



National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

Imprint

Published by **Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)**
Government of India

Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
Jor Bagh Road
New Delhi – 110003, India

This document has been developed under the Indo-German Cooperation Project on “Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation in India’ commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented (2017- 2022) by *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)*, with the MoEF&CC, Government of India and State Forest Departments of Karnataka, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. GIZ GmbH is a global service provider in the field of international cooperation services for sustainable development and is an enterprise owned by the German Government.

Published in November 2021 (First Edition)

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Designed Aspire Design, New Delhi | www.aspiredesign.in

Disclaimer This document is not a comprehensive overview of all the information on the protected areas listed. This document is a mixed compilation of information as on November 10, 2021 where some information is received from the official documents and database, while some other information such as places to stay, location etc has been compiled from open sources. Some protected areas do not have a website of their own, and in such cases addresses of websites maintained by non governmental websites have been provided to facilitate readers to get detailed information. The name of Protected Areas, their area and year of notification in this document is taken from the ENVIS Centre on Wildlife & Protected Areas (WII-ENVIS) website hosted by Wildlife Institute of India (WII) last accessed on November 1, 2021; However there might be some variation in the names and specifications due to multiple sources referred. The material in this document is meant to be used only for the purpose of preliminary information on the protected areas listed. The views written in this document do not necessarily reflect the views of the MoEF&CC and GIZ. While due care has been taken in preparing this document, MoEF&CC and GIZ assume no responsibility for the authenticity, correctness, sufficiency or completeness of such information or examples. Geographical maps are for informational purposes only and do not constitute recognition of international boundaries or regions; MoEF&CC and GIZ make no claims concerning the accuracy of the maps nor assumes any liability resulting from the use of the information therein. Feedback and suggestions for improving this compendium are welcome.

Suggested Citation MoEF&CC (Comp.) 2021. National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India. Pg:. 454.

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Conservation awareness through information on National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries

National Parks & Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

Protected areas are those in which human occupation or at least the exploitation of resources is limited. There are several kinds of protected areas, which vary by level of protection depending on the enabling and regulations of the country. The term “protected area” also includes Marine Protected Areas, the boundaries of which will include some area of ocean. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 defines protected areas as Sanctuaries, National Parks, Tiger Reserves, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves.



मंत्री
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
और
श्रम एवं रोज़गार
भारत सरकार



MINISTER
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
AND
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भूपेन्द्र यादव

BHUPENDER YADAV



MESSAGE

Protection of wildlife and its habitats has been a part of our cultural ethos since time immemorial. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is mandated to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wildlife of the country under Article 48-A of the Constitution. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for creation of National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves in the country.

The number of Protected Areas in the country, which stood at 693 in the year 2012 have risen to 981 in 2021. This accounts for 5.02% of the country's total geographic area and includes 103 National Parks and 563 Wildlife Sanctuaries. These Protected Areas are not only safe havens for wildlife, but also provide a plethora of benefits to humans, like clean water supply, protection from the impacts of natural disasters, etc. The National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries also act as centers for appreciation of the various elements of nature and its facets. Education, awareness and involvement of people in conservation can be ensured by encouraging people to visit Protected Areas.

I am happy to note that the Ministry has now prepared a compendium of 'National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India' which has been a result of extensive in depth analysis. This document will provide details of the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country including the facts of the area, nearest airport/rail head, availability of guest house, contact details of the Park Manager, etc. The document also provides for QR Code based access to the details on the areas. These details are extremely valuable for any person who intends to visit such areas. It would also help in generating awareness on Protected Areas of the country.

The compendium of 'National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India' would be beneficial to anyone who wishes to know more about our wildlife conservation areas and appreciate them.

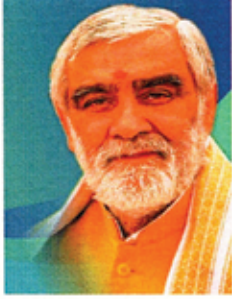
Dated: 06th November, 2021


(Bhupender Yadav)



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आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव

अश्विनी कुमार चौबे
Ashwini Kumar Choubey



सत्यमेव जयते

आहारशुद्धी सत्त्वशुद्धिः



एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

राज्य मंत्री
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण
भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE
ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE

I am delighted to know that Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India has come up with a comprehensive compendium of 'National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India' with the purpose of providing valuable information on the National parks and Sanctuaries in the country. This document is indeed a helping guide to anyone who wishes to know about our rich wildlife areas, its species, access to the area, etc.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for Protected Areas, viz, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves. We have been seeing an increase in the number and area of Protected Areas over the years. The National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries also help to combat global warming, offer watershed protection, prevent soil loss, etc. These National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries also offer several tourist destinations and a plethora of sites for visitation, appreciating, learning and conservation.

I am certain that the compendium of 'National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India' will be of help as a guide to people wishing to visit the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in knowing the basic facts of the area and how to access them.

(Ashwini Kumar Choubey)

॥ प्लास्टिक नहीं, कपड़ा सही ॥

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National Park:

An area, notified by the State/Central government by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment. A National Park is the highest level of protection that can be given to an area under the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972.



आर पी गुप्ता
R P Gupta



FOREWORD

सचिव
भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

India, with its rich and varied wildlife heritage, has been in the global forefront on conservation. The respect for nature and life forms has been amply reflected in Indian mythology where different animals and forms of nature have been revered by masses. It includes, wild animals like tigers, elephants, sacred groves, pools, and ponds and rivers. It is this ethos of Indian culture which is the most important factor in conservation of Wild Life in the country.

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries play a vital role in providing valuable ecosystem services to humans. During the last few years, the numbers of Protected Areas in the country has increased significantly. The population of several species like Tigers, Asiatic Lions, Elephants, One Horned Rhino, etc. have also increased. As a result, management of wildlife and its habitat has become even more challenging.

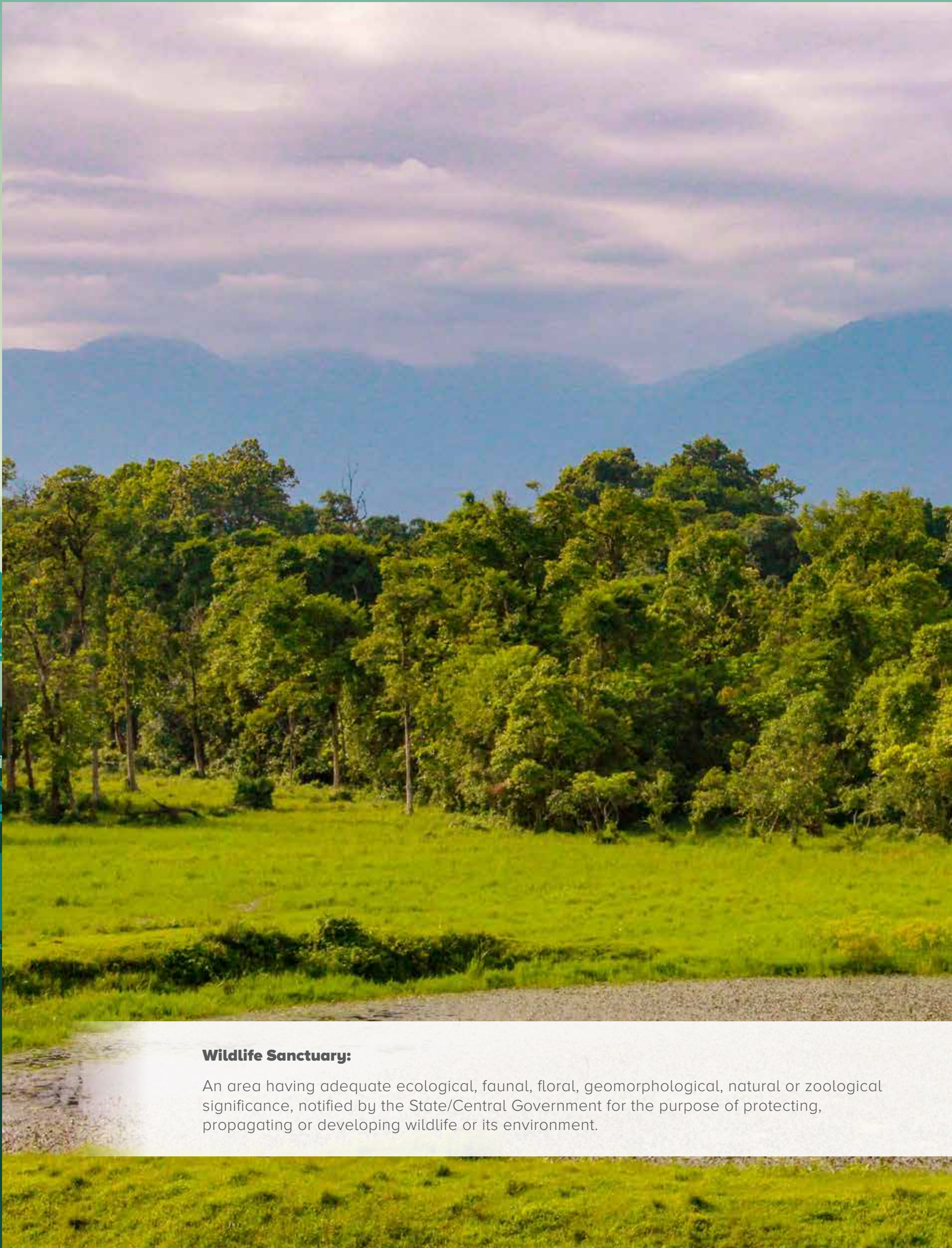
The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has come up with a compendium of 'National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India' that provides a 'one-stop' guide on the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in the country. A reading of the document reveals the in-depth analysis that has gone into bringing out this informative document. Information on basic facts of the National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary, important animals found, how to access the area, where to stay, contact details of Protected Areas Manager, etc. have been elucidated in the document for the benefit of the reader.

This compendium will definitely be helpful to anyone desirous of knowing more about the National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of the country and intends to visit such areas.

[R P Gupta]

New Delhi, the 15th November, 2021

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Wildlife Sanctuary:

An area having adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, notified by the State/Central Government for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.

सौमित्र दासगुप्ता
SOUMITRA DASGUPTA



अपर वन महानिदेशक
भारत सरकार
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय
ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREST
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND
CLIMATE CHANGE



PREFACE

Protected areas provide a range of ecosystem services that underpin human well-being, livelihoods and overall development. Human survival is dependent on how well these biodiverse areas are protected and continue to provide these ecosystem services. As it is said, “प्रकृति: रक्षति रक्षितः”, “*Nature Protects if She is Protected*”.

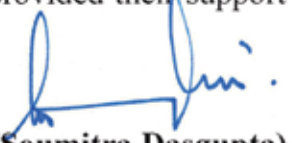
Recognizing that the first step in this direction is the appreciation by the people on the magnitude and diversity of the protected areas present in the Country, the idea of developing this compendium on protected areas in India was conceived.

The Compendium of ‘National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India’ addresses the interests of nature enthusiasts as well as conservation professionals in receiving information on all national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India at one place. This Compendium presents basic details on the national parks and wildlife sanctuaries in India. This first edition of the Compendium is a reservoir of information on 103 National Parks and 563 Wildlife Sanctuaries, presented State/UT wise in alphabetical order.

The Compendium provides a range of information on each protected area, such as location, key habitats and species, time of the year to visit, and places to stay. The information on each protected area is brief and concise and contains links where further information can be explored. QR codes on location and website are provided to make it easy for the readers to have quick access to the location of Protected area and further details.

The information for this compendium has been compiled from various sources, including National Wildlife database at the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) hosted by the Wildlife Institute of India, web portals of the State Governments and State Forest and Environment departments, web portals of key conservation organizations, reports, books and in journal articles. Pictures for each protected area are only indicative and have been sourced from creative common databank.

I extend my sincere thanks to GIZ and all the colleagues who have provided their support and time in developing this document.


(Soumitra Dasgupta)



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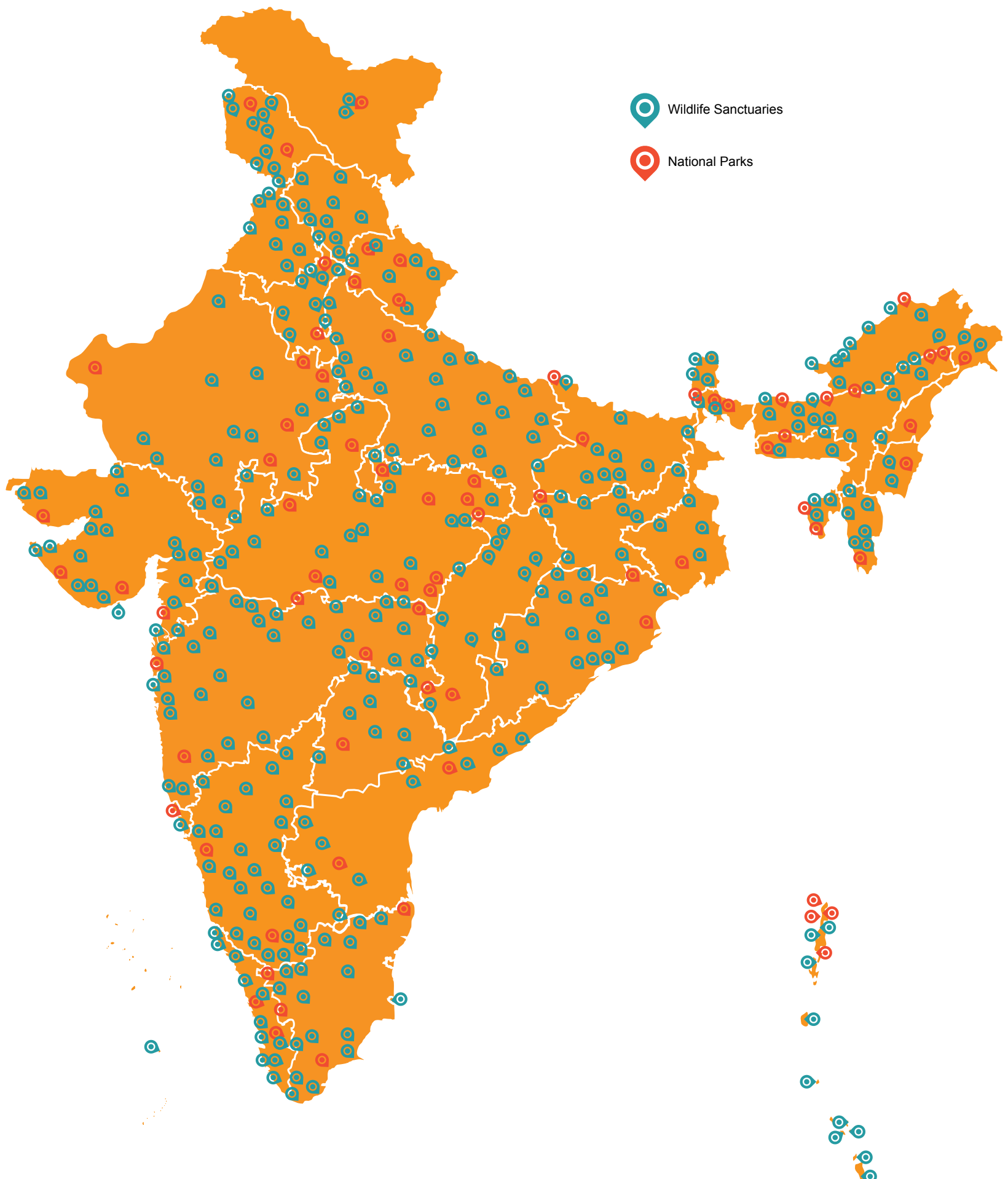
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Spread of National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries in India







Andaman & Nicobar



Common Name: Nicobar Megapode

Contact details:

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National Park

Campbell Bay National Park

Campbell Bay National Park is on Great Nicobar Island, which is located 540 km by sea from Port Blair. Campbell Bay is open for Indian tourists. All foreign nationals require a Restricted Area Permit to visit the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The southernmost tip of India, Indira Point, is on Great Nicobar. The island is home to the Nicobar Megapode, a rare bird that builds a large mound nest in which it incubates its eggs. Another signature species of the islands to look for is the Giant Robber Crab.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, mangrove forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Crab-eating Macaque, Wild Boar, Nicobar Tree Shrew; many endemic birds, including the Great Nicobar Crested Hawk Eagle and the Great Nicobar Crested Serpent Eagle; reptiles such as the Bent-toed Gecko and Nicobar Tree Skink
Plants	Species typical of Great Nicobar such as <i>Terminalia procera</i> , <i>Calophyllum soulattri</i> , <i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> and <i>Mangifera sylvatica</i>

How to reach there

By air: Take the government-operated helicopter service from Port Blair.

