:
ONLINE RECOMMENDATION
REGULAR CHECK UP
EMERGENCY CONTACT**

VETERINARIAN DOCTORS CLINIC INFORMATION

- Animal of Rowlett
- Diva Dental Care
- Crazy Pans
- Animal Health Clinic
- Northwest Of Stanwood
- Plaza Animal Clinic
- Britton Road
- Marine View Veterinary
- The Bizarro Vet
- Relia Care Veterinary
- St Louis Veterinary Center
- Ohana Pet
- Veterinary Medical Center
- Good Cat Practice
- Everhart Veterinary Medicine
- Westerville
- Kiel Sc
- Affordable Care Vet Clinic
- Elm Hill
- Petersen Pet
- Towne & Country Animal
- Waterhouse Animal
- Profound Vet Clinic
- Health Animal Rescue
- Cascade West Veterinary
- McMonigle Veterinary
- White House Vets
- VCA Cottonwood Animal
- Amity Animal Hospital
- Brookville Road Animal
- Chippewa Animal
- Cobble Hill
- Rosedale
- Oak Street Veterinary
- Exclusively Cats Veterinary
- Hampden Family Pet
- Treat Hope
- Wide Way

IF WE CHOOSE THE EMERGENCY TREATMENT TYPE THE USER IS PROVIDED WITH THE LIST OF BEST AVAILABLE DOCTORS FOR ONLINE OR OFFLINE ASSISTANCE (AS PER THE AVAILABILITY)

REGULAR CHECKUP

JUNE

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

JULY

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

**IF WE CHOOSE THE REGULAR
CHECKUP A CALENDAR APPEARS
WHICH SHOWS THE FREE
APPOINTMENT DATES AND THE
OCCUPIED ONES
THE FREE ARE MARKED WITH
GREEN COLOUR WHERE-ELSE THE
OCCUPIED ONES ARE MARKED
WITH RED**

REPORTS

ARIGNAR ANNA
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

INDIRA GANDHI
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

NEHRU ZOOLOGICAL PARK

KANPUR ZOOLOGICAL PARK

RAJIV GANDHI
ZOOLOGICAL PARK

GIR NATIONAL PARK

SUNDARBANS NATIONAL
PARK

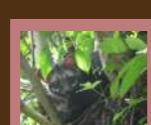
BANDHAVGARH
NATIONAL PARK

**NOW WE MOVE TO OUR NEXT
FACTOR THAT IS: REPORTS**

**IN THIS WE LIST OUT VARIOUS ZOO
AND SANCTUARIES FOR THE USER
TO CHOOSE AND EXPLORE
ACCORDING TO THE REQUIRED
REGION**

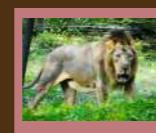


ARIGNAR ANNA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

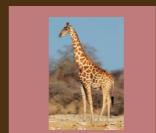


FOR INSTANCE IF WE CHOOSE ARIGNAR ANNA ZOOLOGICAL PARK THE APP DISPLAYS THE LIST OF ALL THE ANIMALS IN THE PARK. IF THE USER WANTS TO EXPLORE OR LEARN ABOUT AN ANIMAL IN DETAIL THEY MAY CLICK ON ITS ICON AND WOULD GET THE INFORMATION FOR THE SAME

