Feeding Biscuits to Critically Endangered Black Soft-shelled Turtles (*Nilssonia nigricans*) in the Tripureswari Temple Pond, Tripura, India

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Because of a strong mythological belief that the turtles are the evil spirits of ancestors (Ahsan and Saeed 2009), the shrine community never releases any of these turtles. Although habitat maintenance occurs in some temple ponds in Assam, India, (S. Das et al. 2018), such ponds are unsuitable sanctuaries as the turtles are unable to breed and can be exposed to diseases and other threats associated with overcrowding (Baruah et al. 2010; Khudamrongswat et al. 2019; Praschag et al. 2021). Unhygienic conditions in ponds can lead to various health issues in turtles, the most common symptoms of which include shell lesions, excessive algal growth on shells, sunken eyes, and swollen eyelids (Khudamrongswat et al. 2019).

The water in the Tripureswari Temple Pond, Udaipur, Tripura (23.5090°N, 91.4989°E) is discolored due to contamination, steps into the water are covered by algae, and minimal space exists for turtles to bask — and most basking activity is hampered by visitors. Near midday on 20 June 2021, we observed devotees feeding biscuits to Black Soft-shelled Turtles (Fig. 1). The diet of *Nilssonia nigricans* in nature is unknown, but these turtles presumably eat the same food as congeners. Other species in the genus Nilssonia are omnivores; they will consume vegetation but are predominantly carnivorous, feeding on carrion, frogs, fish, prawns, earthworms, and snails (Yates 2019). Although visitors to the shrine apparently provide sufficient food for the turtles, a diet

![Fig. 1. Biscuits being fed to Black Soft-shelled Turtles (*Nilssonia nigricans*) in the Tripureswari Temple Pond at Udaipur, Tripura, India. Photograph by Priyanka Das.](https://example.com/fig1.jpg)
of biscuits provides minimal nutritional value; also, such feeding events cause the turtles to fight each other for food and could affect the hunting ability of these captives.

Outside of the ponds, illegal trade remains a major threat to this species, targeted egg collection has been documented in the Brahmaputra Basin (Baruah et al. 2010) and individuals are being sold in fish markets in Tripura (Adhikary 2019). Nevertheless, in light of conditions in temple ponds, the government should take steps to conserve the species in its natural habitat. In Assam, the release of about 300 hatchlings into the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary (Niyogi 2020) was a very modest first step. We strongly recommend that similar conservation efforts be implemented throughout the species’ very limited range.

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Literature Cited