By sea: You can take the inter-island boat service from Port Blair. The journey has been termed a trip within itself and takes about a week. Another option is to take the *MV Campbell Bay*, a government ship that covers the distance from Port Blair to Campbell Bay in 24 hours. This vessel operates once a week.

Where to stay

The APWD Guest House
Campbell Bay

Book online https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/govt_acc0.php

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Date of Notification

1992

Area

426.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit

December to February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

7° 1' 5.74" N, 93° 54' 11.99" E



Common name: Wild Boar

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National Park

Galathea Bay National Park

Galathea National Park is situated on Great Nicobar Island. It is separated from Campbell Bay National Park by a distance of 12 km. The park is home to a vast number of endemic plant and animal species. It is a birdwatcher's paradise, with 97 species of bird having been recorded here. Many of these species are represented by subspecies endemic to the Nicobar Islands. The people of the vulnerable Shompen tribe live in Galathea National Park. They are hunters and gatherers, and they are entirely dependent on the forest resources of the park.

Habitat	Mangrove forest, littoral forest, evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Nicobar Crab-eating Macaque, Wild Boar, Dugong; Nicobar Cuckoo Dove, Andaman Three-toed Kingfisher; Andaman Water Monitor, Tiwari's Garden Lizard, Leatherback Sea Turtle
Plants	<i>Sphaeropteris nicobarica</i> , <i>Artabotrys nicobarianus</i> , <i>Nicobario dendronsleumeri</i> , <i>Otanthera nicobarensis</i> , <i>Calamus nicobaricus</i>

How to reach there

By Air – Nearest airport is Port Blair airport.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai and back. Ferry services are available to the national park.

Where to stay

Hotels and rest houses

Book online https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/govt_acc0.php

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Date of Notification

18 March 1992

Area

110 km²

Best time of the year to visit

December to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

6° 50' 21.7896" N, 93° 50' 56.0544" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

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National Park

Mahatma Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) National Park

Two of the islands (Jolly Buoy and Red Skin islands) in this marine national park are open to tourists. Snorkelling and a ride in a glass-bottom boat are included in the package offered to tourists. Birdwatchers can view many of the endemic species of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands in this park. The bright sandy beaches and crystal-clear water of this park make it well suited for providing the quintessential tropical-island experience.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Masked Palm Civet; White-bellied Sea Eagle, Andaman Teal, Andaman Serpent Eagle, Reef Heron, Roseate Tern; sea turtles, King Cobra, Water Monitor Lizard, sea snakes; corals, Giant Clam, Feather Star
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus</i> , <i>Cycas</i> , <i>Avicennia</i>

How to reach there

By Air – Nearest airport is Port Blair airport.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai and back. Ferry services are available to the national park.

Where to stay

- Forest guest house and private lodge, Wandoor
- Hornbill Nest, Port Blair
- Megapode Tourist Home Complex, Port Blair

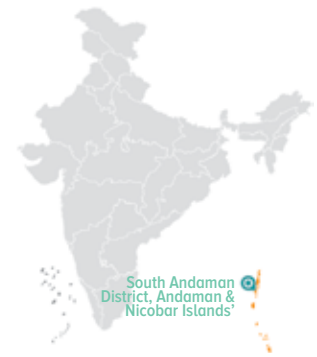
Book online https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/govt_acc0.php

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Date of Notification 📅
24 May 1983

Area 🗺️
281.5 km2
(landmass area 61.5 km2)

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 35' 14.604" N, 92° 36' 57.672" E



Common name: Andaman Cuckoo Dove

Contact details:

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National Park

Mount Harriet National Park

Apart from being home to various large and conspicuous animals such as mammals and birds, Mount Harriet National Park has been described as a butterfly hotspot. The highest point on the island affords views of Neil Island and Havelock Island. Visitors enjoy the 2.5 km trek that the park offers. Remnants of anti-aircraft guns are to be seen here, serving as reminders of World War II.

Habitat	Evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, sandy beaches
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Asian Elephant, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Andaman Rat; Andaman Wood Pigeon, Andaman Cuckoo Dove, Andaman Coucal; Freshwater Fishes, Andaman Bullfrog, Andaman Paddyfield Frog; Andaman Tree Nymph
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Grandiflorus</i> , <i>Hopea Odorata</i> , <i>Canarium Manii</i> , <i>Manilkara Littoralis</i> , <i>Moringa Citrifolia</i>

How to reach there

By Air – Nearest airport is Port Blair airport.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai and back. Ferry services are available to the national park.

Where to stay

Forest guest house at Mount Harriet.

Book online https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/govt_acc0.php

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
46.62 km2

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 43' 13.08" N, 92° 44' 2.04" E



Common name: Nicobar Pigeon

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National Park

Rani Jhansi Marine National Park

The Rani Jhansi Marine National Park or the John Lawrence Island named after the Baronet Sir John Lawrence, of South Andaman, is a part of Ritchie's Archipelago. It is situated between Peel Island and Sir Lawrence's Brother. With a vertically elongated shape, this National Park is enveloped by beaches on three sides. A small channel lined with thick mangrove forests is situated between the John Lawrence Island and the Henry Lawrence Island. This marine National Park is covered with terrestrial moist forests and mangroves, which are its main vegetation.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Havelock Island as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

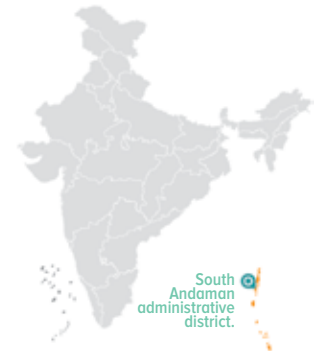
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the National Park about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1996

Area 🗺️
320.06 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 9' 15.1"N, 93° 3' 21.2"E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Directorate of Tourism

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National Park

Saddle Peak National Park

Saddle Peak National Park or Saddle Hill is in North Andaman Island. At 731 m, it is the highest point of the archipelago. The Saddle Peak National Park is a dense tropical forest housing a rich bank of exquisite trees, rare flora and wild fruits and offering trekking opportunities including climbing up nature steps formed by the roofs of old trees. The forest department has built hutments with benches every 500 meters. Due to the humid climate the trek is tiresome and it's advisable to start early in the morning.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Nicobars
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal, Wild Boar, Andaman Hill Myna, Andaman Imperial Pigeon, Dolphins, Whales, Saltwater Crocodile
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Scolopia pusilla</i> , <i>Cleistanthus robustus</i> , <i>Pandanus spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the National Park about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and as well as in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
32.54 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 9' 31.6" N, 93° 0' 19.6" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Arial Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Arial Island Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Arial Bay, in the Andaman Islands of Diglipur Taluk along with another group called the 'Arial Bay Group of Islands'. This entire group falls under the North and Middle Andaman Administrative District. Of these, the largest and only inhabited one is the Smith Island. Chatham Island, Ross Island, Ox Island are other islands within this group.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 08' 57.8" N, 92° 50' 43.1" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Baltimaliv Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Baltimaliv Island, between Car Nicobar and Nancowry, is a small and flat island 30 kms to the south of Car Nicobar. A famous lighthouse here is maintained by the people of Car Nicobar. A closely forested hill rising to a height of 73 metres above sea level, is the highest point of this island which was severely impacted by the tsunami of 2004. The tsunami, originating due to a massive earthquake in the Indian Ocean, completely wrecked a coconut plantation on the island which was being utilized by families living in Car Nicobar.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon
Plants	<i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Keating Point.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

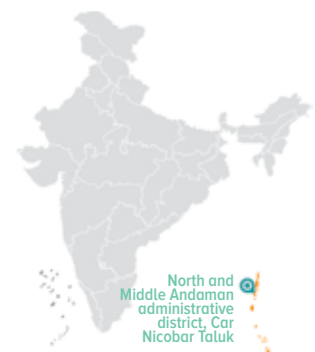
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Keating Point Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
2.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

8° 49' 33.2076" N, 92° 51' 24.7284" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Bamboo Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in the year 1987, the Bamboo Island Wildlife Sanctuary is a small and enchanting island located in the Andamans. With a mesmerizing habitat of forested islands, mangroves and bamboos, the island conserves an almost pristine coastal ecosystem in its fold. Visitors can witness the famed Nicobar pigeon, serpent eagle and Andaman teal on their visit to this sanctuary.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, bamboo
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com



How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.



Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

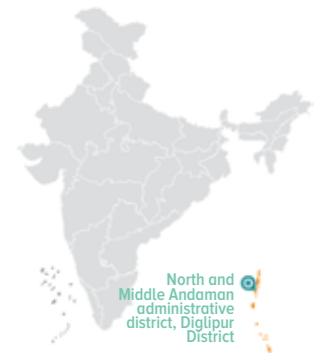
16 February 1987

Area

0.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 03' 04.0" N, 92° 55' 58.8" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Barren Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Barren Island, true to its name, has large tracts of areas which could be considered 'barren'. Among the major attractions of this Island are its crystal clear waters that house a population of the glorious Manta Ray. The island is replete with interesting basalt formations and fast growing coral gardens. It is also home to the only confirmed active volcano in South Asia. Visitors can enjoy the beautiful and vast open sea on the edge of this island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Bats, Flying Foxes, Rats
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood



How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to the nearest inhabited island, Havelock. The only two ways to arrive here are either by boat or by a seaplane, with the former available from Havelock and the latter taking you to Barren Island from Port Blair.



Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Havelock island and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area

8.1 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.thrillophilia.com/attractions/barren-island>



Location

12° 16' 45.1344" N 93° 51' 38.8512" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Belle Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Belle Island belongs to the West Baratang Island Group. It lies alongside the neighbouring Baratang Islands. The local ecosystem is that of thick mangroves and coral reefs, all encapsulated by the vast open sea. The island itself is rich in native flora and fauna, the most notable being the Green sea turtle and the Andaman Coucal. Visitors can bask in the glory of this small yet glorious island between the months of November and April, typically believed to be the best time to visit.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Rangat Taluk, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Rangat area and Port Blair.

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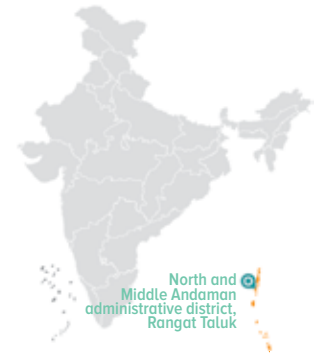
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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 12' 0" N, 92° 44' 24" E



Common name: Hawksbill Turtle

Wildlife Sanctuary

Benett Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Benett island belongs to the Interview Group and is situated to the west of Austen Strait which separates North Andaman Island and Middle Andaman Island. The rectangular shaped island takes pride in its breathtaking sites of the vast open sea and thick mangroves. Visitors and wildlife enthusiasts alike would be thrilled by the abundant and flourishing endemic biodiversity of the island which boasts of a significant population of native turtles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder area and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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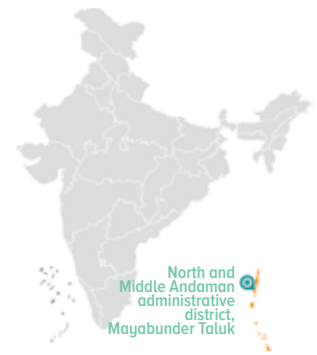
Directorate of Tourism

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Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
3.46 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 52' 48" N, 92° 42' 0" E



Common name: Nicobar Pigeon

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Phone No:03192-233270
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Bingham Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Bingham Island is located in the North and Middle Andaman. The island belongs to the West Baratang Group and is adjacent to its West Spike Island-II. This beautiful sanctuary is famous for its dense forests. Visitors can marvel in the abundant native fauna of the island that houses unique and enchanting birds such as the Andaman Drongo and the White headed starling. The island is also home to a significant population of turtles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 15' 27.4" N, 92° 43' 01.6" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Blister Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Blister Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. Kalara is close to Blister Island WLS. Kalara is a traveller attraction in Andamans. This Island is famous for turtles. Visitors to the island can enjoy the enchanting habitat comprising of mangroves, coral reefs all surrounded by the clear open sea. The island sanctuary houses a rich and diverse population of endemic fauna and avifauna. Nature enthusiasts can further marvel in an intricate and sophisticated network of native trees.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

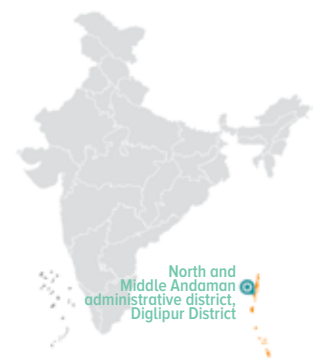
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.26 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 02' 37.7" N, 92° 55' 0.5" E



Common name: Water Monitor Lizard

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Bluff Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Bluff island belongs to the West Baratang Group and lies south of Spike Island. The island is separated from South Andaman to the south by a narrow channel. The island is a marvelous getaway for visitors who wish to enjoy surreal the surreal open sea and thick mangrove forests. Endemic fauna of the island consists of unique turtles. Bird watchers can participate in sighting native and rare avifauna. The island, with its endemic forests filled with species such as the Pandarus and Cycas, is like a small pocket of natural paradise.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur Taluk, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Baratang Island and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 14' 50.7264" N, 92° 41' 47.2524" E



Common name: Nicobar Pigeon

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Bondoville Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Bondoville Island, located in the North and Middle Andaman, is a beautiful island surrounded by many other islands. It is a nature reserve and its breathtaking surroundings include blue lagoons and clear sandy beaches. The island is pure delight to all visitors. With vegetated islands sprinkled together to form this enchanting tract of utopia, nature lovers can enjoy the thick mangroves which house the region's rare birds and animals.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, Mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

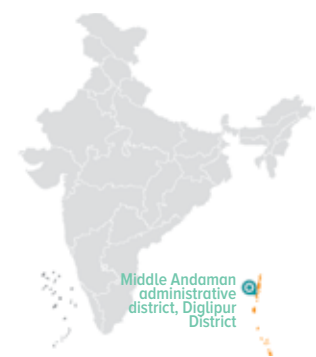
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
2.55 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 54' 0.45" N, 92° 45' 19.4" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Brush Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Lying in the North and Middle Andaman, the beautiful Brush Island is a nature reserve extremely close to Arial Bay, near Diglipur. It has a thick and luscious forest cover and is famous for clear magnificent waters. The island boasts a healthy population of numerous endemic species of turtles as well as birds. The North Island lies to its Northwest.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Giant Leatherback Turtles, Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-fowl, The Nicobar pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

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How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