INDIRA GANDHI ZOOLOGICAL PARK



NEHRU ZOOLOGICAL PARK



KANPUR ZOOLOGICAL PARK

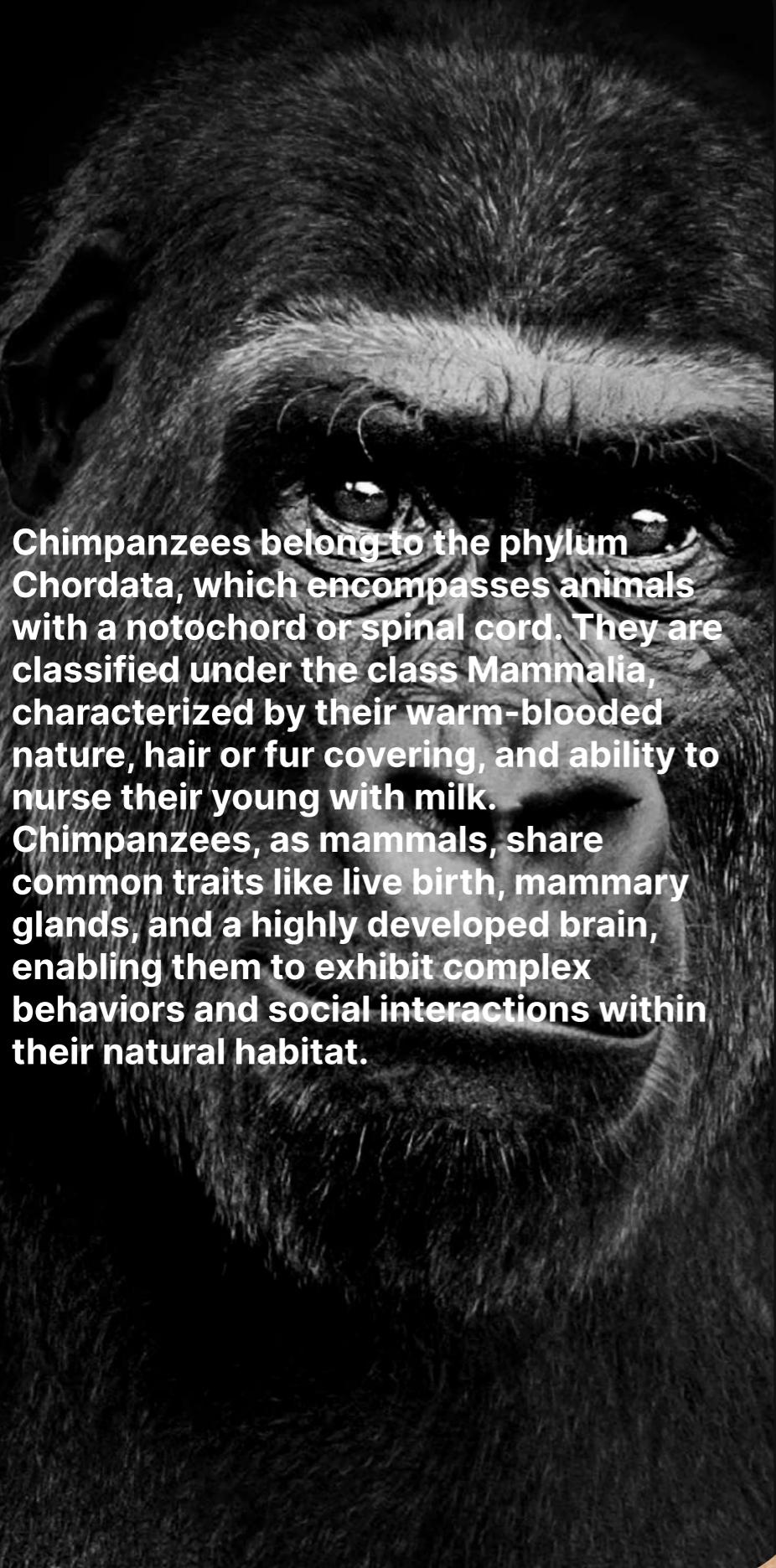


RAJIV GANDHI ZOOLOGICAL PARK



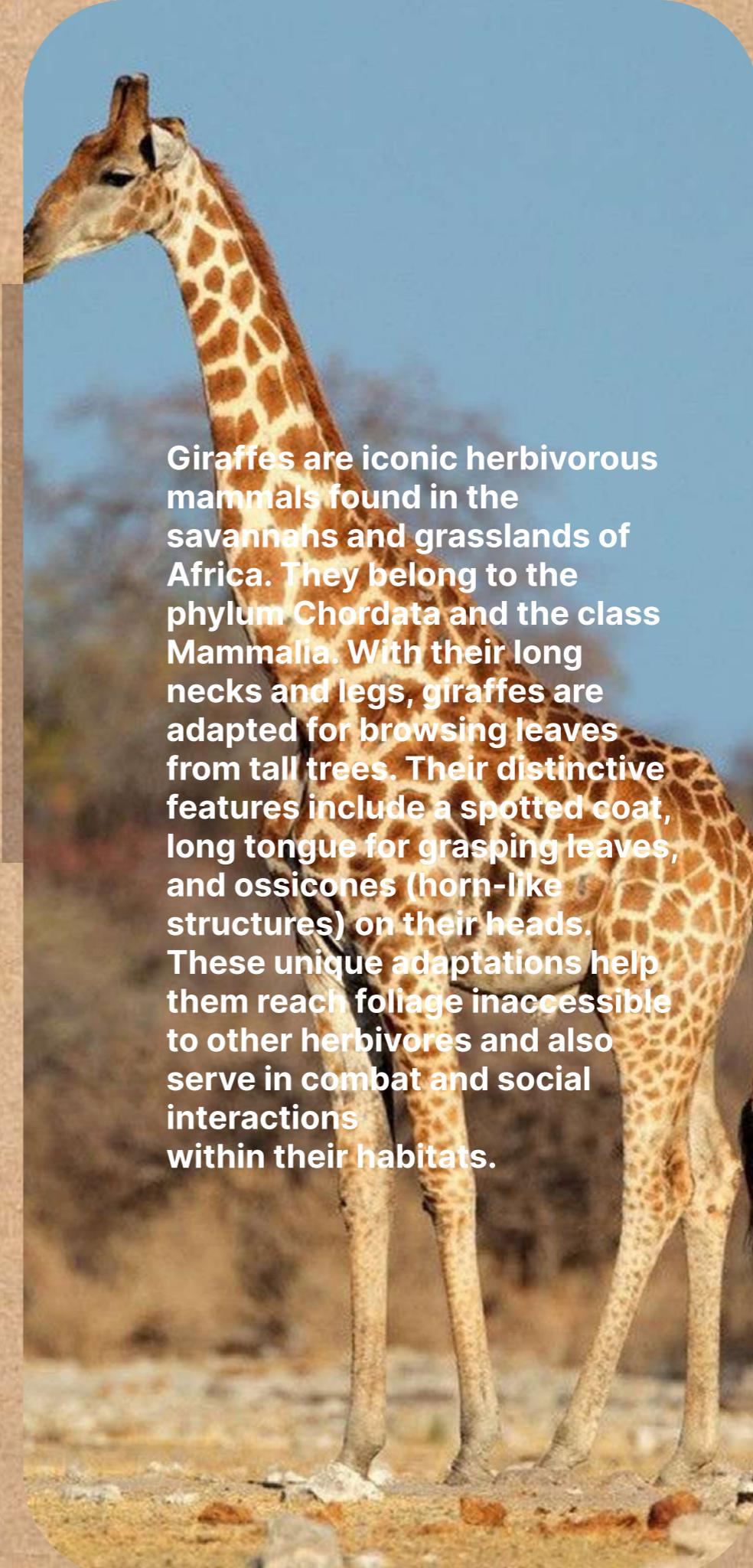
GIR NATIONAL PARK



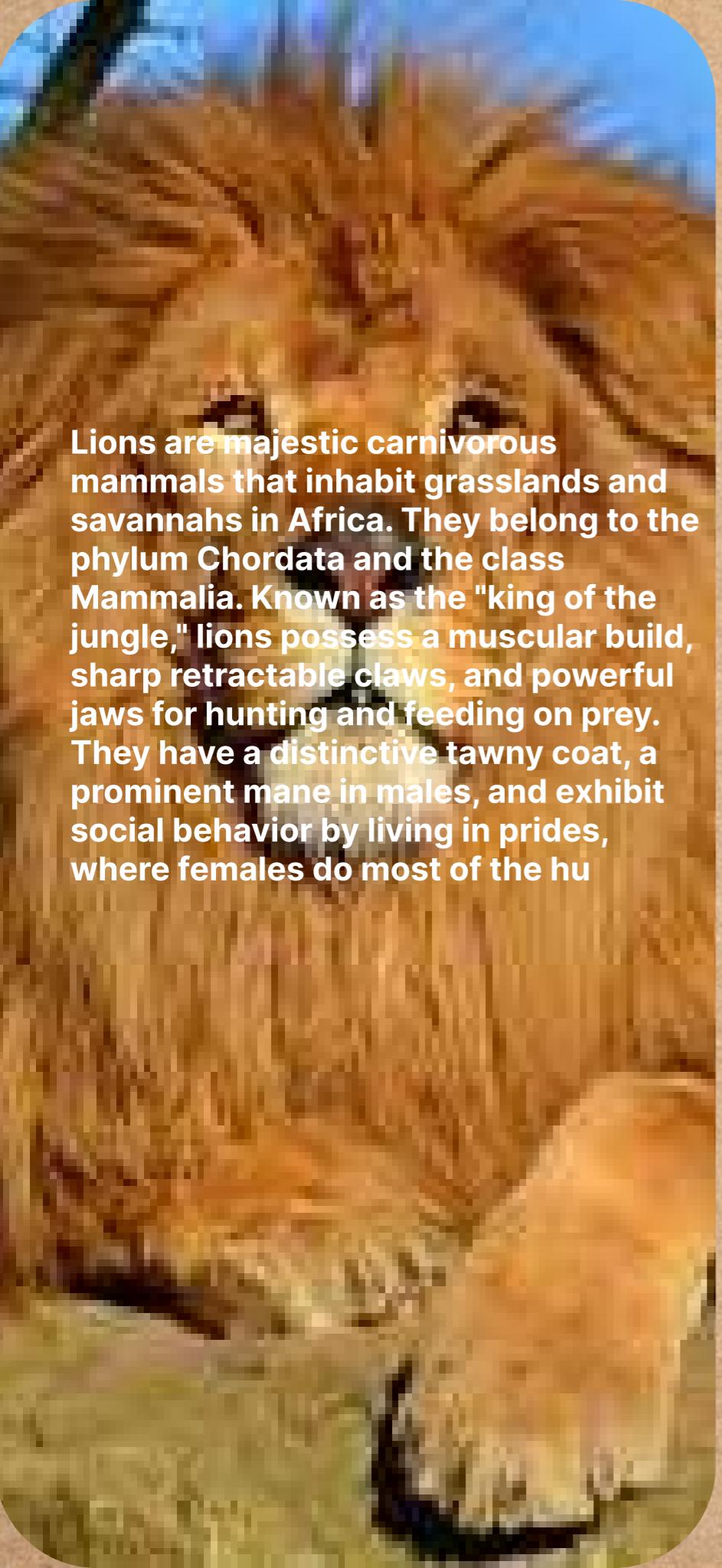


Chimpanzees belong to the phylum Chordata, which encompasses animals with a notochord or spinal cord. They are classified under the class Mammalia, characterized by their warm-blooded nature, hair or fur covering, and ability to nurse their young with milk.

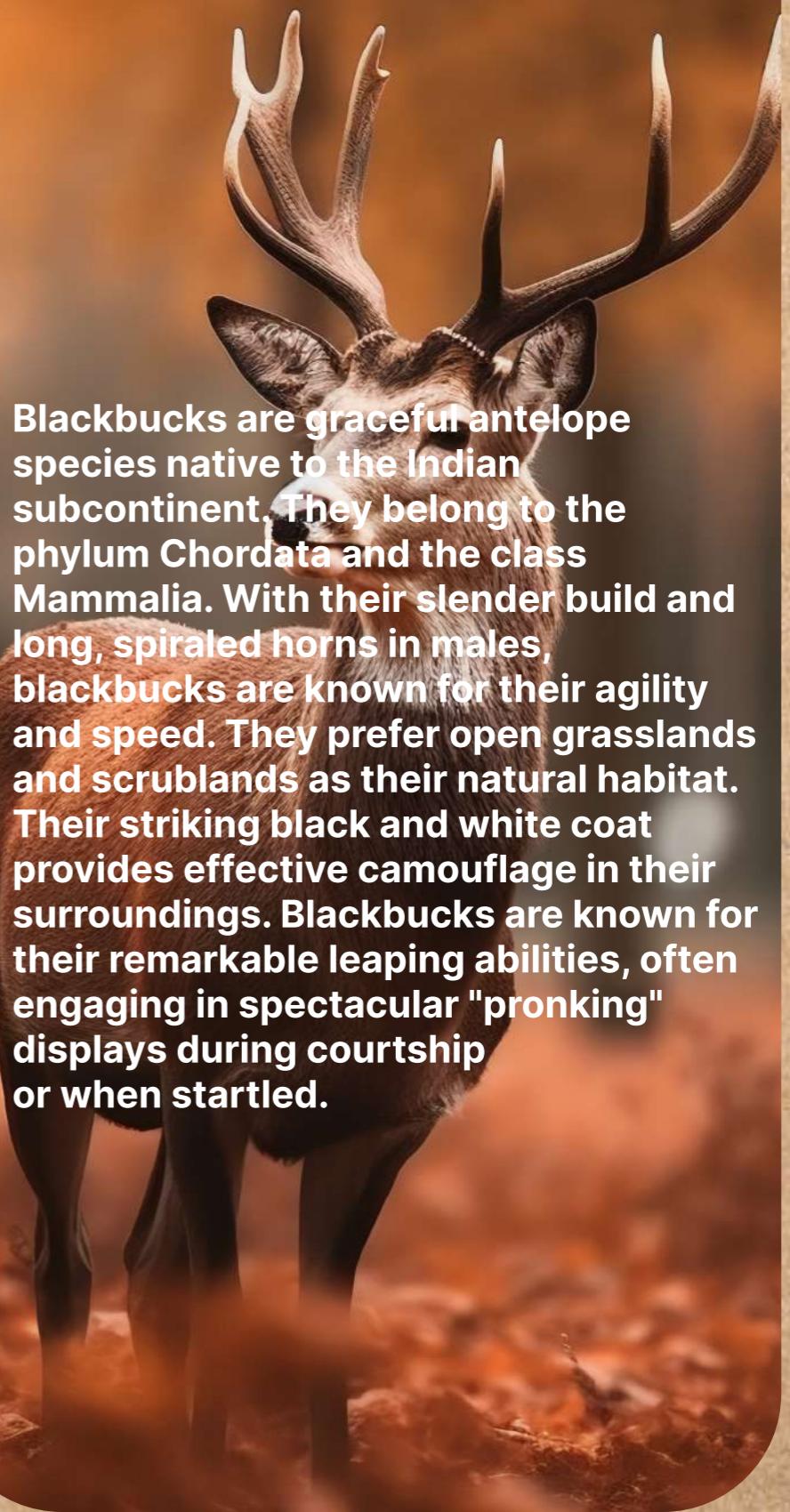
Chimpanzees, as mammals, share common traits like live birth, mammary glands, and a highly developed brain, enabling them to exhibit complex behaviors and social interactions within their natural habitat.

