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Mammalian Feces Used a Non-Invasive Tool to Indicate Heavy Metal Pollution in Galtaji, Jaipur, India

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Abstract: This study investigated feces metal concentration as a non-invasive tool of indicator of environmental health with the *Macaca Mulatta* (Rhesus Monkey), *Capra aegagrus hircus* (Goats) and *Bos Taurus* (Cow) of Galta ji, Jaipur. This technique is used to study gross exposure of metal pollution. Varing concentrations of Zinc (Zn), Copper (Cu) and Lead (Pb) were found in feces samples. Zinc concentration was in range of 151.33 (*Macaca mulatta*) to 96.91 (*Capra aegagrus*) ppm, Copper was in between 174.66 (*M. mulatta*) to 140.83 (*C. aegagrus*) ppm and lead was in range of 271.33 (*M. mulatta*) to 87.41 (*C. aegagrus*) ppm which was maximum among the metals. The differences were in the heavy metal occurrence in the feces of monkey, goat and Among these soils showed significantly high concentration of metals as well as the results also reflected a close correlation between metal concentrations in the living environment and in the feces of mammals.

Keywords**:** Bioindicator, Non-invasive, Feces, Heavy metals pollution, Mammals