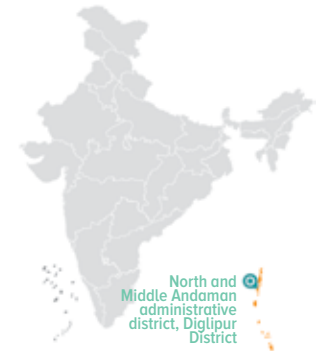
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 17' 42.576" N, 93° 2' 55.464" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Buchanan Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Buchanan Island in the North and Middle Andaman lies surrounded by many other islands and is a beautiful nature reserve. The island's magnificent surroundings include blue lagoons and clear sandy beaches which bedazzle all its visitors. The island is an incredible sanctuary to numerous endemic species of birds and turtles and serves as the perfect getaway for birdwatchers. The island's thick mangrove forests call out to nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
9.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 54' 15.9" N, 92° 47' 31.7" E

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Directorate of Tourism

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Common name: Andaman Teal

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Channel Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in 1987, the enthralling Channel Island is a complex network of various habitats such as forested islands, coral reefs and the vast open sea that encircles the entire region. Fauna native to this island include the Nicobar pigeon and the Andaman teal. Visitors can enjoy the mesmerizing expanse of this pristine local coastal ecosystem from November to April, which is the best time to travel to the Channel Island WLS.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

10° 0' 0" N, 92° 28' 58.08" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Cinque Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Belonging to the South Andaman Administrative District, the Cinque Island is an uninhabited island of the Andaman Islands. It comes under the Cinque Islands of the Rutland Archipelago which lies to the Southeast of the Rutland Island. Manners Strait lies between the North and South Cinque Islands which are sometimes considered as a single Cinque Island. Three rocky peninsulas connected by sand bars form the Cinque, although the sandbar between the South and North peninsulas was ruptured in the 2004 tsunami caused by the earthquake in the Indian Ocean.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Coral reefs, Sea Weeds, Fishes, Shells, Starfish, Sea Anemones, Salt-water Crocodile, Turtles and Water Snakes
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

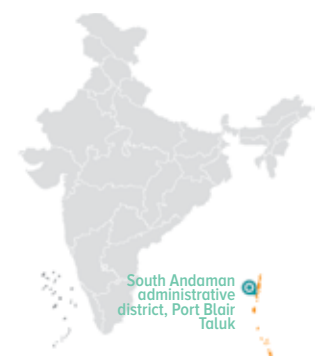
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
9.51 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 16' 00.1" N, 92° 42' 00.0" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Clyde Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Clyde Islands of the South Andaman administrative district lie northeast of Port Blair. Situated within Ritchie's Archipelago, it is a nature reserve located to the South of the Neill Island. To its North lies the Defence Island and in the South lies the Jirkatang, from where one can see the Port Campbell, a natural harbour. This island is a little slice of heaven with its vast open sea replete with coral reefs and thick pockets of evergreen forests.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, White Throated Kingfisher, Collared Kingfisher, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Alexandrine Parakeet
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Marine Park, Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Date of Notification 📅

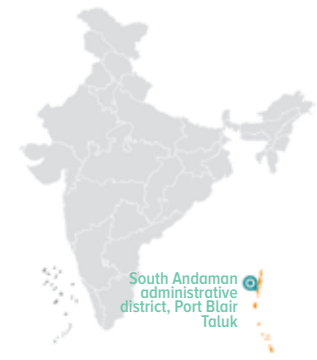
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️

0.54 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 54' 42.5" N, 92° 35' 54.2" E



Common name: Serpent Eagle

Wildlife Sanctuary

Cone Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Middle Andaman, the Cone Island Wildlife Sanctuary comes under the North and Middle Andaman District Administration. The stunning island is a lush reserve forest laden with mangroves. The island with its healthy and diverse population of birds is a nature reserve and is a dream come true for bird watchers. It is managed by the Middle Andaman Forest Division. Oyster Island II lies on the eastern side of the island wildlife sanctuary.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crane, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty, Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parlobjig, phoottala and Port Blair.

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Date of Notification 📅

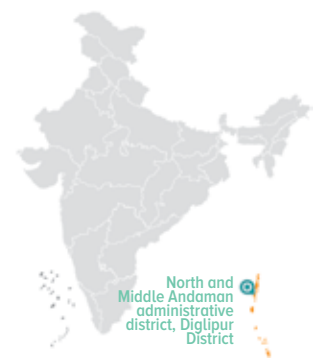
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️

0.65 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 24' 59.9" N, 92° 51' 51.1" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Curlew (B.P.) Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Curlew (B.P.) Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman, it has the Dotrell Island on its southwest. The island earlier had a wildlife station to monitor birds along with permanent inhabitants. However, a discontinuation of its budget led to the station's evacuation at the end of 2015. There is no inhabitation on the island now. The island itself is an astounding and magnificent ecosystem of a vast open sea with coral reefs and lush mangrove forests. The ecosystem supports a diverse population of beautiful and unique native birds, reptiles and amphibians.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

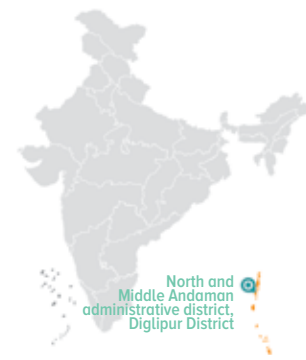
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 56' 11.022" N 92° 53' 26.847" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Curlew Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Curfew Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman, it belongs to the Stewart Sound Group with Gander Island in the West and Stewart Island to the East. It is a relatively small island famous for immense diversity of water birds. The lush green island is surrounded by a vast open sea and is pure delight for nature lovers and bird enthusiasts alike.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, White Throated Kingfisher, Collared Kingfisher, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Alexandrine Parakeet, Andaman Drongo, Black naped Oriole
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 00' 10.8" N, 92° 54' 43.2" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Cutbert Bay Wildlife Sanctuary

The Cutbert Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the Middle Andaman Islands, offers lovely sands and a turtle nesting ground. The nesting season for turtles spans from December to February. The primary vegetation inside the sanctuary is coastal and visitors can take thrilling rides through the mangrove creeks. The endemic mammals, reptiles and birds on the island ranging from the Spotted deer to the saltwater crocodile and the white-headed starling makes it an extremely attractive destination for wildlife enthusiasts. The crystal clear waters with coral reefs are a source of pure delight for visitors.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Saltwater Crocodile, Monitor Lizards, Snakes, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

Contact details:

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How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Rangat area as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

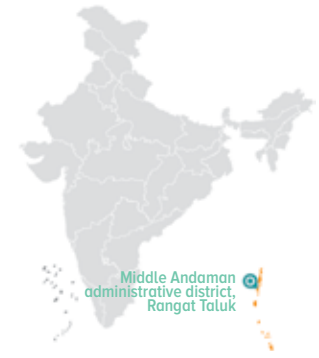
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Cutbert Bay.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1997

Area 🗺️
5.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 40' 33.9636" N 92° 56' 27.1824" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Defence Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Defence Island Wildlife Sanctuary, administered under the South Andaman Administrative District, comprises of the Defence Island and neighbouring waters. The island lies to the south of the Jirkatang village and is home to a beautiful lush habitat of tall trees and diverse marine life. The vast open sea that envelops this island combined with its thick forests and a healthy native population of reptiles, birds and so on.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal.
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Ferrargunj, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
10.49 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 57' 0" N, 92° 36' 0" E



Common Name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Dot Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the North and Middle Andaman, the Dot Wildlife Sanctuary is a coastal line close to Kalara, a major tourist attraction. It is known for its beautiful and dense forest which supports the unique local biodiversity. The island is a complex mesh of ecosystems such as mangroves, semi-evergreen forests and coral reefs in the sea surrounding it. This intricate network supports a diverse population of birds and turtles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, semi evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

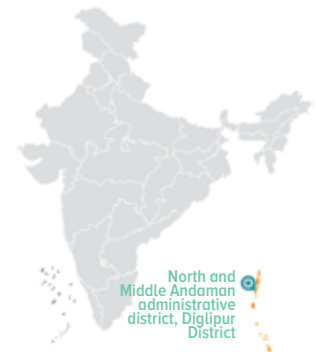
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 01' 23.2" N, 92° 56' 51.0" E



Common name: Serpent Eagle

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Dotrill Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dotrell Island situated in the North and Middle Andaman is an exquisite nature reserve which offers beautiful pure sandy beaches to its visitors. It is situated quite close to Mayabunder, with the Swamp Island lying towards its West. It is a little slice of heaven for anyone who seeks bliss in the pristine open sea and thick mangrove forests. Bird enthusiasts can marvel in sighting unique birds endemic to the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

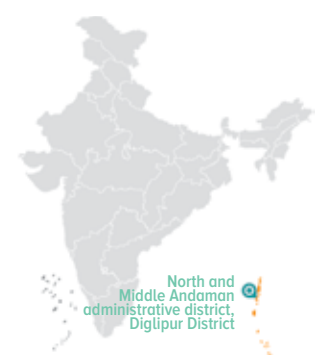
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 56' 14.604" N, 92° 53' 27.636" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Duncan Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Duncan Island, famously known as the Passage Island is an uninhabited island within the Andaman group of islands. The island is a member of the Rutland Archipelago, situated between the South Cinque and Sister islands. The Duncan Passage lies just to the south of this island, thereby separating it from Little Andaman. A healthy population of turtles, unique reptiles and birds inhabit the island is supported by the thick mangrove forests on the island which is surrounded by an enchanting and vast open sea.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to South Cinque Island and West Sister Island as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

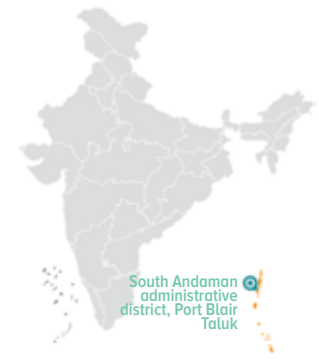
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.73 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 09' 53.4" N, 92° 42' 22.1" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

East Island Wildlife Sanctuary

A small and breathtaking island located in between the Coco Islands and the North Andaman Island, the East Island has a lighthouse which was established here in 1969. The lighthouse marks the northern end of the Andaman Islands. The infrastructure of the island was damaged in 2004 when the tsunami hit. The island is a treat for nature lovers who wish to bask in the glory of the vast open sea and lush green forests inhabiting the island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Andanam Crake, Nicobar Pigeon, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, as well as Port Blair and travel is only by special demand.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

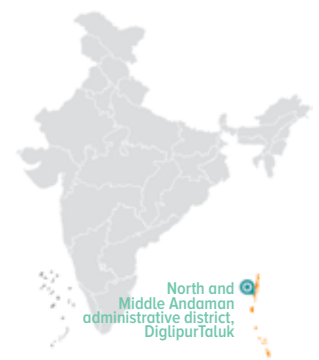
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Diglipur area and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
6.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 39' 20.484" N 93° 2' 54.078" E



Common name: Nicobar Pigeon

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
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Wildlife Sanctuary

East of Inglis Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The East of Inglis Island, located in the South Andaman, is a part of the Inglis Island which is named after Major General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis. A member of Ritchie's Archipelago, the island lies to the west of John Lawrence Island and is quite close to the Rani Jhansi Marine National Park. The island's west coast has the Chain Nalah Point which is a popular tourist attraction and has some captivating spots. Towards the east of this island is the Jackson's Bar, which is a popular scuba diving spot.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty, Govind Nagar as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
3.55 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 8' 8.1132" N 93° 6' 59.7024" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Egg Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the North and Middle Andaman, the Egg Island is a small yet alluring island which offers pure sandy beaches for its visitors. It lies quite close to Mayabunder with the Dotrell Island towards its Southwest and the Curley (B.P.) Island to its North. The mangrove forests on the island support a diverse endemic population of flora and fauna. Wildlife and bird enthusiasts would be thrilled at the native avifauna and turtle population inhabiting the island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

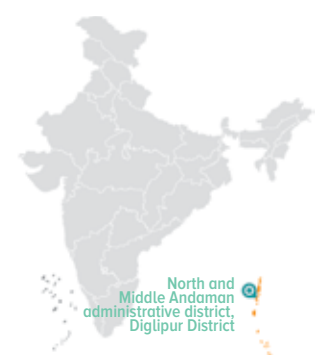
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 55' 55.9" N, 92° 53' 29.0" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Entrance Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The enchanting Entrance Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman. The island lies surrounded by many other islands including the Buchanan Island to its north. This lovely island epitomizes beauty with its blue lagoons and clear sandy beaches. Mayabunder and Austin Strait lie towards the west of the island. The island is home to some very unique species of birds and can be a delightful visit for bird watchers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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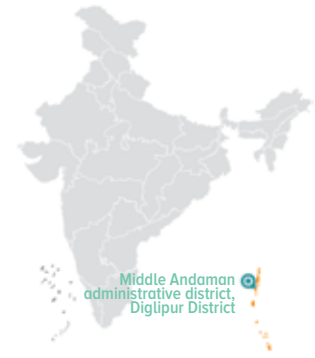
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
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Kamaraj Road
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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.96 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 53' 17.4" N, 92° 47' 11.8" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Flat Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Flat Island is located between the Coco Islands and the North Andaman Island. The Coco Islands belonging to Myanmar lie north of the island. To the west of the island lies the Landfall Island which is the Northernmost island belonging to India. The island was one among those which were severely affected by the 2004 Tsunami caused by the earthquake in Indian Ocean.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, as well as Port Blair travel is only by special demand.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

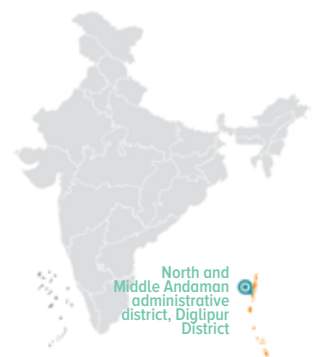
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
9.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 32' 6" N, 92° 40' 30" E



Common name: Andaman Crane

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Gander Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Gander Island, is a small island located in the North and Middle Andaman and is a delight for those who are interested to watch water birds. Kalara, a famous tourist spot, is situated quite close to the Gander Island towards the North. Visitors can enjoy the vast open sea surrounding the island which is replete with coral reefs. The island is itself inhabited by thick forests which support a healthy native bird population. Nature lovers would be delighted at the sight of the endemic turtles on the island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crane, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

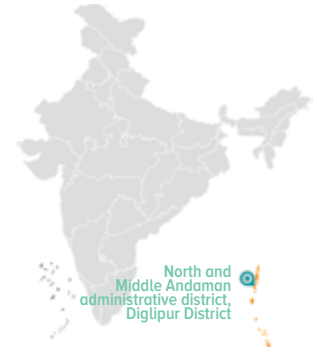
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 00' 13.3" N, 92° 54' 41.4" E



Contact details:

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Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Goose Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Goose Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. One of the small Islands in Andaman, kalara is close to Goose Island towards the North and Stewart Island lies towards the West. This Island is famous for its vast opens sea and lush green forests which are home to a healthy population of water birds, turtles and more.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Marine Turtles, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crane, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Pongamia Pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia Bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Kalara, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

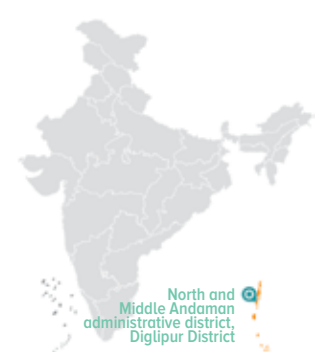
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parangara, Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.01 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 00' 26.6" N, 92° 54' 35.6" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
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Phone No:03192-233270
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Gurjan Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Gurjan Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. It's small and has beautiful surroundings include pure sandy beaches and is a delight for visitors. It's very close to Mayabunder township area. This island is famous for its endemic bird population nestled in thick forests that are spread over the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