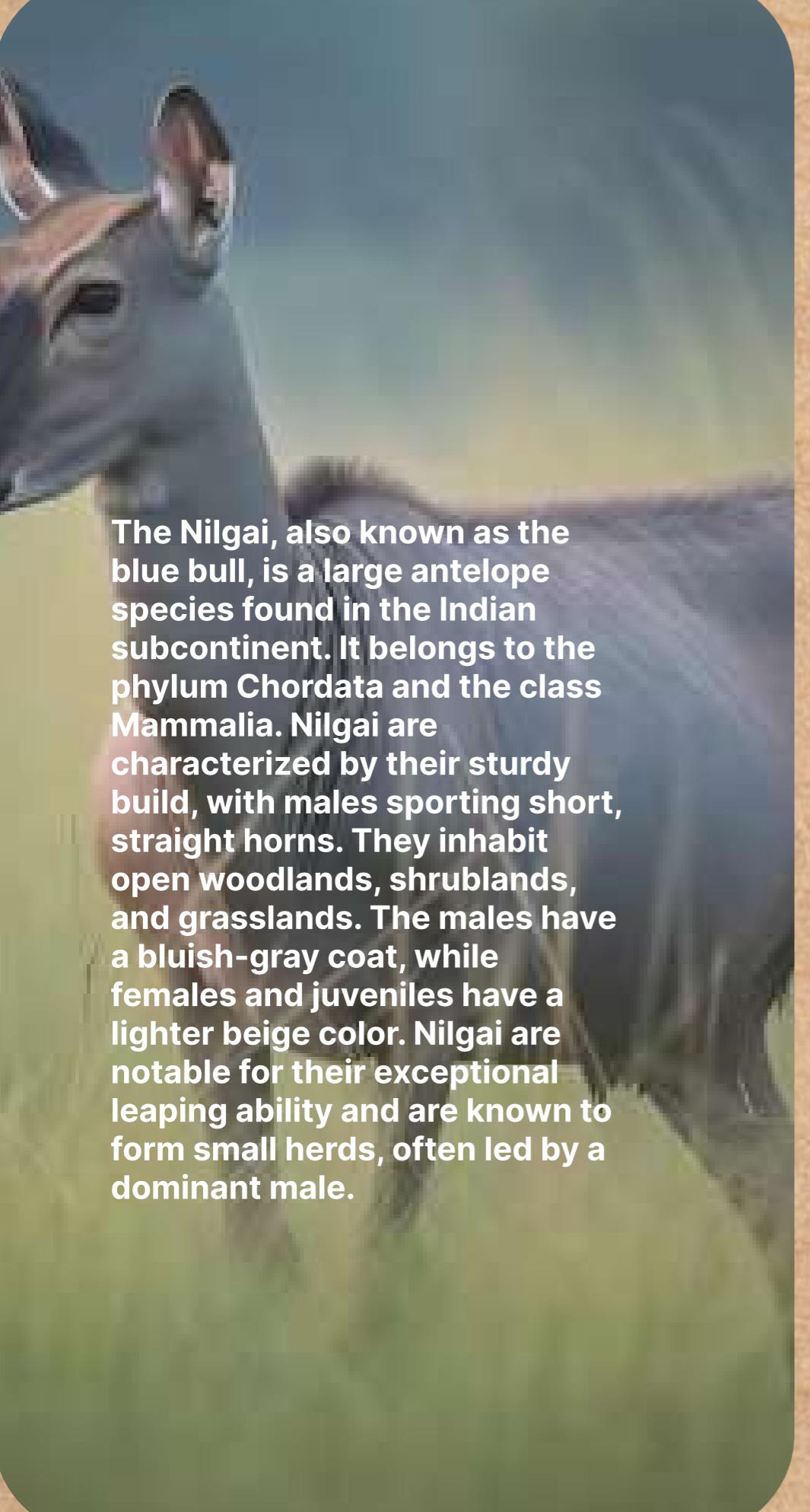


Giraffes are iconic herbivorous mammals found in the savannahs and grasslands of Africa. They belong to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. With their long necks and legs, giraffes are adapted for browsing leaves from tall trees. Their distinctive features include a spotted coat, long tongue for grasping leaves, and ossicones (horn-like structures) on their heads. These unique adaptations help them reach foliage inaccessible to other herbivores and also serve in combat and social interactions within their habitats.

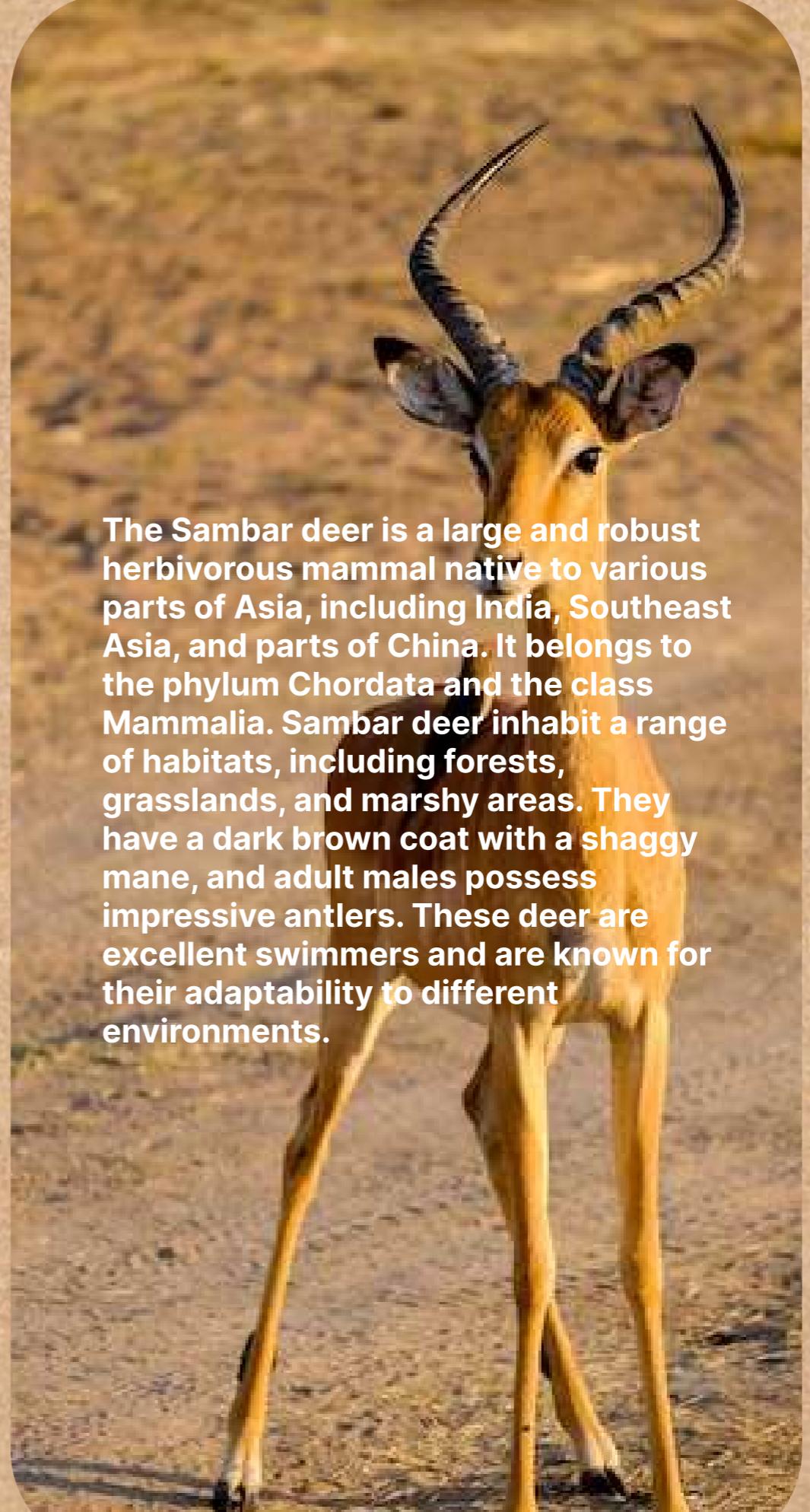


Lions are majestic carnivorous mammals that inhabit grasslands and savannahs in Africa. They belong to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Known as the "king of the jungle," lions possess a muscular build, sharp retractable claws, and powerful jaws for hunting and feeding on prey. They have a distinctive tawny coat, a prominent mane in males, and exhibit social behavior by living in prides, where females do most of the hu