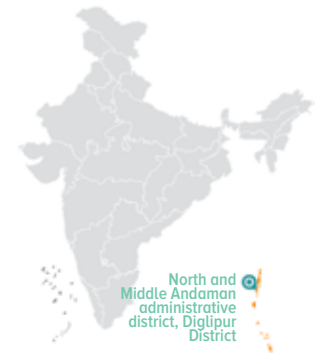
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder town and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 54' 56.2" N, 92° 54' 39.6" E



Common Name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
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Phone No:03192-233270
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Hump Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Hump Island is located in the North and Middle Andaman and close to the Tuft Island. The island is quite heavily forested and is home to various endemic species of mammals, birds, amphibians. Apart from the lush, green forest, the open sea of the island is home to coral reef.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, Andaman evergreen, Andaman semi-evergreen, Tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Treepie
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

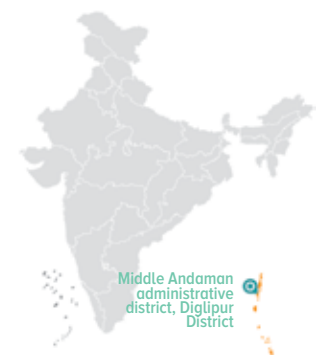
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.47 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 38' 22.2" N, 92° 42' 07.6" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Interview Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Interview Island Wildlife sanctuary is a beautiful place and the main attraction of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In the year 1987, it was officially declared as the wildlife sanctuary for protecting elephants. This Island was famous for its 'Lighthouse'. The lighthouse was affected and destroyed by the Tsunami generated by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Asian Elephant, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Three-striped Palm Squirrel, Palm Civet, Andaman Masked Palm Civet, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Austen Strait from Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder district and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

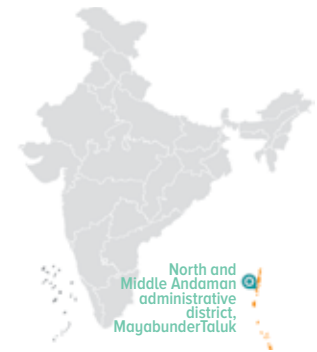
16 February 1987

Area

133.87 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 52' 48" N, 92° 42' 0" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

James Island Wildlife Sanctuary

James Island in the South Andaman, is a part of the Napler Bay Islands and lies to the north of Shoal Bay. To its East lies the Kyd Island. James Island has a thick, lush forest which is home to many endemic species of animals and plants. The island also offers enchanting and spectacular views of colourful coral formations entrenched in the vast open sea to its visitors.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Jarawa Protection Post, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area

2.1 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 57' 18.7" N, 92° 43' 48.5" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Jungle Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Jungle Island forms a part of the Great Andaman group, located close to Aerial Bay, near the Diglipur Town. It lies to the north of the Middle Andaman Island. To its West is the Wharf island and North Island lie towards its South. North Andaman frequently witnesses massive earthquakes and it suffered greatly during the 2004 tsunami caused by the earthquake in the Indian Ocean. The island is rich with mangroves, dense tropical forests and coral reefs.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Giant Leatherback Turtles, Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-Fowl, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

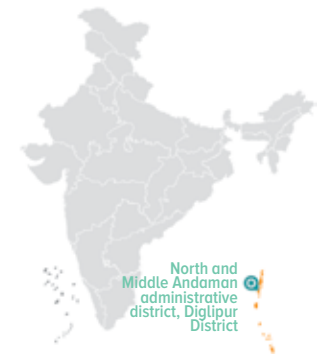
16 February 1987

Area

0.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 20' 32.5" N, 93° 02' 14.4" E



Common name: Saltwater Crocodile

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kwangtang Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Andaman Archipelago, the Kwangtung Island is one among the most attractive islands in the Andamans. The island is known for its beautiful long beaches and magnificent coral reef formations. The Kwangtung Island lies to the Southeast of the McPherson Bay.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, Andaman evergreen, Andaman Semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Wild Boar, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder area, Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

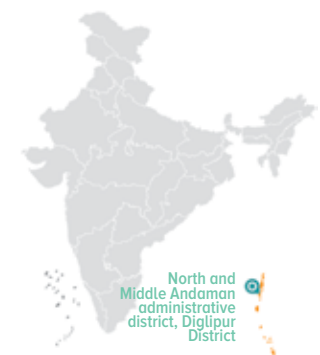
16 February 1987

Area

0.57 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 10' 12.4" N, 92° 47' 43.4" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Kyd Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Kyd Island is a member of the Napler Bay Islands and is located to the north of Shoal Bay, in the South Andaman District. The island is picturesque with enchanting, dense forests and stunning coral formations. The coral formations on the island are one of the richest in the Andaman and Nicobar group. The island is home to beautiful native birds, turtles and more and is a true delight for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Jarawa Protection Post, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area

8.0 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 57' 0" N, 92° 45' 0" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Landfall Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Lohabarrack Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary derives its name from a village located nearby. In its surroundings are lush mangroves and thick tropical evergreen forests. This picture perfect sanctuary is situated close to the capital, Port Blair, towards the north of the Marine National Park and Southern Andaman Island. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary as early as 1983 in order to protect the saltwater crocodiles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur Taluk, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Diglipur area island and Port Blair.

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Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area

29.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 39' 0" N, 93° 0' 0" E



Common names: Saltwater Crocodile

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Latouche Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Latouche Island WLS Island is located in the Andaman archipelago. It is a part of North Reef Group of Islands. It is among which is among the most attractive islands in the Andamans and has some of the best white sand, which stretches far into the sea, and attractive coral formations. North Reef Island lies towards its West. Along with North Reef island, this island has one of the richest coral reef formations in the Andaman and Nicobar group.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, andaman semi-evergreen, tidal mangrove and littoral forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Wild Boar, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder area, Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Interview Island and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

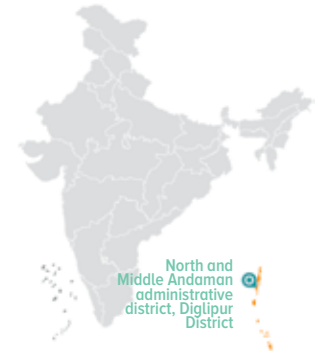
16 February 1987

Area

0.96 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 05' 34.4" N, 92° 43' 48.0" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Lohabarrack Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary

Lohabarrack Salt Water Crocodile Sanctuary was named after a village which is near the sanctuary. The sanctuary is surrounded by the luxuriant mangroves and tropical evergreen forests and also displays a perfect natural beauty. The sanctuary is located near the capital Port Blair, towards the north of the Marine National Park and the Southern Andaman Island. It was officially declared as a wildlife sanctuary in the year 1987 to protecting the saltwater crocodiles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves wetlands, creeks, sandy beaches and tropical forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Salt Water Crocodile, Marine Turtles, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crane, White-Headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Andaman Trunk Road (ATR) and as well as Port Blair.

Date of Notification

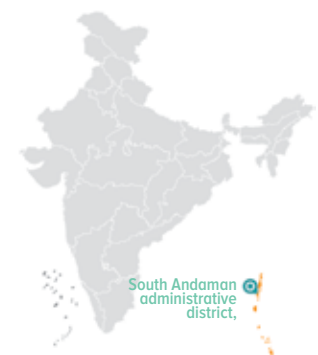
16 February 1987

Area

22.21 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 29' 38.7528" N 12° 42' 28.386" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Mangrove Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Mangrove Island is located in the North and Middle Andaman. It is very close to Talabaicha Island towards its east, Stoot Island to its North and Spike Island towards its West. As the name of the island suggests, it has a mangrove forest. The trees or shrubs have the common trait of growing in shallow and muddy salt water or brackish waters, especially along quiet shorelines and in estuaries. Mangrove Island provides breeding grounds for fish and other marine animals.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, White-Headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	<i>Avicennia Spp.</i> , <i>Laguncularia Spp.</i> , <i>Conocarpus Spp.</i> , Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea –Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area

0.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 16' 18.6" N, 92° 44' 13.6" E



Common name: Andaman Coucal

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Mask Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Mask Island lies in the North and Middle Andaman, close to the Tuft Island towards the South and Andaman Island to its North. The island is home to tidal mangroves and beautiful coral reef formations. The white sandy beaches running parallel to the vast open sea are sheer delight for all visitors.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air – The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea – Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

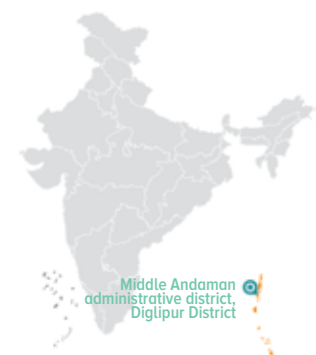
16 February 1987

Area

0.78 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 43' 55.6" N, 92° 43' 34.0" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Mayo Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Mayo Island is a tiny island located in the North and Middle Andaman. It is in the Temple Sound area of the shores of North Andaman. It lies quite close to the Paget Island on its west. Also in the west is the Mud Volcano, a unique and popular tourist site in the Andamans.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal, White-breasted Wood Swallow
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur area as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Radha Nagar, Shyam Nagar and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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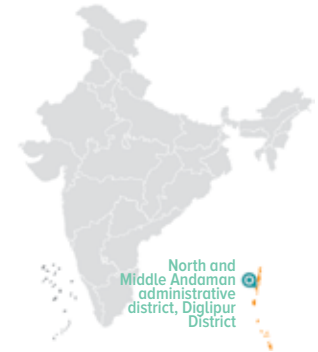
Directorate of Tourism

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Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 26' 11.8" N, 92° 52' 31.8" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Montgomery Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Montgomery Island is a part of the South Andaman administrative district. It is a member of the defence group of Islands and is situated in the south of Jirkatang. Magnificent coral reef formations add to the beauty of the island which is also the abode of rare endemic species of plants, birds and animals. Visitors can take in the beautiful sights offered by the vast open sea surrounding the island which itself houses a thick forest.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Nilambur Jetty, Jarawa Protection Post as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

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Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.21 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 56' 50.7" N, 92° 33' 59.4" E



Common name: Narcondam Hornbill

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Narcondam Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Narcondam Island is India's easternmost island situated in the Northern Andaman sea. It is a small volcanic island the slopes of which welcome visitors with its very famous lighthouse. The island consists of beautiful lush green forests and the volcanic Narcondam mountain, which at 710 meters, stands as the second tallest point of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Narcondam Island Wildlife Sanctuary has been enlisted on the UNESCO's tentative list of World Heritage Sites. In order to protect and monitor the Narcondam Hornbill, the island was notified as a sanctuary. The island, with its heavily forested land, stunning coral reef formations and vast open sea, is one of unparalleled beauty.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests, volcanic island
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Flying Fox, Small Flying Fox, Narcondam Hornbill, Blyth's Hornbill, Andaman Day Gecko, Blue-Lipped Sea Krait
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

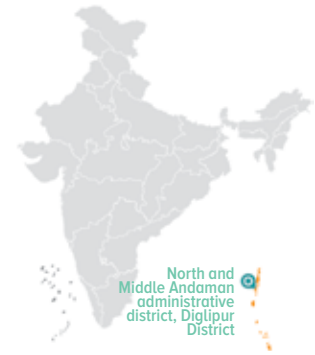
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
29 August 1997

Area 🗺️
6.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 27' 0" N, 94° 16' 12" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

North Brother Island Wildlife Sanctuary

North brother Island is a remote and uninhabited island in Duncan passage located close to the Dugong Creek, a famous tourist site situated in little Andaman. The island's geography is quite peculiar in that it is almost flat and covered by thick forests except in its central part, with a narrow beach on its fringes and a reef all around it. The central part is a depression which turns into a lake during the rainy season. To its South lies the South Brother Island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves Evergreen Forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to South Cinque Island, West Sister Island, Kwate tu Kwage as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

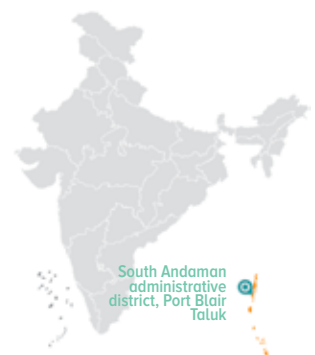
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.75 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

10° 59' 16.8" N, 92° 39' 50.4" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

North Island Wildlife Sanctuary

North Island is a member of the Great Andaman group situated to the north of Middle Andaman Island quite close to Aerial Bay. Its beaches are surrounded by many small island groups. It houses the Saddle Peak, which at 731 meters classifies as the highest peak in the archipelago. North Andaman is prone to frequent earthquakes of a large magnitude and suffered substantial inundation at the hands of the 2004 Tsunami caused by the earthquake in the Indian Ocean. It's beautiful, lush and dense forest cover is a treat to all visitors. It is widely known for marine turtles and birds.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests.
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Giant Leatherback Turtles, Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-Fowl, Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>



How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.



Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

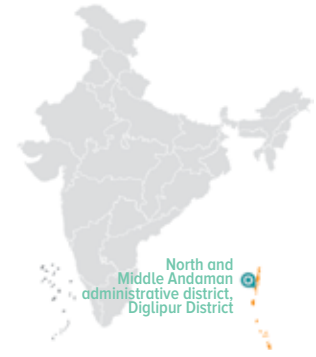
Date of Notification

16 February 1987

Area
0.49 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 19' 00.8" N, 93° 01' 08.4" E



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Directorate of Tourism

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Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

North Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Andaman archipelago, the North Reef Island it is one of the most attractive islands in the Andamans. Along with the Interview Island, the North Reef Island boasts of some of the richest coral reef formations in the Andaman and Nicobar group. The island is almost paradise like with its pure white sand beaches which stretch far into the sea and splendid coral formations.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, andaman semi-evergreen, tidal mangrove and littoral forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar pigeon, Andaman Teal, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Wild Boar, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i>



How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder area, Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.



Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Interview Island and Port Blair.

Date of Notification

29 August 1997

Area
3.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 4' 48" N, 92° 42' 0" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Oliver Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Oliver Island, located in the North and Middle Andaman, is popular for marine turtles. To its south lies the South Island. Visitors can explore the mangroves, the rich vegetation, stunning coral reef formations, and the vast open sea while on the Oliver Island. Although the island is relatively quite small, it is home to a variety of native birds who enliven the thick forests situated atop it.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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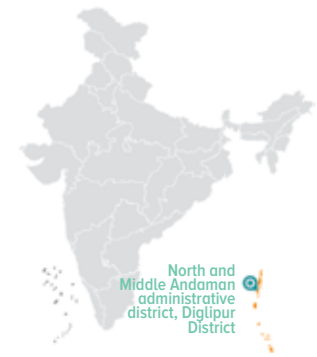
Directorate of Tourism

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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 59' 58.2" N, 92° 59' 16.8" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Orchid Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the North and Middle Andaman, Orchid Island is one of the smallest islands of the Andaman group. With the Curley (B.P.) on its south west side, the Orchid Island is famous for its breathtaking nature reserve. Visitors can marvel at the picturesque sight of the vast open sea which girdles the island. Thick mangrove forests inhabit the island and are home to a significant bird population. Various other endemic species of plants and animals are also found in the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

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Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 56' 24.7" N, 92° 54' 05.4" E



Common Name: Green Imperial Pigeon

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Ox Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Ox Island located in the North and Middle Andaman is very close to Aerial Bay near the Diglipur town. It is a volcanic Island with a wide variety of habitats such as mangroves, dense tropical forests and coral reefs. It's an attractive tourist site due to its long beaches stretching into the vast open sea. The Ox Island is famous for marine turtles, although it is home to a great many unique and rare species of plants and animals as well.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests, volcanic island
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-Fowl, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

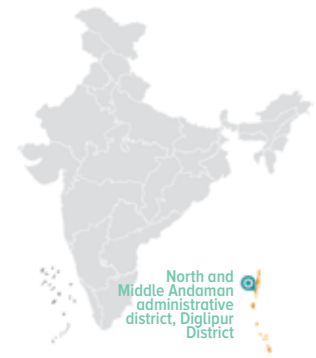
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 20' 06.4" N, 92° 58' 01.0" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Oyster Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary

Oyster Island - I is situated in the North and Middle Andaman. This beautiful island is home to a dense network of mangroves and is famous for its turtles. With its attractive coral reef formations and lush green vegetation, the Oyster Island is a sight for sore eyes. It has the Oliver Island on its North East and the Sound Island towards its south.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Marine Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i> , <i>Mesua Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 59' 38.8" N, 92° 58' 25.3" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Oyster Island-II Wildlife Sanctuary

Oyster Island - II is situated in the middle Andaman. It's an extremely attractive island, famous for its birds. Parkinson Island is located towards its north and Porlob Island on its south west. It is home to a great many unique species of plants and animals and a wide variety of habitats including mangroves and splendid coral reef formations. Visitors who want to immerse themselves in the beauty of the natural ecology of the island may choose to visit it between the months of November to April.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

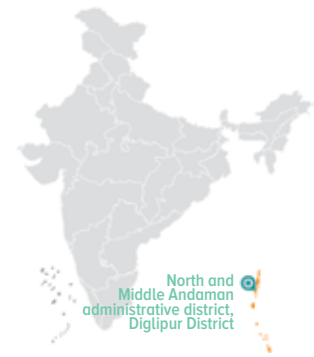
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Parlobjig, Phoottala and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.21 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 24' 34.6" N, 92° 53' 53.5" E



Common Name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
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Phone No:03192-233270
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Paget Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Paget Island is positioned in the north and Middle Andaman. It's located in the Temple Sound area of the North Andaman shores. With the Point Island quite close to its south west, the Paget Island boasts of a dense network of tidal mangroves, coral reefs and evergreen forests. The greenery on the island is so exquisite and picturesque that it has become the primary point of attraction for nature lovers who travel here.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur area as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

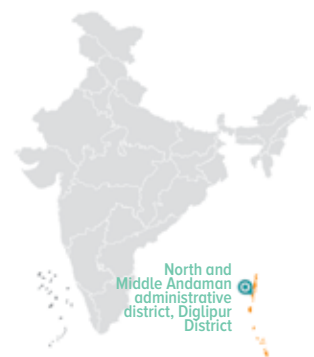
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Radha Nagar, Shyam Nagar and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
7.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 25' 48" N, 92° 49' 48" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Parkinson Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Parkinson Island is situated in the Middle Andaman and is close to the Yeratta Jetty. The island is famous among visitors for the unique species of birds it harbours. The coral reef formations on the island are strikingly beautiful. Albeit very small in size, yet a visit to this island certainly becomes an unforgettable experience when one experiences the marine life - complete with the colourful coral reefs.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Yerrata Jetty, Rangat, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

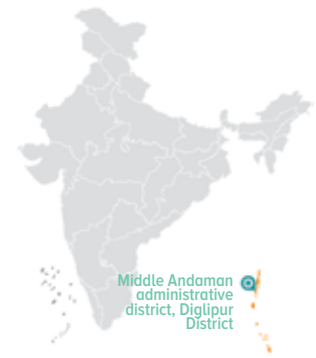
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Yerrata Jetty, Rangat, Parlobjig, Phooltala and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.34 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 25' 23.9" N, 92° 54' 06.5" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Passage Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Passage Island, sometimes also known as Duncan Island, is one of the uninhabited islands located in the Andamans. The island is a part of the Rutland Archipelago and is situated between South Cinque Island and West Sister Island. The Duncan passage which separates the island from Little Andaman is located to its south. The dazzling coral reef formations and the vast open sea cast a spell on all visitors.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to South Cinque Island and West Sister Island as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 10' 58.8" N, 92° 40' 37.2" E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Peacock Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Peacock Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman. The island itself is located in the northern part of the Andamans. It's famous for its unique Scleractinian corals and birds. The Peacock Island sits near Cape Price, a mountain in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For its visitors, the Peacock Island offers spectacles of unparalleled beauty with its splendid coral reefs, forests and mangroves.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crane, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

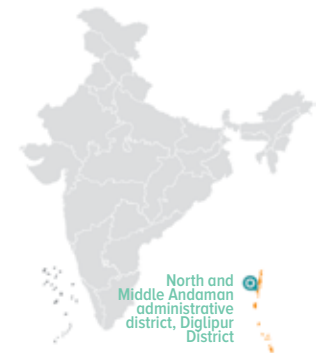
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13°33'47.2"N 93°03'17.3"E



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Wildlife Sanctuary

Petric Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Patric or Petrie Island Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the West Coast of South Andaman along with a group of islands which includes James Island, Potanma Island, Kyd Island and Defence Island. This unique Island has been utilized as a camping ground by shark fishermen as well as shell collectors. Collectors of the Havabil (Edible-nest swiftlet) nest gather nests from the caves on these islands.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11°58'45"N 92°34'59"E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Pitman Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Pitman Island Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in South Andaman, and is one of the important protected areas in Andaman and Nicobar. The island is famous for its hiking and other adventure activities, apart from being home to a diversity of species. The vast open sea girdling the island with colourful coral reef formations, make the marine ecology purely spectacular. The aesthetic allure of the entire island in fact, is a mesmerizing experience for all nature lovers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.37 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
47.5802° N, 58.9795° W



Contact details:

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Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Point island Wildlife Sanctuary

Point island is situated between North Andaman Island and Paget Island towards its Northeast. The Point Island Wildlife sanctuary is a special place surrounded by thick forest. The beautiful surroundings include blue lagoons and clear sandy beaches and is a delight for visitors. Further adding to the delightful experience, there are stunning coral reef formations in the vast open sea surrounding the island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Radha Nagar, Shyam Nagar and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
3.07 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 24' 50.04" N, 92° 48' 59.76" E



Speaks Name: Hawksbill turtle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
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Directorate of Tourism

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Potanma Islands Wildlife Sanctuary

Potanma Islands is in South Andaman district. This island belongs to the Napier Bay Islands and lies north of Shoal Bay. It's a tiny island and adjacent to Kyd island towards its south side. The entire island is covered with a lush green expanse of thick forests. On top of that, there is the open sea with crystal clear waters surrounding the island. The native marine ecology is replete with colourful coral formations which further add to the charm of the place.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Jarawa Protection Post, as well as Port Blair.

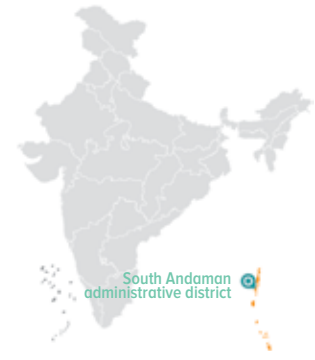
Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 57' 58.3" N, 92° 44' 35.9" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Ranger Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Ranger Island Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the North Andaman district administrative area in North and Middle Andaman. The Sanctuary is very close to the Roper Island and Bennett Island to its south. The Sanctuary is home to beautiful beaches, waters and diversity of habitats and species. There is a rich variety of bird species on the island, making it quite an attractive destination for bird watchers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, The Andaman Water Monitor, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

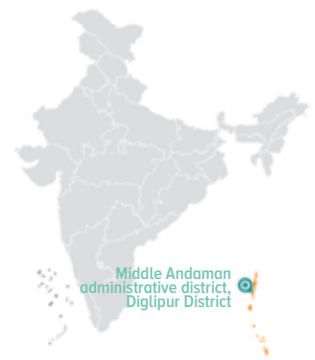
Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
4.26 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 51' 49.7" N, 92° 45' 50.4" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary

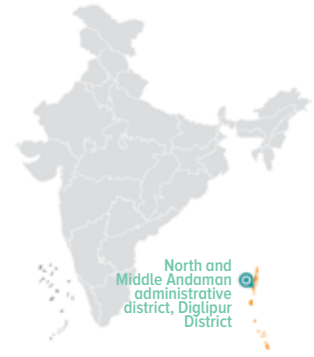
Reef Cliff is a part of the North and Middle Andaman. It is a member of the Reef Group of Islands which also comprises of Latouche Island and Shark Island to the west of North Andaman. It lies between Coco Islands and the North Andaman Island on the Western approach to the Cleugh Passage. It is a really attractive tourist destination for all visitors who want to see water birds, white sandy beaches, and dense forests. The picturesque beauty of the island make it an ideal place for landscape photography.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.74 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Spotted Deer, Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Cuckoo dove, Pheasant-tailed jacana
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i>



Contact details:

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Directorate of Tourism

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📍 How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, as well as Port Blair.

🏠 Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 30' 32.04" N, 92° 52' 17.004" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Roper Island Wildlife Sanctuary

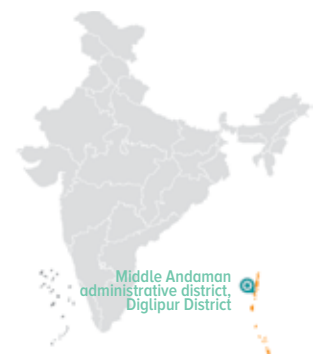
Located in the north and Middle Andaman, the Roper Island is very close to the Ranger Island and Bennett island on its southern side. This beautiful island is home to a wide variety of habitats including different types of forests and coral reefs, all surrounded by the open sea. The island is a safe haven for many magnificent and unique species of birds.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.46 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Wood Pigeon, Andaman Cuckoo Dove, Andaman Scops Owl, Andaman Boobook
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>



Contact details:

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📍 How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

🏠 Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 50' 51.4" N, 92° 45' 44.3" E



Common Name: Andaman Teal

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ross Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Ross Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. The island is very close to Aerial Bay, near Diglipur town. The twin islands separated by a sand bar is the Ross and Smith Island, arranging a beautiful view of it to the visitors. The water around the island is crystal clear and emerald green in colour. It is decorated with stunning coral reef formations. A visit to this island is truly memorable.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical forests.
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-Fowl, Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

Contact details:

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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

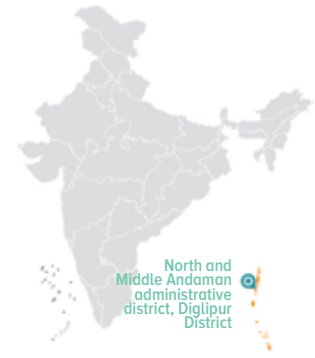
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.01 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 40' 34.176" N 92° 45' 44.928" E



Common Name: Saltwater Crocodile

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rowe Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Rowe Island is in the Andaman archipelago. This tiny island is in the North Reef Group of Islands, which also includes Shark Island which lies South west of North Andaman. Paget Island is towards the North. There are numerous native species of birds on the island. Bird watchers would be thrilled at the rich avifauna of the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen,
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Wild Boar, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder area, Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

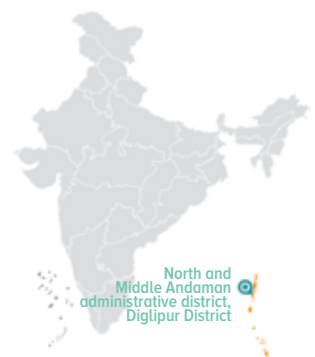
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.01 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 14' 55.7" N, 92° 50' 23.6" E



Common Name: White-headed Starling

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Sandy Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Sandy Island, comes under the South Andaman administrative district. The part of the Defence group of Islands and is situated in the south of Jirkatang. Visitors can explore the rare and unique species turtles, birds and other animals as well as plants which are endemic to the island. The vast open sea surrounding a heavily forested island make for an extremely attractive travel destination for nature lovers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

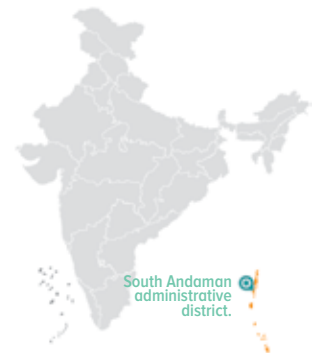
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ferrargunj area and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.58 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 48' 04.3" N, 92° 32' 41.3" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Sea Serpent Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Sea Serpent Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. This island is near Snake Island I towards the Southwest and Point Island towards the West. The attractive surroundings include pure sandy beaches Key species of interest in this sanctuary are sea snakes and mangroves. Bird watchers can visit during the months of November to April to appreciate the colourful native birds that adorn this island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

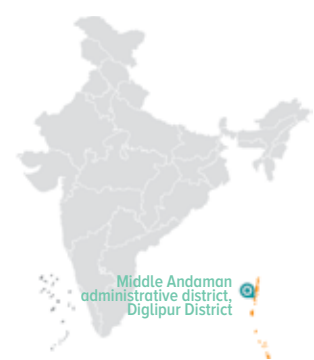
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.78 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 55' 51.096" N, 92° 45' 51.552" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Shearmer Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Shearmer island is situated between North Andaman Island and Point Island, in Diglipur, North And Middle Andaman District and is one of the relatively larger islands in the region. The Shearmer Island Wildlife sanctuary is a beautiful landscape-seascape. The surroundings include blue lagoons and clear sandy beaches. There is an abundant population of birds of various species on the island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Radha Nagar, Shyam Nagar and Port Blair.

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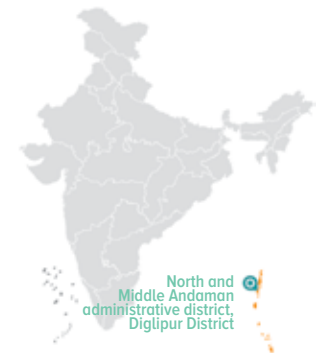
Directorate of Tourism

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
7.85 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 24' N, 92° 51' E



Common Name: Alexandrine Parakeet

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sir Hugh Rose Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Sir Hugh Rose Island, or Rose Island, sometimes also referred to as Little Neill Island, is an uninhabited island of the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the South Andaman administrative district. This island is towards the northeast of Port Blair. Ross Island is named after Field marshal Hugh Ross. The island belongs to the Ritchie's Archipelago and is located south of Neill Island. It is locally known as 'Chhota' Neil.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, White Throated Kingfisher, Collared Kingfisher, Chestnut-headed Bee-eater, Alexandrine Parakeet
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Marine Park, Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Ram Nagar RV and Port Blair.