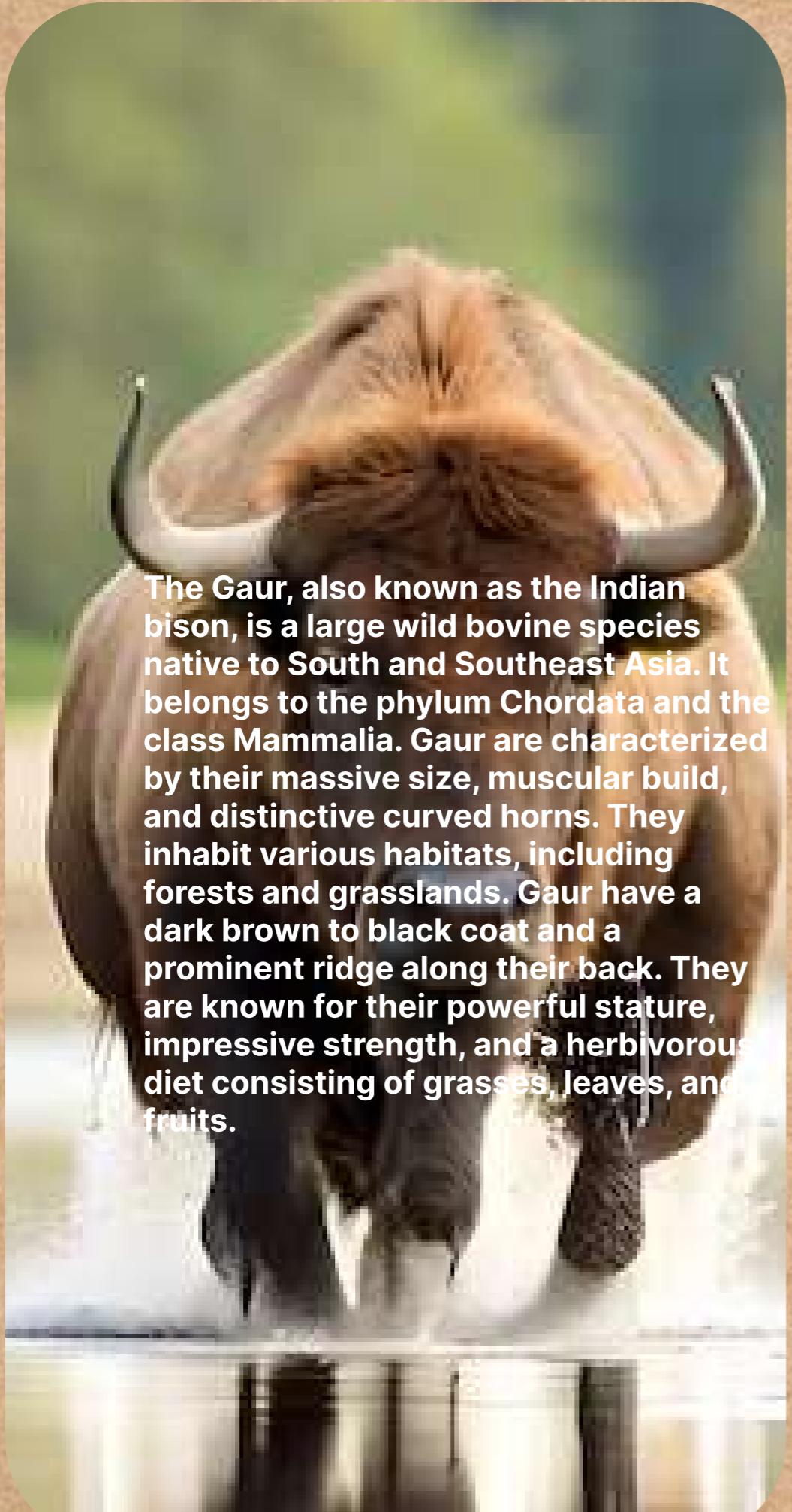




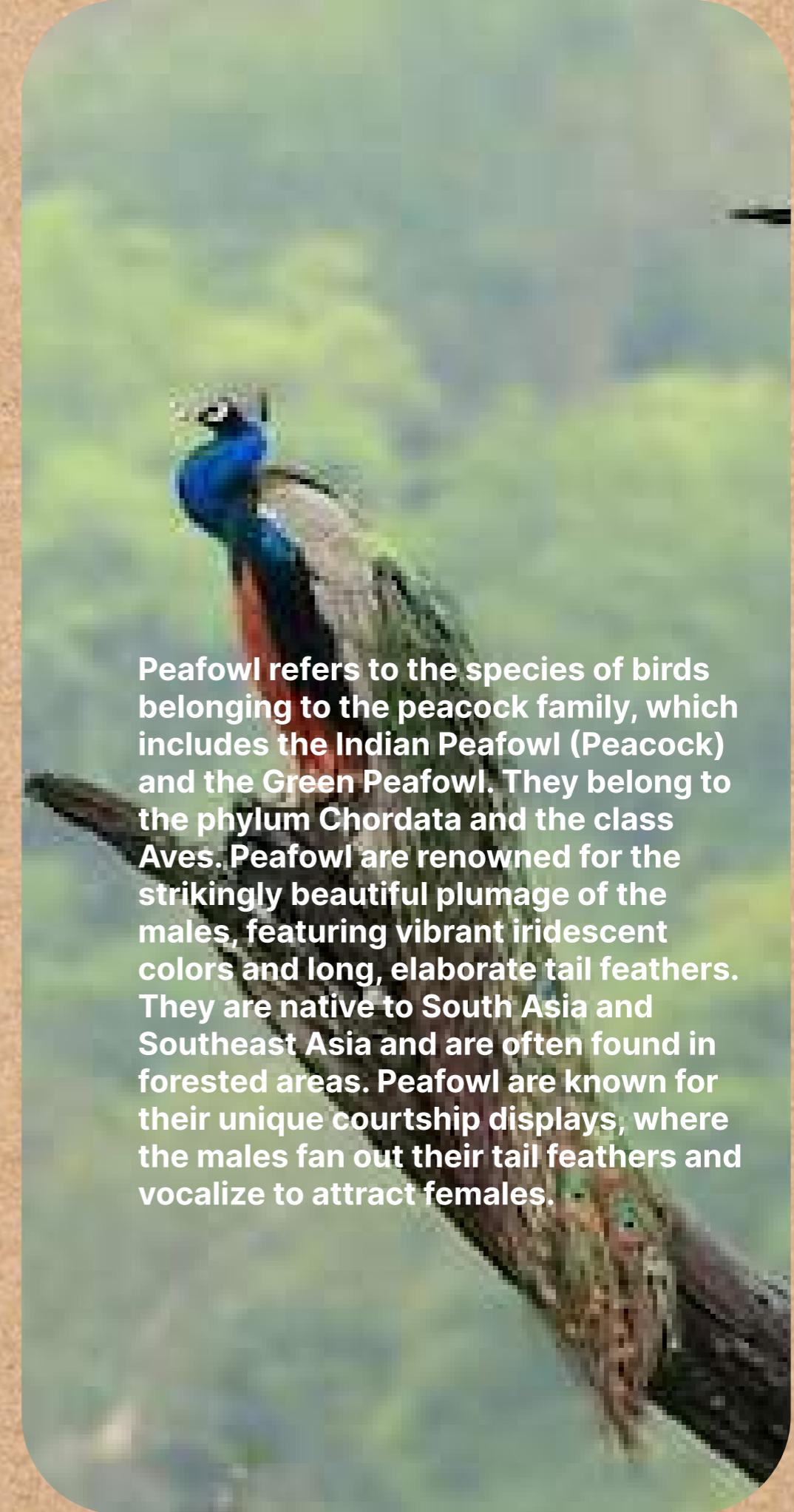
The Nilgai, also known as the blue bull, is a large antelope species found in the Indian subcontinent. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Nilgai are characterized by their sturdy build, with males sporting short, straight horns. They inhabit open woodlands, shrublands, and grasslands. The males have a bluish-gray coat, while females and juveniles have a lighter beige color. Nilgai are notable for their exceptional leaping ability and are known to form small herds, often led by a dominant male.



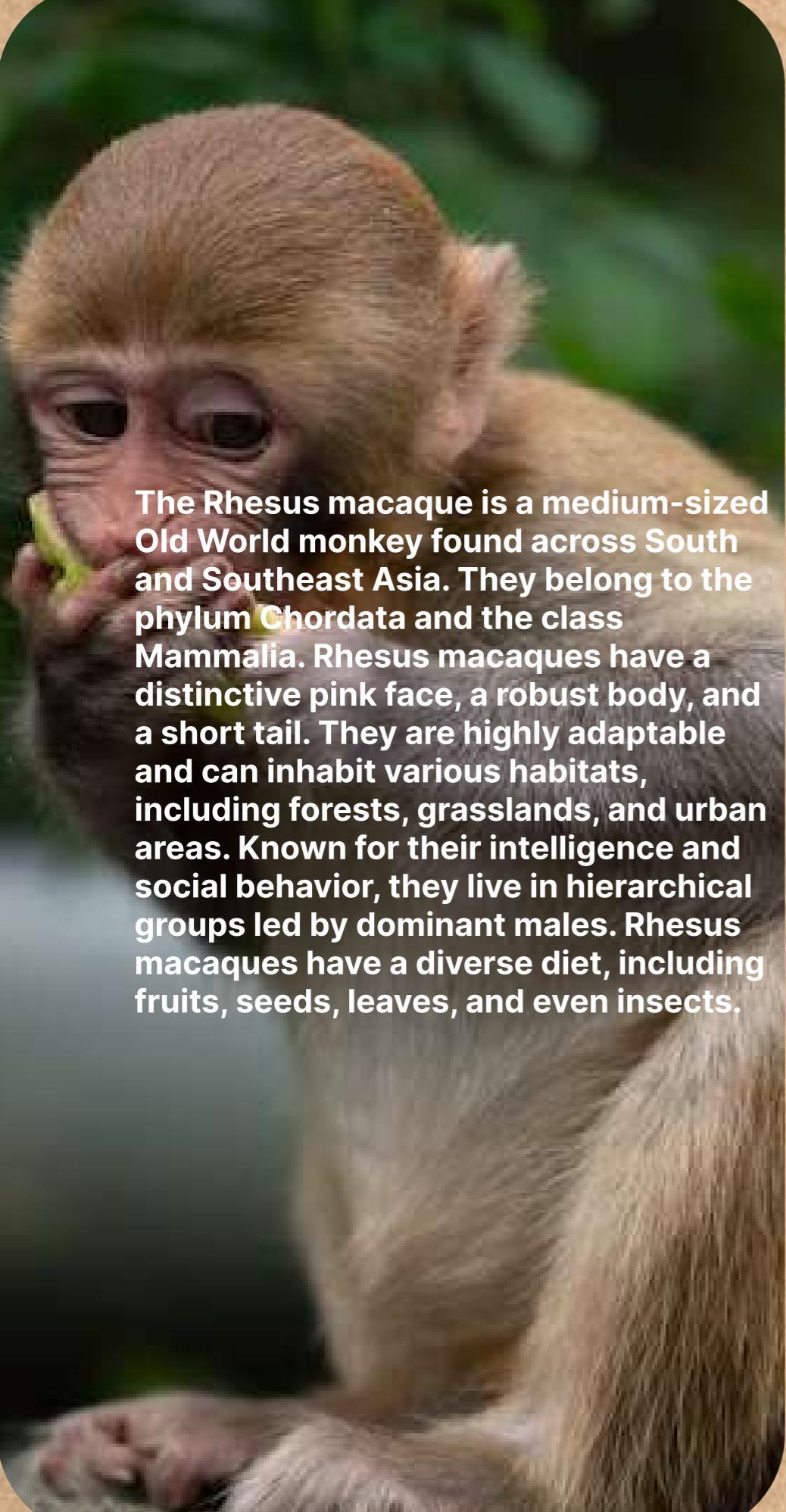
The Sambar deer is a large and robust herbivorous mammal native to various parts of Asia, including India, Southeast Asia, and parts of China. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Sambar deer inhabit a range of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and marshy areas. They have a dark brown coat with a shaggy mane, and adult males possess impressive antlers. These deer are excellent swimmers and are known for their adaptability to different environments.