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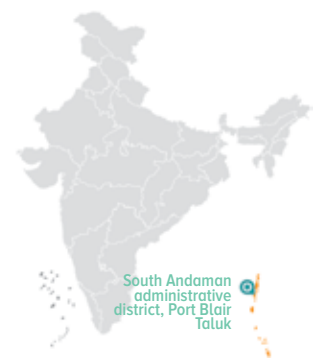
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Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.06 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 47' 4.09" N, 93° 4' 54.92" E



Common Name: Andaman Drongo

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sisters Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Sisters Islands are small uninhabited islands in the Andaman Archipelago, at the northern side of the Duncan Passage. The Sisters Group of Islands comprises of East Sister Island and the smaller West Sister located about 250 meters to the South-West. East Sister Island is roughly rectangular in shape. It is mainly covered with forest and has a beach on the North-Western side and a rocky shore on the other three sides. Its highest point is 76 m above sea level.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves, evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect these islands to South Cinque Island as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Contact details:

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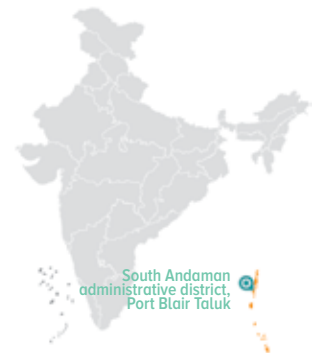
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Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

11° 08' 45.1" N, 92° 43' 52.6" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Snake Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary

Snake Island-I situated in the North and Middle Andaman and is surrounded by multiple small islands. The island is closest to the Sea Serpent Island which lies towards its north west. Although it houses a variety of unique species of animals and plants, yet the most exclusive feature of the island is its snake population. It is a small ecological space capsule for nature lovers to explore, quite distinct in its ecological identity.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

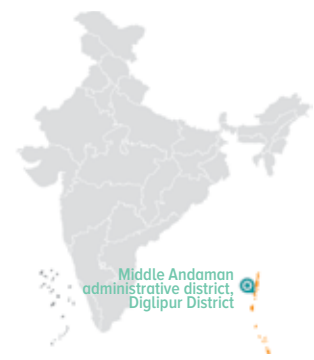
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.73 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 55' 28.2" N, 92° 46' 22.4" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Snake Island II Wildlife Sanctuary

Snake Island-II Wildlife sanctuary is adjacent to Snake Island -I Wildlife sanctuary, in the North and Middle Andaman. The island is known for its snake population. This island is surrounded by many small islands and nearest to Sea Serpent Island towards the North West. True to the characteristics of the islands in the region, it is surrounded by crystal clear waters that house stunning coral reef formations. The island itself is quite heavily forested and thus attracts nature lovers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

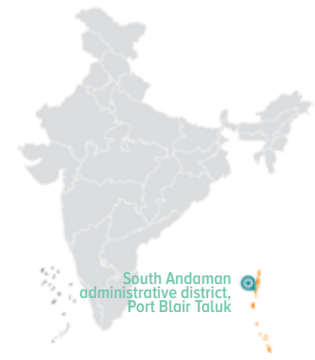
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.03 km²

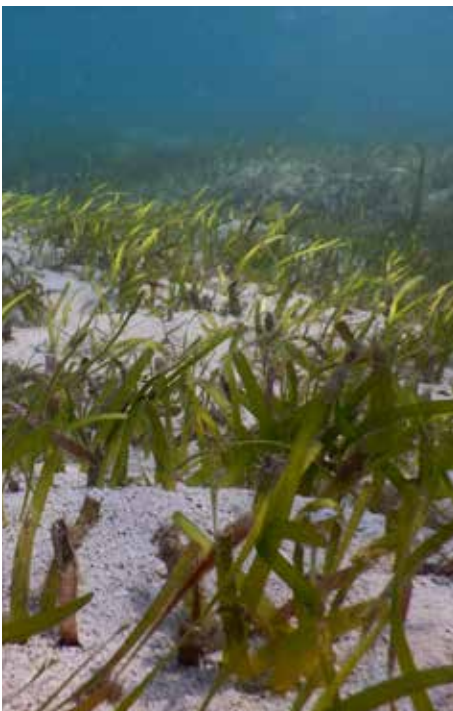
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
11° 38' 22.056" N, 92° 45' 17.424" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Snark Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Shark island in the Andaman archipelago is located within the North Reef Group of Islands, which further includes the Latouche Island to the west of North Andaman. This Island is truly unique, for visitors here can see sharks in all their glory. The beautiful long beaches gently extend into the open sea, adding to the scenic charm of the place.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, Andaman evergreen, Andaman Semi-evergreen,
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Wild Boar, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Terminalia bialata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder area, Diglipur area, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.6 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 12' 6" N 92° 45' 21.2" E



Contact details:

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Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

South Brother Island Wildlife Sanctuary

South Brother Island is an uninhabited island situated in the Duncan Passage. It is administered under the South Andaman district and is quite close to Dugong Creek - site of major tourist attraction. Although island is open to tourism, yet it is much less frequented by visitors due to its remote location. The enticing and peculiar geography of the island boasts of a depression right in the central part which becomes a lake during the rainy season. To its North is located the North brother Island.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to South Cinque Island, West Sister Island, Kwate tu Kwage as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

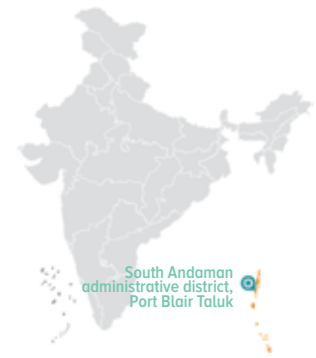
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.24 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

10° 55' 58.38" N, 92° 36' 46.30" E



Contact details:

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Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

South Reef Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the North and Middle Andaman, the South Reef Island is quite close to the Interview Island on its north and the Anderson island on its east. Although the island is uninhabited, yet it is used in diving expeditions at times. An amalgamation of various habitats make this island truly alluring for all its visitors. The clear, blue waters of the sea around the island along with the magnificent coral reef formations, makes one curious of and attracted to the marine life in the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen,
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder, Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

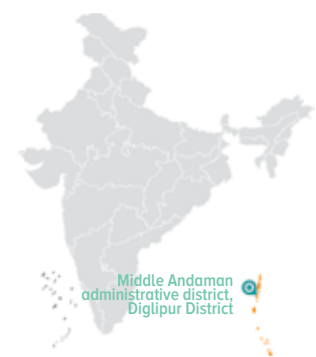
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 46' 15.5" N, 92° 39' 18.8" E



Contact details:

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Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

South Sentinel Island Wildlife Sanctuary

South Sentinel Island is an uninhabited island in the Indian Ocean in the Bay of Bengal, part of the Andaman Archipelago. It is in the Duncan Passage. It is part of the South Andaman district of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. South Sentinel is towards the west-northwest of Little Andaman Island in the south of the Andaman chain. South Sentinel Island is a forested coral reef and raised a few feet and continuous with the "corals surrounding it".

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangroves, evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to South Cinque Island, West Sister Island. Kwate tu Kwage as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
29 August 1997

Area 🗺️
1.61 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
10° 58' 33.6" N, 92° 13' 12" E



Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Spike Island-I Wildlife Sanctuary

Spike Island - I situated in the North and Middle Andaman. It is a member of the West Baratang Group and is located to the north of Bluff Island with the Bingham island to its East. While the island offers a mixture of habitats to explore for visitors, exclusively famous for its deep mangrove forest. There is a significant bird and turtle population on the island. The aesthetic beauty of the island is unmatched and attracts visitors from all over the country and beyond.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.42 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 15' 51.8" N, 92° 42' 46.4" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Spike Island-II Wildlife Sanctuary

Spike Island-II the North and Middle Andaman, belongs to the West Baratang Group. This island too, like the Spike Island- I, is popular for its deep mangrove forest. The island abounds with a large variety of unique mammals, birds, and reptiles - turtles. The island is an extremely attractive ecosystem, with thick forests covering its entire expanse and clear waters surrounding it.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

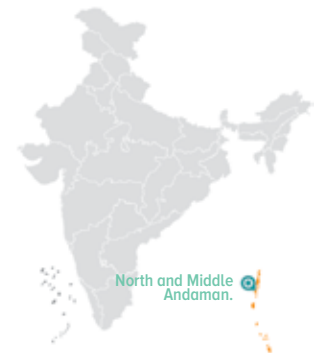
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
11.7 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 15' 51.8" N, 92° 42' 46.4" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Stoet island Wildlife Sanctuary

Stoet Island is an islet situated in the Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands. It is located in the south western part of the Andaman Strait. Island comes under the township of Nancowry. A major chunk of the surviving populations of the endemic Nicobar megapode species are found on this island. On its Southern side, lies the Talalcha Island. Reptiles and birds co-exist in the marvellous manner on this island and is a visual treat for any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Megapode, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.44 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 17' 15.8" N, 92° 44' 11.2" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Surat Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Surat Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman, adjacent to the Bondoville Island. It harbours a multitude of unique and rare species of plants and animals. The island offers picturesque landscapes and seascapes, ideal for photography by visitors. It is especially attractive for bird watchers given that it has quite a high diversity of native bird species.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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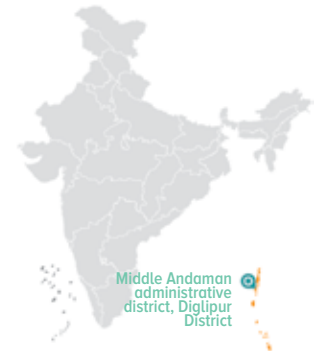
Directorate of Tourism

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Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.31 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 53' 36.4" N, 92° 45' 03.2" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Swamp Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Swap Island Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the North and Middle Andaman. It is a part of the Stewart Sound Group and is located to the west of the Egg Island. Forests on the island are characterized by extremely tall trees and climbers. Magnificent coral reef formations further decorate the clear blue sea surrounding the Swap Island. A fairly rich diversity of birds is found in the region.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Snakes, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Cycas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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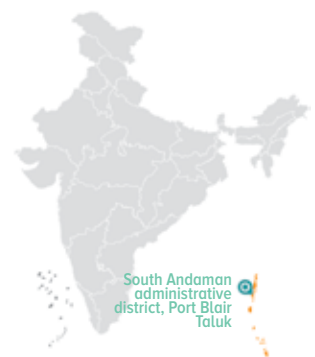
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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
4.09 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
12° 55' 31.3392" N 92° 52' 14.3148" E



Common Name: Serpent Eagle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Table (Delgrane) Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Table (Delgarno) Island, in the North and Middle Andaman, is located in Aerial Bay near Diglipur. It has a dense forest cover offering tremendous diversity of plants and beautiful white sandy beaches. The island has become extremely popular for its marine turtles. Close to its Southern boundary, lies the Table (Excelsior). There is a significant bird population on the island that attracts bird lovers from all over the country.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

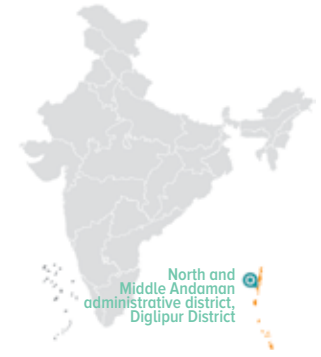
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
2.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 25' 55.3908" N 93° 5' 52.2924" E



Common Name: Andaman Crake

Contact details:

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Table (Excelsior) Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Table (Excelsior) Island Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the North and Middle Andaman, in Aerial Bay, near Diglipur. This beautiful island is bestowed with rich habitat and species, and a mesmerizing landscape. The Sanctuary is known for its dense forest cover and scenic view from every part of the island. This island is home to several species of marine turtles.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.69 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 24' 59.1768" N 93° 5' 29.1732" E



Common Name: Hawksbill Turtle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Talabaicha Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Talabaicha Island Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the North and Middle Andaman, close to Barantang island, and with Stoot Island to its North. The Sanctuary is characterized by sandy beaches and turquoise blue waters. For visitors who want to enjoy the local ecology - floral and wildlife, the best time to visit has been suggested to be between the months of November to April.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Gandhighat Jetty, Uttara Jetty as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
3.21 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 16' 05.5" N, 92° 44' 32.3" E



Common Name: Serpent Eagle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

Directorate of Tourism

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Temple Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Temple Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. The island is in Aerial Bay, near Diglipur. The name reflects the Island, as there are few temples on the island. The island has an extremely dense forest cover, which is aesthetically pleasing for all visitors. The marine turtles found on the island have found quite some popularity and people flock to see them, as well as the colourful native birds.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests.
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Giant Leatherback Turtles, Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-Fowl, The Nicobar pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

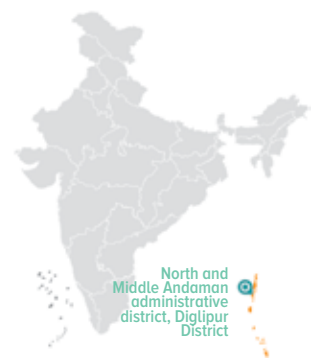
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
1.04 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 23' 04.6" N, 93° 03' 45.0" E



Common Name: Fruit Bats

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
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Directorate of Tourism

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Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tillongchang Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Tillongchang Island also known as Tillanchang is an island and a village in the Nicobar district. The island belongs to the township of Nancowry. It has the major surviving populations of the endemic Nicobar Megapode species. The Man Island lies towards its Southern side. The island offers an unbelievable array of habitats for visitors to feast their eyes upon. It also houses a great many species of animals and plants including the Saltwater crocodile.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, Andaman evergreen, Andaman semi-evergreen, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Megapode, Giant Leatherback Turtles, Saltwater Crocodile, Fruit Bats, Green Imperial Pigeon, Nicobar Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-fowl, Sea Eagle, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Saltwater Crocodile, Marine Turtles
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Malacca, Nancowry, Campbell Bay, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Campbell Bay and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
16.83 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
8° 30' 00.0" N, 93° 37' 48.0" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tree Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Tree Island is situated in the North and Middle Andaman, in the Aerial Bay near Diglipur. True to its name, the island is abundantly covered with trees. Its ecology, with lofty green trees and dense forests all around, is extraordinarily charming for all nature lovers who choose to spend time here. It is also famous among visitors for birds. The Trillby Island situated towards the south western edge.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andaman Crane, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

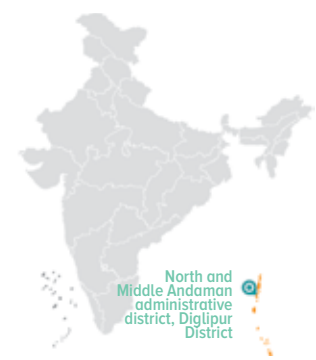
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 25' 58.1" N, 93° 04' 41.2" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Trilby Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Trilby Island is in the North and Middle Andaman. The island is in Aerial Bay, near Diglipur. It has beautiful, dense forest cover and is famous for marine turtles. Hawksbill turtles have been reported to nest along the island in the Sanctuary. The local ecology supports stable populations of native birds and this could be a great experience for bird watchers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman Teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, Mayabunder, as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

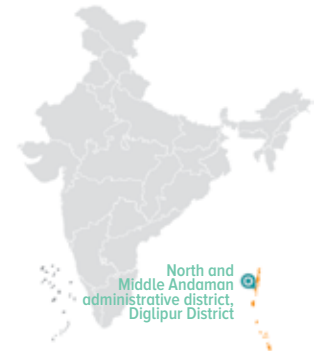
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.96 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

13° 25' 18.8" N, 93° 04' 13.1" E



Common Name: Hawksbill Turtle

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tuft Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Tuft Island is located in the North and Middle Andaman. It is very close to Mask Island with Anderson Island to its North. Sea snakes- *Laticauda colubrina* and *L. laticaudata* are known to use this Sanctuary to nest, and rest. Beach birds such as beach thickknee (*Esacus neglectus*), reef egret (*Egretta sacra*), sand piper (*Actitis hypoleuc*) and shank (*Tringa sp.*), and also sea birds such as sea eagles (*Halieatus leucogasterand*), terns (*Terna sp.*) have been seen nesting in this Sanctuary.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, andaman evergreen, tidal mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Water Monitor Lizard, Green Sea Turtle, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, White-headed Starling, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Drongo, Andaman Coucal
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Mayabunder Austin Strait as well as Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Mayabunder and Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

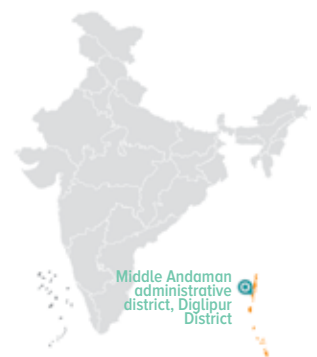
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
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Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location

12° 42' 13.7" N, 92° 43' 54.1" E



Wildlife Sanctuary

Turtle Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Turtle Island, located a few kilometers towards the north of the South Buton Island, has magnificent white Sandy beaches on the fringes of its southern coast. An extensive, albeit shallow reef distance for many kilometers in the south east. This strikingly beautiful island offers various opportunities for adventurous activities to its visitors, snorkeling being the primary one. It is an especially joyful experience for bird lovers. The best time for visitors is between the months of November to April.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Andaman Teal
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Port Blair.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Port Blair.

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

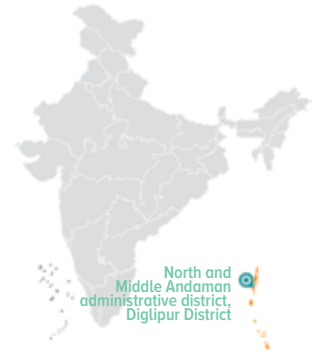
Directorate of Tourism

Incharge (Tourism Information)
Andaman & Nicobar Administration
Kamaraj Road
Port Blair—744101
Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
10° 39' 0" N, 92° 29' 24" E



Common Name: Nicobar Pigeon

Wildlife Sanctuary

West island Wildlife Sanctuary

West Island located in the North and Middle Andaman, falls between Coco Islands and the North Andaman Island. Although the island was severely impacted by the 2004 Tsunami in the Indian Ocean, yet it still has spectacular sights of coral reef formations, mangroves and the open sea to offer for its visitors. The population of birds on the island is quite significant and can be quite a visual delight for bird watchers.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crane, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.

By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, as well as Port Blair.

Travel is only by special demand.

Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.

Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Contact details:

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Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
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P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
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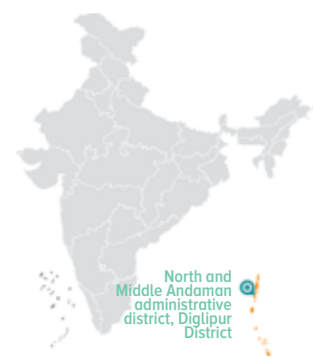
Directorate of Tourism

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Phone: 03192-232694
Email: tourisminformation.ipt@gmail.com

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
6.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 35' 24" N, 92° 53' 24" E



Common Name: Andaman Teal

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
Phone No:03192-233270
Fax:No:03192-230113
Email: pccfwlandaman@yahoo.co.in

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Wharf Island Wildlife Sanctuary

White Cliff island in the North and Middle Andaman, is located next to the West island. It is situated in the western approach to the Cleugh Passage. Mangroves make up a majority of the local habitat, apart from the splendid coral reef formations. Visitors can bask in the glory of the aesthetic charm of this island's forests and open sea. The island is also home to many endemic species of animals and birds and is a visual treat for any nature enthusiast.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove, tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests.
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Giant Leatherback Turtles, Green Imperial Pigeon, Edible Nest Swiftlet, Nicobar Scrub-fowl, Nicobar pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-eagle, Andaman Tern, Andaman teal
Plants	Bamboo, Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i> , <i>Manilkara littoralis</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Aerial Bay, as well as Port Blair.

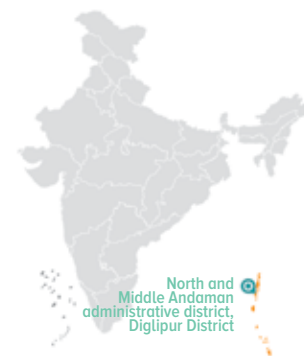
Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 20' 11.4" N, 93° 00' 30.1" E



Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Van Sadan, Haddo,
P.O. Port Blair-744102 (INDIA)
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Wildlife Sanctuary

White Cliff Island Wildlife Sanctuary

White Cliff island in the North and Middle Andaman, is located next to the West island. It is situated in the western approach to the Cleugh Passage. Mangroves make up a majority of the local habitat, apart from the splendid coral reef formations. The island is home to many endemic species of animals and plants.

Habitat	Open sea, coral reef, vegetated islands, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Islands—Andamans
Animals	Nicobar Pigeon, Hawksbill Turtle, Andanam Crake, Serpent-Eagle, Andaman Tern
Plants	Andaman Padauk, Andaman Bullet Wood, <i>Pandanus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus retusa</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Port Blair.
By Sea: Frequent ship services are available for passengers traveling to Port Blair from Vishakhapatnam, Kolkata and Chennai. Ferries connect this island to Diglipur, as well as Port Blair.
Travel is only by special demand.

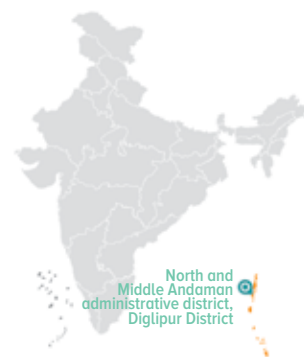
Where to stay

All foreign nationals require a permit (RAP - Restricted Area Permit) to visit the Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
Visitors are advised to get in touch with the authorities of the Wildlife Sanctuary about accommodation.
Plenty of accommodation options are available in Aerial bay, Diglipur and Port Blair.

Date of Notification 📅
16 February 1987

Area 🗺️
0.47 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to April

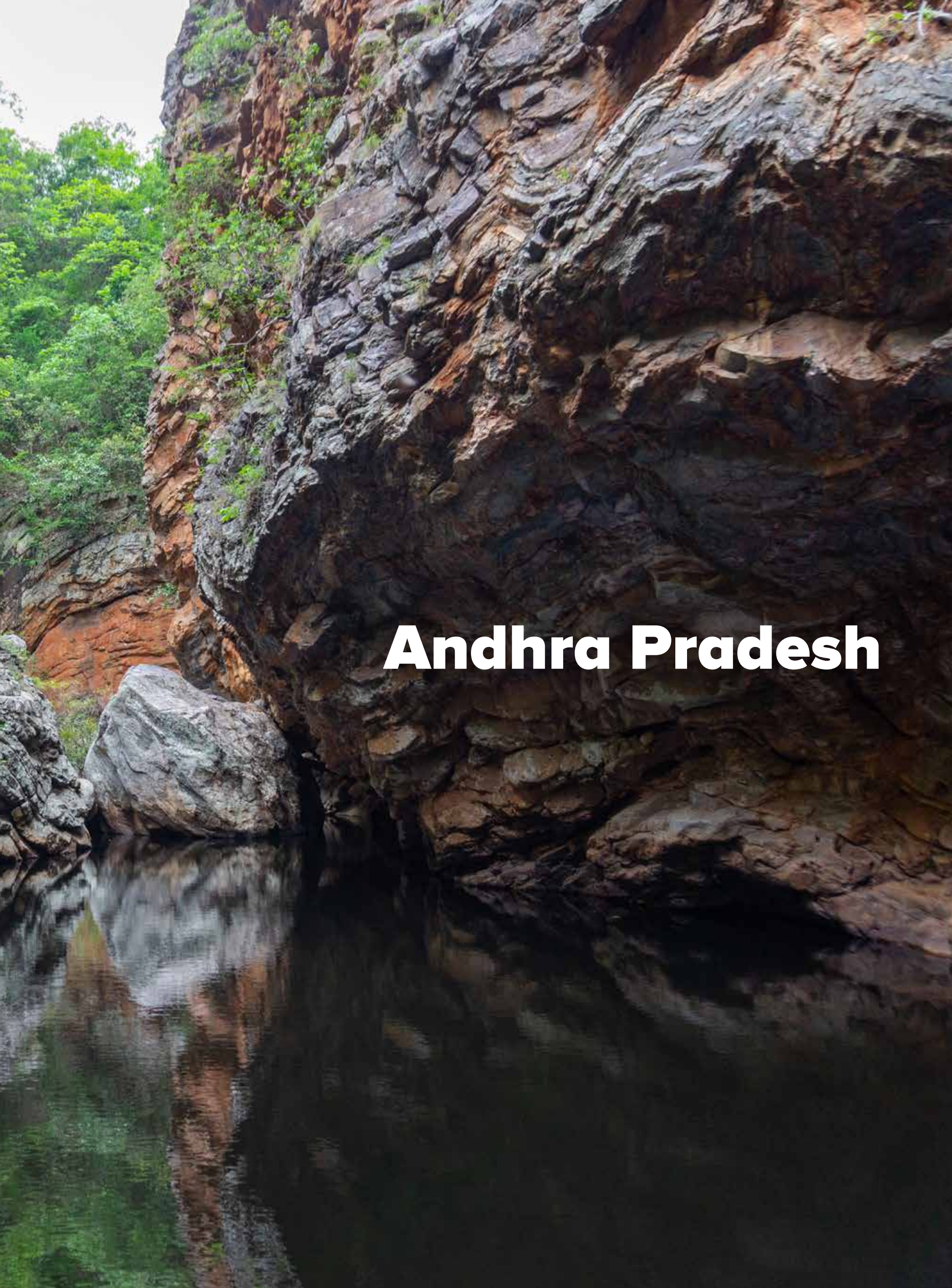


More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.andamantourism.gov.in/>



Location
13° 32' 16.8" N, 92° 52' 34.3" E





Andhra Pradesh



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management), Rajahmundry
Phone: 0883-2478643

Forest Range Officer, Rampachodavaram
Phone: 08864-243705

National Park

Papikonda National Park

The beautiful Papikonda National Park lies on the left and right banks of the river Godavari and cuts through the Papikonda hill range of the Eastern Ghats. The allure of the Park is enhanced by the Godavari River. Moist deciduous forests are spread over a majority of the area of the Park. The name of this park is derived from the Papikonda Hill Range. According to mythology, the region was the kingdom of the apes mentioned in the Ramayana, known as Kishkinda.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Rusty-spotted Cat, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Ratel, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Gaur, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Rhesus Macaque, Bonnet Macaque, Grey Langur; Black-bellied Tern, Pale-capped pigeon, Yellow-throated Bulbul, Oriental Darter, Pallid Harrier, Great Thick-knee, River Lapwing, River Tern, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Alexandrine Parakeet, Black-throated Munia, Indian Scimitar Babbler, Jerdon's Nightjar, Malabar Trogon, Malabar Whistling Thrush; Indian Golden Gecko, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Terminalia Tomentosa</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Magnifera indica</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The nearest town is Rajahmundry.
- By rail:** Rajahmundry railway station is 50 km from the sanctuary.
- By air:** You can fly up to Rajahmundry.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses (Rajahmundry, Maredumilli, Kannapuram).

Date of Notification 🗓️
4 November 2008

Area 🗺️
1012.86 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/papikonda-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
18.82° N, 79.90° E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Vishakhapatnam
Andhra Pradesh, 531173, India
Phone: 0891 6452143

National Park

Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) National Park

Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary near Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh is a great example of the coexistence of man and animal, where activities like trekking and hiking are encouraged and the region overall all is sustainable for a flourishing wildlife. The Indian leopard is the most iconic species found within the region. This region of the Eastern Ghats of India is breathtaking during the cooler months of the year making it a more conducive time to travel there.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Leopard, Jackal, Wild Dog, Pangolin, Spotted Deer; Paradise Flycatcher, Rufous Treepie, Black Drongo, Golden Oriole, Indian Peafowl, Grey Francolin, Laughing Dove, Spotted Dove, Red-wattled Lapwing, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Pied Crested Cuckoo, Barn Owl, owl, Green Bee-eater, Indian Grey Hornbill, Indian Roller; Indian Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Indian Bronzeback, Asian Vine Snake, Russell's Viper, Indian Chameleon, Bengal Monitor
Plants	Rosewood, <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , Banyan, Hairy Fig Tree

How to reach there

- By road:** Drive up to Vishakhapatnam and proceed to the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Vishakhapatnam is on the railway network.
- By air:** You can fly into Vishakhapatnam.

Where to stay

Forest rest House and local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2005

Area 🗺️
71.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/Rajivgandhi-park.php>



Location
14° 43' 37" N, 78° 33' 39" E



Common name: Tree Shrew

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Management, Tirupati
Phone: 0877-2231887

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Management, Sri Venkateswara National Park, Tirupati
Phone: 0877-2280980

National Park

Sri Venkateswara National Park

This National Park is named after Lord Venkateswara, the presiding deity of Tirumala. The core area of the larger Sri Venkateswara Sanctuary has been declared a national park. The Park is located in southern Eastern Ghats. The region is blessed with great abundance in biodiversity comprising about 1500 vascular plant species that belong to 174 families, a significant number of which are endemic. The Park, with its mesmerizing waterfalls such as the Talakona, Gundalakona and Gunjana, is also a part of the Seshachalam Hills Biosphere Reserve.

Habitat	Dry deciduous mixed forest, moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Wild Dog, Striped Hyena, Jackal, Indian Fox, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Wild Boar, Slender Loris, Indian Giant Squirrel, Tree Shrew; Yellow-throated Bulbul, Grey-fronted Green Pigeon, Oriental White-backed Vulture, Large Hawk Cuckoo, Blue-faced Malkoha, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Indian Scimitar Babbler, Loten's Sunbird; Gliding Lizard, Golden Gecko
Plants	<i>Terminalia pallida</i> , Sandalwood, <i>Cycas beddomei</i> , <i>Syzygium alternifolium</i> , <i>Psilotum nudum</i>

How to reach there
By road: Tirupati is the nearest town.
By rail: The nearest railway station is at Tirupati.
By air: You can travel to Tirupati by air.

Where to stay
 Forest rest houses (Tirupati, Rajampet, Talakona, Bakarapet).

Date of Notification 1989

Area 353.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/nationalparks.php>



Location
 13.75° N, 79.34° E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Rajahmundry Circle, Rajahmundry
Phone no: 0883 – 2444247

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Management Division Opposite Government Arts college Rajahmundry
Phone: 0883-2448643

Division Forest Officer (Territorial) (For Rest House booking) Madhavanagar, Kakinada
Phone: 0884-2379381, 0884-2367460

Wildlife Sanctuary

Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary

Corangi or Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary is the enchanting site of the union of the Godavari River with the backwaters of the Bay of Bengal. The region is covered mostly with Mada or Mangrove Forest. Between this area and the sea "Hope Island" blocks the direct confluence of the sea and the Godavari. This results in a landscape 40% of which is made up of only sea-backwaters leaving the remaining region to be intermingled with creeks while enduring inundation with tidal waters. The sea coast of the Coringa Wildlife Sanctuary is a breeding ground for Olive Ridley Turtles.

Habitat	Mangroves
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Jackal, Fishing Cat, Smooth-coated Otter; White-backed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Painted Stork, Oriental White Ibis, Ferruginous Pochard, Spot-billed Pelican, Little Egret, Cattle Egret, Pied Kingfisher, Small Blue Kingfisher, Black-capped Kingfisher, Pond Heron, Reef Heron, Grey Heron, Night Heron, Little Stint, Red-wattled Lapwing, Crow Pheasant, Purple Heron, Brahminy Kite, Open-billed Stork, Little Cormorant; Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Plants	<i>Rhizophora Spp.</i> , <i>Avicennia Spp.</i> , <i>Sonneratia Spp.</i> , <i>Aegiceras Spp.</i>

How to reach there
By road: The sanctuary is located near Kakinada.
By rail: The distance from Kakinada Railway Station to the sanctuary is 20 km.
By air: The nearest airport is at Rajahmundry.