The Gaur, also known as the Indian bison, is a large wild bovine species native to South and Southeast Asia. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Gaur are characterized by their massive size, muscular build, and distinctive curved horns. They inhabit various habitats, including forests and grasslands. Gaur have a dark brown to black coat and a prominent ridge along their back. They are known for their powerful stature, impressive strength, and a herbivorous diet consisting of grasses, leaves, and fruits.



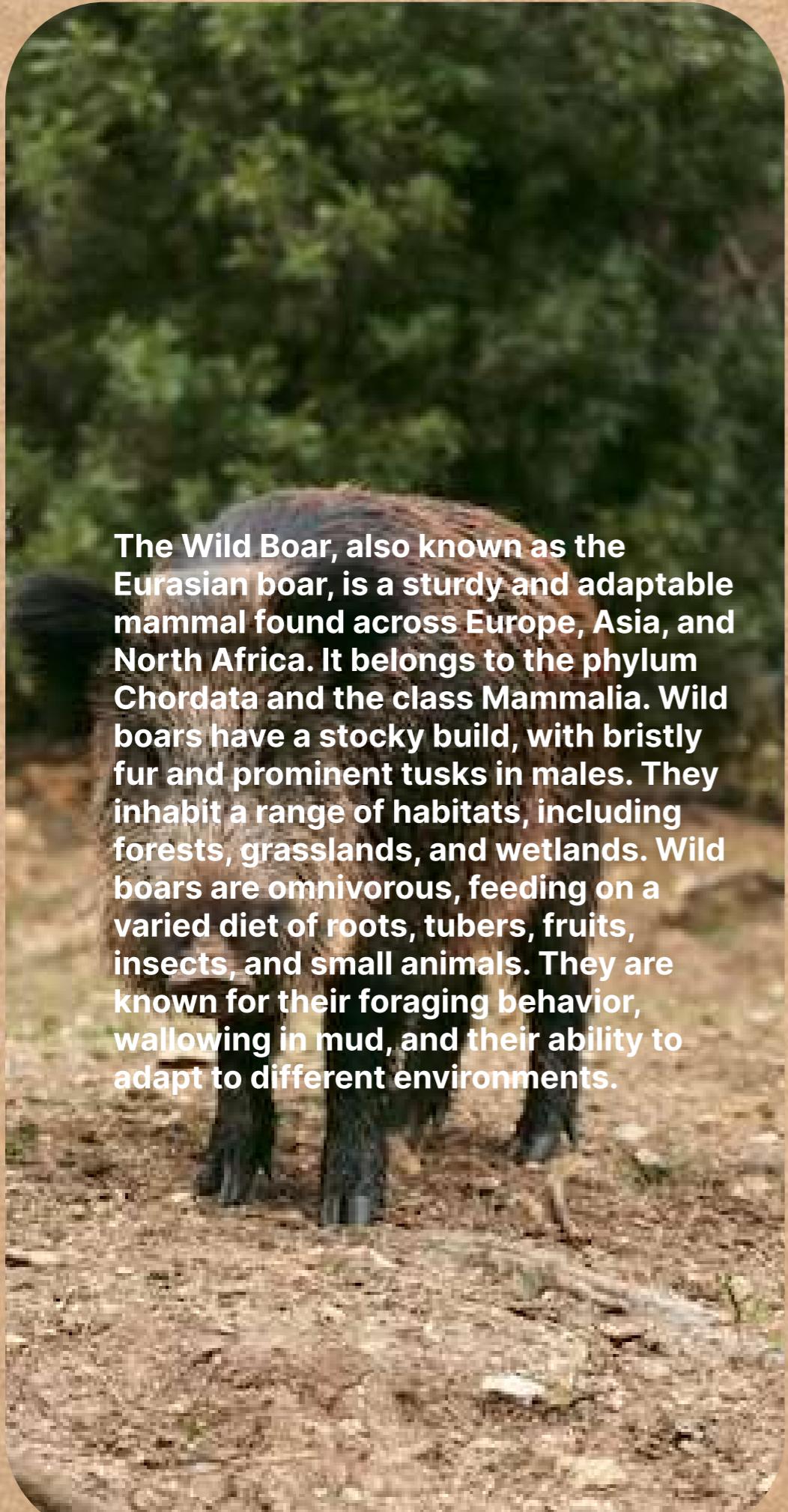
Peafowl refers to the species of birds belonging to the peacock family, which includes the Indian Peafowl (Peacock) and the Green Peafowl. They belong to the phylum Chordata and the class Aves. Peafowl are renowned for the strikingly beautiful plumage of the males, featuring vibrant iridescent colors and long, elaborate tail feathers. They are native to South Asia and Southeast Asia and are often found in forested areas. Peafowl are known for their unique courtship displays, where the males fan out their tail feathers and vocalize to attract females.



The Rhesus macaque is a medium-sized Old World monkey found across South and Southeast Asia. They belong to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Rhesus macaques have a distinctive pink face, a robust body, and a short tail. They are highly adaptable and can inhabit various habitats, including forests, grasslands, and urban areas. Known for their intelligence and social behavior, they live in hierarchical groups led by dominant males. Rhesus macaques have a diverse diet, including fruits, seeds, leaves, and even insects.



The Asiatic lion, also known as the Indian lion, is a majestic big cat species native to the Gir Forest of Gujarat, India. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Asiatic lions are slightly smaller than their African counterparts and have a distinctive fold of skin along their bellies. They have a tawny-colored coat and a majestic mane in males. These lions inhabit dry deciduous forests and grasslands. They are skilled hunters, primarily preying on deer and other ungulates, and live in prides consisting of females and their offspring, led by a dominant male. The Asiatic lion is an endangered species, and conservation efforts are crucial for their survival.



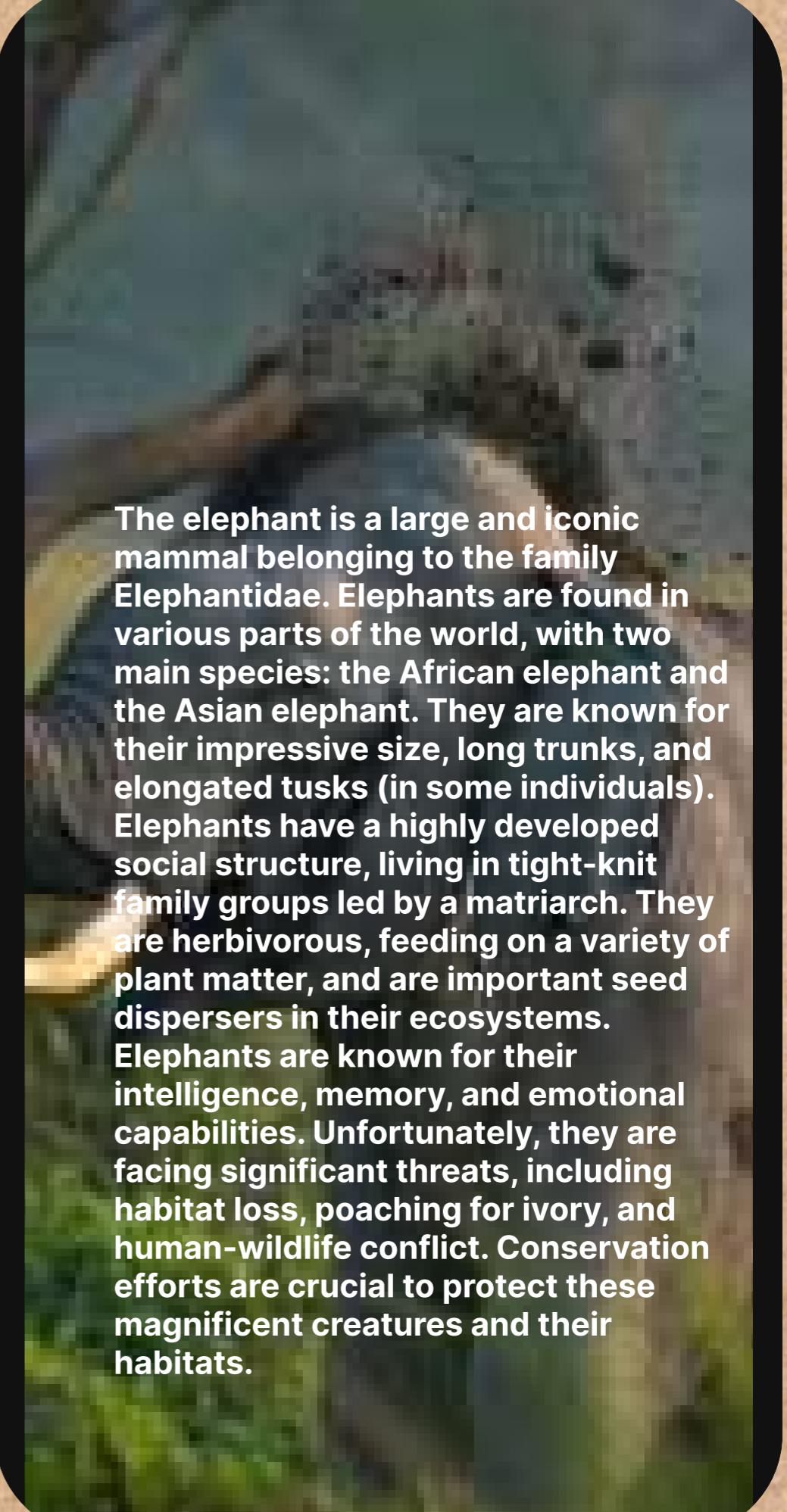
The Wild Boar, also known as the Eurasian boar, is a sturdy and adaptable mammal found across Europe, Asia, and North Africa. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Wild boars have a stocky build, with bristly fur and prominent tusks in males. They inhabit a range of habitats, including forests, grasslands, and wetlands. Wild boars are omnivorous, feeding on a varied diet of roots, tubers, fruits, insects, and small animals. They are known for their foraging behavior, wallowing in mud, and their ability to adapt to different environments.



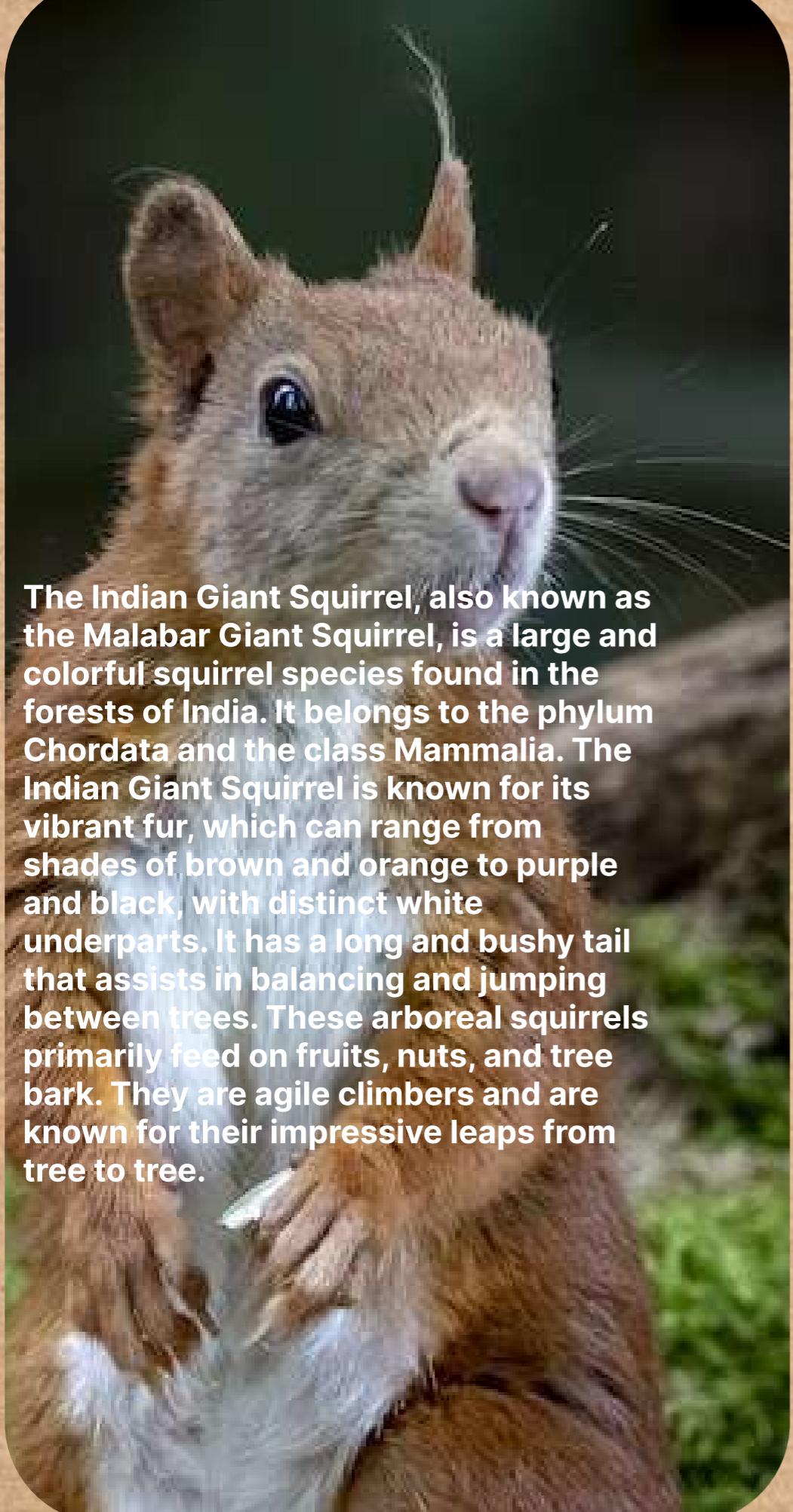
The Chital, also known as the Spotted Deer or Axis Deer, is a beautiful and medium-sized deer species native to the Indian subcontinent. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Chital have a reddish-brown coat with white spots, which provide excellent camouflage in the forested habitats they inhabit. They are social animals and often gather in herds. Chital are herbivorous, feeding on grasses, leaves, and fruits. They are known for their graceful appearance, agile movement, and distinctive alarm call, a sharp bark-like sound, to alert others of potential danger.



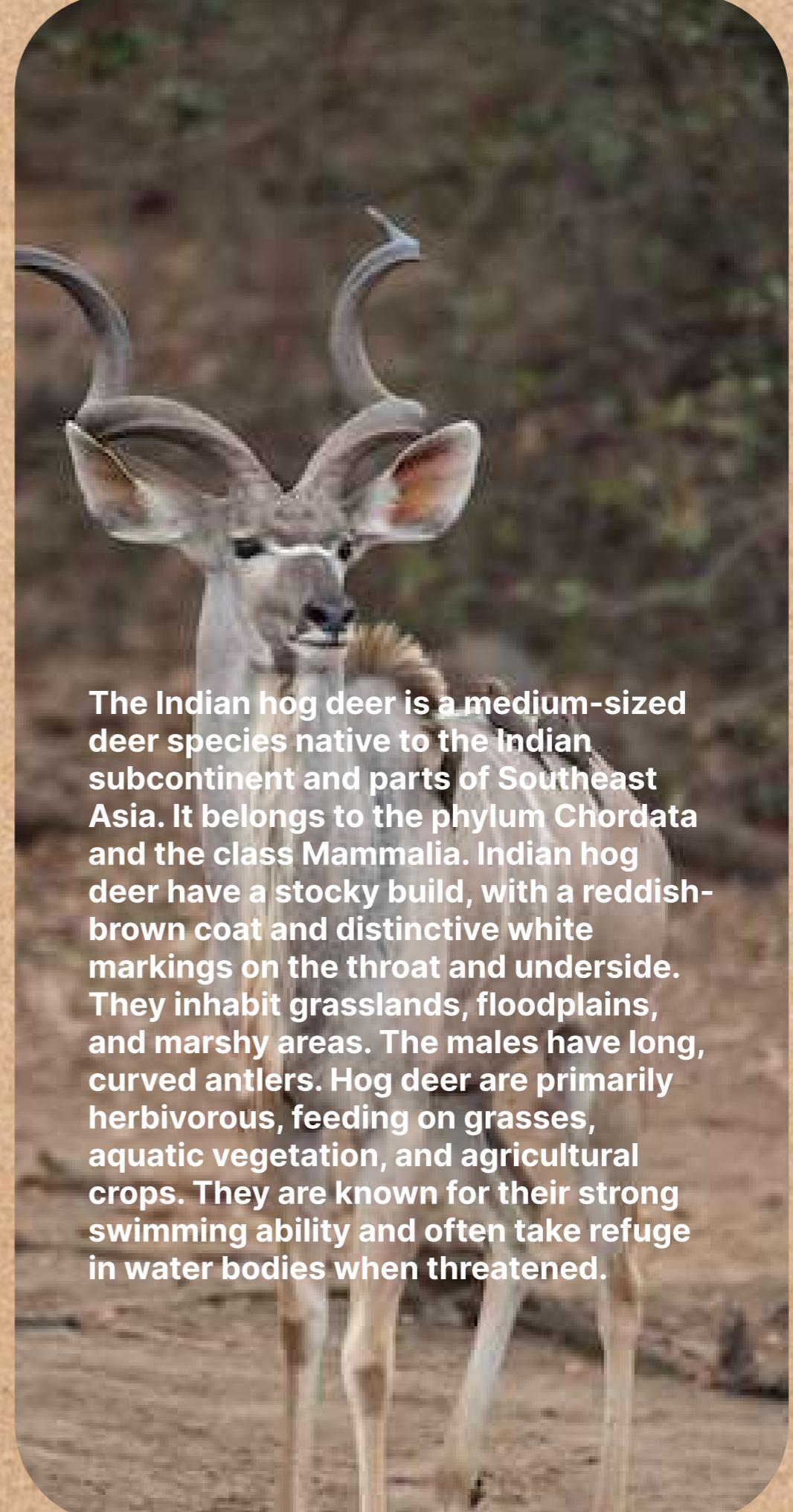
The Nilgiri Langur, also known as the Nilgiri leaf monkey, is a primate species found in the Western Ghats of South India. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Nilgiri Langurs have a dark, glossy coat with a contrasting white or silver-gray face and long, slender limbs. They inhabit evergreen and montane forests. Known for their arboreal lifestyle, they are excellent climbers and primarily feed on leaves, fruits, and flowers. Nilgiri Langurs live in social groups led by a dominant male and exhibit strong bonds within their troop.



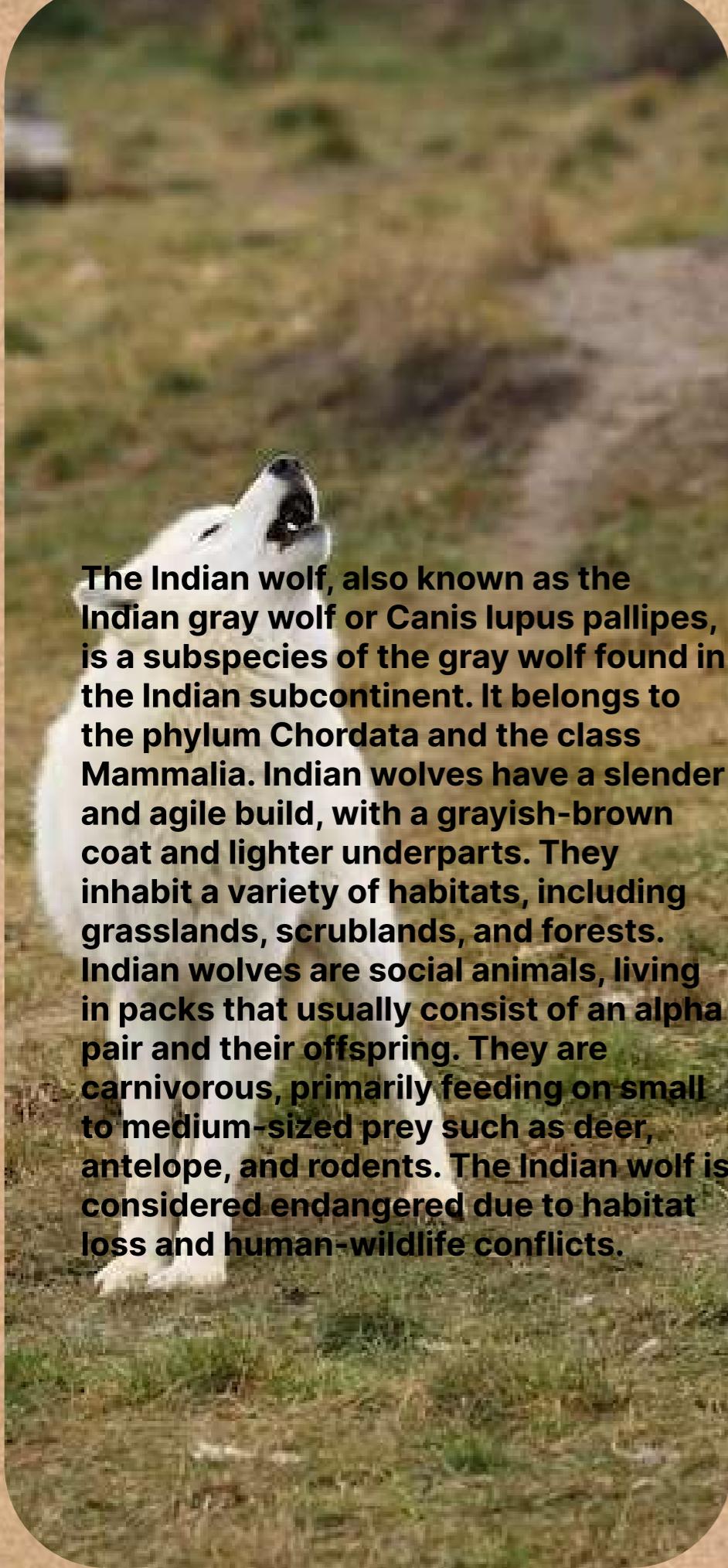
The elephant is a large and iconic mammal belonging to the family Elephantidae. Elephants are found in various parts of the world, with two main species: the African elephant and the Asian elephant. They are known for their impressive size, long trunks, and elongated tusks (in some individuals). Elephants have a highly developed social structure, living in tight-knit family groups led by a matriarch. They are herbivorous, feeding on a variety of plant matter, and are important seed dispersers in their ecosystems. Elephants are known for their intelligence, memory, and emotional capabilities. Unfortunately, they are facing significant threats, including habitat loss, poaching for ivory, and human-wildlife conflict. Conservation efforts are crucial to protect these magnificent creatures and their habitats.



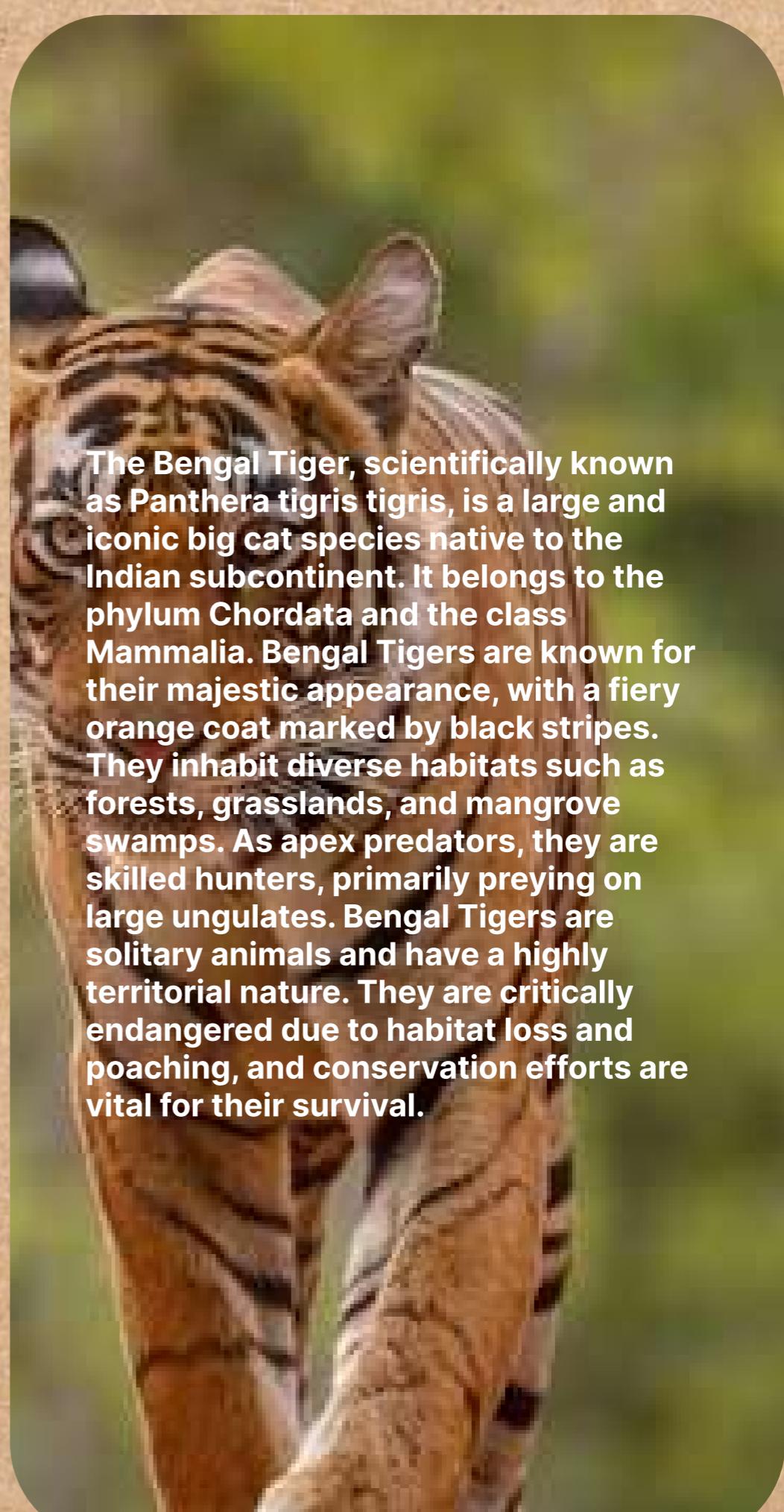
The Indian Giant Squirrel, also known as the Malabar Giant Squirrel, is a large and colorful squirrel species found in the forests of India. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. The Indian Giant Squirrel is known for its vibrant fur, which can range from shades of brown and orange to purple and black, with distinct white underparts. It has a long and bushy tail that assists in balancing and jumping between trees. These arboreal squirrels primarily feed on fruits, nuts, and tree bark. They are agile climbers and are known for their impressive leaps from tree to tree.



The Indian hog deer is a medium-sized deer species native to the Indian subcontinent and parts of Southeast Asia. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Indian hog deer have a stocky build, with a reddish-brown coat and distinctive white markings on the throat and underside. They inhabit grasslands, floodplains, and marshy areas. The males have long, curved antlers. Hog deer are primarily herbivorous, feeding on grasses, aquatic vegetation, and agricultural crops. They are known for their strong swimming ability and often take refuge in water bodies when threatened.



The Indian wolf, also known as the **Indian gray wolf** or *Canis lupus pallipes*, is a subspecies of the gray wolf found in the Indian subcontinent. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Indian wolves have a slender and agile build, with a grayish-brown coat and lighter underparts. They inhabit a variety of habitats, including grasslands, scrublands, and forests. Indian wolves are social animals, living in packs that usually consist of an alpha pair and their offspring. They are carnivorous, primarily feeding on small to medium-sized prey such as deer, antelope, and rodents. The Indian wolf is considered endangered due to habitat loss and human-wildlife conflicts.



The Bengal Tiger, scientifically known as *Panthera tigris tigris*, is a large and iconic big cat species native to the Indian subcontinent. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Mammalia. Bengal Tigers are known for their majestic appearance, with a fiery orange coat marked by black stripes. They inhabit diverse habitats such as forests, grasslands, and mangrove swamps. As apex predators, they are skilled hunters, primarily preying on large ungulates. Bengal Tigers are solitary animals and have a highly territorial nature. They are critically endangered due to habitat loss and poaching, and conservation efforts are vital for their survival.



The Common Palm Civet, also known as the Asian Palm Civet, is a small mammal belonging to the family Viverridae. It is found across Southeast Asia and parts of India and China. Common Palm Civets have a slender body, long tail, and a pointed snout. They have a primarily omnivorous diet, feeding on fruits, small vertebrates, and insects. These nocturnal creatures are known for their ability to climb trees and their unique role in the production of civet coffee, where they consume coffee cherries and excrete the undigested seeds. Common Palm Civets play a role in seed dispersal in their ecosystems.

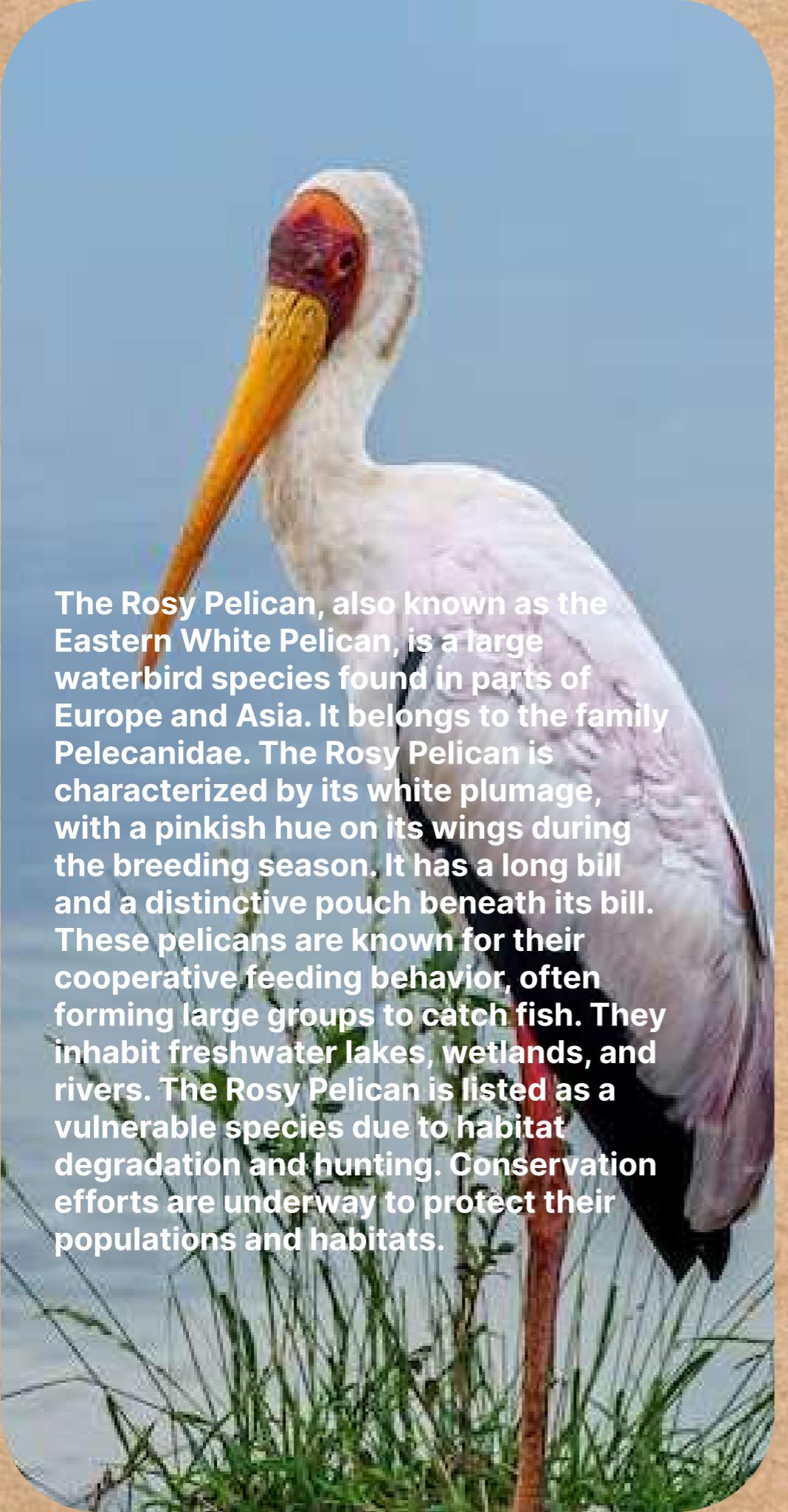
The Mugger Crocodile, also known as the Indian Crocodile or Marsh Crocodile, is a medium-sized crocodilian species found in freshwater habitats across the Indian subcontinent and parts of Southeast Asia. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Reptilia. Mugger Crocodiles have a robust body, a broad snout, and a dark brown or olive coloration with characteristic bony plates on their back. They are highly adapted for aquatic life and are excellent swimmers. Mugger Crocodiles are opportunistic predators, feeding on a variety of prey including fish, amphibians, reptiles, and occasionally mammals. They are known for their ability to ambush prey near the water's edge and their powerful bite. Conservation efforts are in place to protect the Mugger Crocodile due to habitat loss and illegal hunting.



The Common Ostrich, scientifically known as *Struthio camelus*, is a large flightless bird native to Africa. It belongs to the phylum Chordata and the class Aves. The Common Ostrich is known for its impressive size, with males reaching heights of up to 2.8 meters (9 feet) and weighing up to 150 kilograms (330 pounds). They have long necks, powerful legs, and two-toed feet with strong claws. Ostriches are characterized by their unique plumage, with males having black feathers and females displaying a mix of gray and brown. They are the fastest running birds, capable of reaching speeds up to 70 km/h (43 mph). Ostriches are herbivorous, feeding on a variety of plant matter. They are known for their distinct behavior of laying their eggs in communal nests and using their strong legs to defend against predators.



The Greater Adjutant is a large wading bird species belonging to the stork family, Ciconiidae. It is primarily found in Southeast Asia, particularly in India, Bangladesh, and Cambodia. The Greater Adjutant is characterized by its large size, with a height of up to 1.5 meters (5 feet) and a wingspan of around 2.6 meters (8.5 feet). It has a grayish-brown plumage, a bare head and neck, and a distinctive pouch hanging from its neck. These birds inhabit wetlands and marshy areas, where they feed on a varied diet of fish, amphibians, reptiles, and even carrion. The Greater Adjutant is listed as an endangered species due to habitat loss and disturbance. Conservation efforts are being made to protect their populations.



The Rosy Pelican, also known as the Eastern White Pelican, is a large waterbird species found in parts of Europe and Asia. It belongs to the family Pelecanidae. The Rosy Pelican is characterized by its white plumage, with a pinkish hue on its wings during the breeding season. It has a long bill and a distinctive pouch beneath its bill. These pelicans are known for their cooperative feeding behavior, often forming large groups to catch fish. They inhabit freshwater lakes, wetlands, and rivers. The Rosy Pelican is listed as a vulnerable species due to habitat degradation and hunting. Conservation efforts are underway to protect their populations and habitats.

Conclusion

In conclusion, a wildlife healthcare app for sanctuaries and wildlife can be an incredibly valuable tool for the management and well-being of wildlife populations. Such an app can provide numerous benefits and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of wildlife healthcare in various ways.

a wildlife healthcare app can facilitate the collection and management of data related to individual animals and populations. It can allow sanctuary staff and wildlife professionals to record and track medical histories, treatment plans, and observations about wildlife health.

This centralized database can help identify patterns, track trends, and make informed decisions regarding the healthcare needs of different species.

the app can enhance communication and collaboration among sanctuary staff, wildlife veterinarians, and other experts. Real-time communication and the ability to share information, such as medical records, diagnostic reports, and treatment protocols, can greatly streamline the decision-making process. It can also enable remote consultation and guidance from experts who may not be physically present at the sanctuary.