Where to stay
 Hotels, lodges and resorts are available in Kakinada, Forest rest house.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 235.70 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/sanctuaries.php>



Location
 16.83° N, 83.34° E



Common name: Grey Junglefowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Nandyal,
Phone: - 08514-242463; Forest Range Officer,
G.B.M Range,
Phone: 08514-245785

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary

Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary is situated between Kurnool and Prakasam districts. It is located in two passes in the hills, Mantralamma Kanuma and Nandi Kanuma. Immediately to the north of this sanctuary is Nagarjunasagar-Srisailem Tiger Reserve. The hilly terrain of the Sanctuary, decked with plateaus, ridges, gorges and deep valleys, supports diverse flora and fauna. The Sanctuary is made yet more enchanting by the springs, the perennially flowing 'Gundlakamma' river and sacred groves. Further, the region has numerous mesic sites and ancient rock formations which add to the allure of the sanctuary.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Grey Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Pangolin, Sambar, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Chinkara; Indian Peafowl, Jungle Bush Quail, Grey Junglefowl, Little Grebe, Spotted Dove, Asian Emerald Dove, Yellow-footed Green Pigeon, Asian Koel, Indian Cuckoo; Monitor Lizard, Python, Mugger Crocodile
Plants	Teak, <i>Dalbergia Spp.</i> , <i>Boswellia Spp.</i> , Shisham, <i>Andug Spp.</i> , <i>Pterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Albizia Spp.</i> , <i>Anogeissus Spp.</i> , Bamboo

How to reach there

By road: The nearest city is Kurnool.

By rail: You can travel by a train up to Kurnool (100 km) or Nandyal (30 km).

By air: You can fly up to Hyderabad and drive on to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Inspection bungalow at Nandyal, Forest rest house at Diguvametta.

Date of Notification 1990

Area 1194.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/gundlabrahmeswara.php>

Location
15.66° N, 78.75° E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Vishakhapatnam
Andhra Pradesh, 531173, India
Phone: 0891 6452143

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary

Kambalakonda Wildlife Sanctuary near Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh is a great example of the coexistence of man and animal, where activities like trekking and hiking are encouraged and the region overall all is sustainable for a flourishing wildlife. The Indian leopard is the most iconic species found within the region. This region of the Eastern Ghats of India is breathtaking during the cooler months of the year making it a more conducive time to travel there.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Leopard, Jackal, Wild Dog, Pangolin, Spotted Deer; Paradise Flycatcher, Rufous Treepie, Black Drongo, Golden Oriole, Indian Peafowl, Grey Francolin, Laughing Dove, Spotted Dove, Red-wattled Lapwing, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Pied Crested Cuckoo, Barn Owl, owl, Green Bee-eater, Indian Grey Hornbill, Indian Roller; Indian Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Indian Bronzeback, Asian Vine Snake, Russell's Viper, Indian Chameleon, Bengal Monitor
Plants	Rosewood, <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , Banyan, Hairy Fig Tree

How to reach there

By road: Drive up to Vishakhapatnam and proceed to the sanctuary.

By rail: Vishakhapatnam is on the railway network.

By air: You can fly into Vishakhapatnam.

Where to stay

Hotels, resorts, guest houses available in Vishakhapatnam.

Date of Notification 2002

Area 71.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://vizagtourism.org.in/kambalakonda-wildlife-sanctuary-vizag>

Location
17.83° N, 83.30° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Chittoor (West)
Phone:- 08572-232458

Forest Range Officer, Palamaner,
Chittoor District,
Andhra Pradesh
Phone:- 08579-251027

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary

The only wildlife sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh that is home to the Asian Elephants is the Kaundinya Wildlife Sanctuary. The Sanctuary was established to provide safe habitat to the elephants that had migrated back to this area after several years of living away. Southern tropical dry deciduous forests cover the expanse of the sanctuary. The picturesque landscape with deep valleys and slopes, and sparkling waters of the Kaundinya and Kaigal tributaries of Palar river create the tranquil atmosphere liked by visitors.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest, thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Sambar, Porcupine, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Starred Tortoise, Slender Loris; Indian Peafowl, Indian Scimitar Babbler, Paradise Flycatcher, Purple Sunbird, Yellow-throated Bulbul; Indian Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Indian Bronzback, Asian Vine Snake, Russell's Viper, Indian Chameleon, Bengal Monitor
Plants	<i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Acacia Spp.</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Bamboo Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Tirupati.
By rail: You can travel by rail up to Chittoor, from where Palamaneru is about 40km.
By road: The nearest town is Palamaneru, which is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Forest guest house at Palamaneru AP tourism Development corporation, Governor's Bungalow.

Date of Notification 1990

Area 357.60 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.avathi.com/stories/koundinya-wildlife-sanctuary-safari?dd=53>



Location 12.99° N, 78.68° E



Common name: Indian Golden Gecko

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Management,
Eluru, West Godavari District,
Andhra Pradesh – 534 007
Phone: +91 8812-232 356

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kolleru Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kolleru Bird Sanctuary situated in the midst of the deltas of the rivers Krishna and Godavari is also a Ramsar site (Wetland of International Importance). A natural flood-balancing reservoir for the two rivers is the Kolleru lake, one of the largest freshwater lakes in India. Many birds migrate here in winter. It regularly supports more than 50,000 waterfowl, due to which it was selected as an Important Bird Area (IBA). The lake serves as the habitat for approximately 20 million resident and migratory birds. The Sanctuary has several watch towers to facilitate visitors.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Avocet, Wigeon, Gadwall, Shoveller, Painted Stork, Spot-billed Pelican, Indian Golden Gecko
Plants	<i>Phragmites karka</i> , <i>Nymphaea nouchali</i> , <i>Ottelia alismoides</i> , <i>Nechamandra alternifolia</i> , <i>Limnophila indica</i> , <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> , <i>Blyxa octandra</i> , <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> , <i>Scirpus articulatus</i> , <i>Typha angustata</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Vijayawada.
By rail: You can take a train up to Eluru.
By road: Eluru is the nearest city, which is on NH5 and well connected to the road network

Where to stay

AP Tourism's Haritha lake resort at Guduvakalanka.
Budget hotels available at Eluru town.
Bigger hotels available at Vijayawada for luxury stay.

Date of Notification 1953

Area 308.55 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/kolleru.php>



Location 16.65° N, 81.19° E



Common name: Jerdon's Nightjar

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Management,
Krishna District, Vijayawada
Andhra Pradesh
Phone: +91 866-474832

Wildlife Sanctuary

Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary

Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary is situated at the estuary of the Krishna River, and is one of the few mangrove habitats in Andhra Pradesh. The adjoining areas are quite heavily forested. The ecosystem supports unique mammals, reptiles, fish, marine invertebrates and birds. The mangrove forest is a nursery ground for shrimps, shell fish and finfish. Krishna Wildlife Sanctuary is considered a perfect place for bird-watching and is a paradise for wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Mangroves
Biographic zone:	Eastern Coastal Zone
Animals	Fishing Cat, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Blackbuck, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Indian Fox, Sloth Bear; Crested Serpent Eagle; Garden Lizard, Saltwater Crocodile, Indian Python, Common Cobra, Common Sand Boa, Russell's Viper, Saw-scaled Viper, Common Wolf Snake, Indian Roller, Wagtails, Pipits
Plants	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> , <i>Pongamia glabra</i> , <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , <i>Thespesia populnea</i> , <i>Ipomaea biloba</i> , <i>Pongamia Pinnata</i> , Banyan, <i>Peepul Spp.</i> , <i>Margosa Spp.</i> , <i>Mango Spp.</i> , <i>Palmyra Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The nearest city is Machilipatinam.
- By rail:** You can take a train up to Machilipatinam.
- By air:** Travel to Vijayawada by air and driving on to the sanctuary from there.

Where to stay

Forest Guest House at Machilipatanam.

Date of Notification 1989

Area 194.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/krishna.php>



Location
15.77° N, 80.94° E



Common name: Monitor Lizard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Sullurpet, District Nellore
Andhra Pradesh
Phone: 08623-62158 (O); 08623- 62742(R)

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nellapattu Wildlife Sanctuary

Named after the village adjoining in the sanctuary, Nelapattu is know for the water birds that it attracts. The farmers of Nelapattu benefit from the guano, which they use as a natural fertilizer. They in turn protect the birds. With almost 1500 pelicans breeding therein every year, it is the largest breeding ground for Grey pelicans in South East Asia. The birds are recognized as 'celestial birds' by the local people of Nelapattu, Muchalagunta, Mylangam, etc. because their arrival is believed to bring about good rains and crops. The birds nest on the Barringtonia acutangula trees. Birds start breeding and nesting during October and stay for about six- seven months up to April. The sanctuary is a bird watcher's paradise.

Habitat	Littoral forest, tropical secondary scrub
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Jackal, Black-naped Hare; Grey Pelican, White Ibis, Open-billed Stork, Little Cormorant, Eurasian Spoonbill, Black-crowned Night Heron, Little Grebe, Northern Pintail, Common Teal, Gadwall, Northern Shoveller, Garganey, Eurasian Coot, Grey Heron, Oriental Darter, Black-winged Stilt; Monitor Lizard, Scorpion fish, Cat fish, Freshwater Shark
Plants	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> , <i>Maba buxifolia</i> , <i>Memecylon edule</i> , <i>Buchananian angustifolia</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Naidupeta and Sullurupeta are the closest towns.
- By rail:** You could take a train up to Naidupeta or Sullurupeta (both are 13 km away).
- By air:** Tirupati (67 km) has an airport.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses
Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation Resorts.

Date of Notification 1976

Area 4.59 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/NELAPATTU%20BIRD.html>



Location
13.84° N, 79.99° E



Common name: Pied Avocet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
(Wildlife Management)
Sullurpet, District Nellore
Andhra Pradesh
Phone: 08623-62158

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pulicat Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

The sprawling Pulicat lake bird sanctuary is the second largest brackish water lagoon in India. The sanctuary hosts plentiful numbers of migratory birds each winter. The rivers Kalangi and Arani flow across the region. The lagoon comprises Pulicat lake and a wetland region certain areas of which are a reserve forest. The lake is separated from the Bay of Bengal by the barrier island of Sriharikota. On account of the great abundance of migratory birds in the area, the Sanctuary is a favourite with avian experts and bird watchers.

Habitat	Littoral forest, tropical dry evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Coasts
Animals	Jungle Cat, Jackal, Wild Boar, Small Indian Mongoose; Spot-billed Pelican, Black-bellied Tern, Great Knot, Oriental Darter, Painted Stork, Lesser Flamingo, Eurasian Curlew, River Tern, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Anthrocnemum indicus</i> , <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> , <i>Salicornia brachiata</i> , <i>Suaeda maritima</i> , <i>Enteromorpha</i> , <i>Hypnea Spp.</i> , <i>Ulva Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Proceed to the sanctuary from Sullurpet.
- By rail:** A number of trains pass through Sullurpet.
- By air:** You can fly up to Chennai.

Where to stay

Hotels in Chennai, Sullurpeta or Tada town nearby.

Date of Notification 1976

Area 600.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifezones.com/pulicat-lake-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
13.67° N, 80.18° E



Common name: Bronzeback Tree Snake

Contact details:

Field Director, Project Tiger, Srisailam
Dam East 512102
Phone: 08524-86098

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary

This vast sanctuary, set up in the catchment area of river Krishna, covers the extensive area of the five districts of Guntur, Mahboobnagar, Prakasam, Nalgonda and Kurnool. It is also one of the largest of India's tiger reserves. The Krishna river flows through the sanctuary for a distance of 130 km. The vivid landscapes of this wildlife reserve consist of gorges, cliffs, ridges and plateaus. The park is home to nearly 150 species of both migratory and resident birds. The two reservoirs of the sanctuary (Srisailam and Nagarjuna Sagar) and the temples of Srisailam are attractions for tourists and pilgrims.

Habitat	Sub-tropical dry evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Pangolin, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Mouse Deer, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Four-horned Antelope, Greater Spotted Eagle, Indian Scimitar Babbler, Malabar Trogon, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Muger Crocodile, Python, Cobra
Plants	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> , <i>Terminalia species</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Mandelia suberosa</i> , <i>Albizia Species</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Srisailam is 190 km from Kurnool, 220 km from Guntur, 470 km from Chennai and 85 km from Mannanur.
- By rail:** Hyderabad and Markapur (85 km) are connected to the rail network.
- By air:** Hyderabad is 316 km from Srisailam.

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Temple cottages are available for accommodation.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 2131.31 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.indiawildliferesorts.com/wildlife-sanctuaries/srisailam-sanctuary.html>



Location
16.30° N, 17.98° E



Common name: Great Indian Bustard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Atmakur, Kurnool
Phone: 08516-83337

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh, the Rollapadu Wildlife Sanctuary is famous primarily as the habitat of the Great Indian Bustard. The Great Indian Bustard was discovered in the Eastern Ghats between the Nallamalai and Yerramalai hill ranges, in the rolling grasslands of Rollapadu, in the year 1982. This is the only Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in Andhra Pradesh. The area is a mosaic of short, open grasslands with scattered, small shrubs and trees and is a source of sheer delight to nature lovers and especially wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Tropical grassland
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Great Indian Bustard, Blackbuck, Wolf, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Indian Grey Mongoose, Indian Hare,
Plants	<i>Prosopis cineraria, Cassia fistula, Butea monosperma, Ziziphus mauritiana, Morinda tinctoria, Carissa spinarum, Cassia auriculata, Canthium parviora, Diospyros melanoxylon, Dolichandrone falcata, Mitragyna parvifolia, Morinda tinctoria, Maytenus emarginata, Phoenix sylvestris, Chrysopogon fulvus, Heteropogon contortus-Melanocenchris jacquemontii</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Kurnool (43 km) is the nearest city.
- By rail:** You can travel by rail up to Kurnool.
- By air:** Hyderabad has the nearest airport.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and plenty of other options such as Hotels, resorts are available in Kurnool.

Date of Notification 1988

Area 6.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit Monsoon and winter



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/ROLLAPADU.html>



Location 15.75° N, 78.45° E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Kadapa (Cuddapah) Andhra Pradesh 516505
Phone: 08562-44480

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sri Lankamalleswara Wildlife Sanctuary

Globally, Sri Lanka Malleswara Sanctuary is the only home and hope for the rare and endangered bird 'the Jerdon's courser' that was once thought to be extinct. Jerdon's Courser was first described in 1848. After 1900, there were no reports of the bird, and it was believed to be extinct. In 1986, it was rediscovered in the scrub jungles of Reddipally village, in Kadapa District. This habitat is protected by the sanctuary. The Sanctuary provides significant ecosystem services. It forms the catchment for the river Pennar. The Pennar River is drained by the Telugu ganga canal which traverses the eastern side of the Sanctuary. The sanctuary is home to more than 1400 plant species, including Red Sanders- an endemic species.

Habitat	Dry deciduous mixed thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Chinkara, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Indian Fox, Jerdon's Courser, Garden Lizard, Indian Python, Common Cobra, Common Sand Boa, Russell's Viper, Saw-scaled Viper, Common Wolf Snake
Plants	Red Sanders

How to reach there

- By road:** The nearest city is Kadapa.
- By rail:** Kadapa is on the rail network.
- By air:** Kadapa has an airport.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses (Siddavotam, Kadapa).

Date of Notification 1988

Area 464.42 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/SRI%20LANKAMALLESWARA.html>



Location 14.64° N, 78.67° E



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
(Wildlife Management)
Sullurpet, District Nellore
Phone: 08623-62158

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sri Penusila Narasimha Wildlife Sanctuary

This Sanctuary is positioned between two vital hill passes viz; Badvel - Nellore road and Kadapa - Rajampet road,. The Velligonda hill range boasting of lush green and luxuriant forests, scenically interrupted by hillocks of igneous rocks is a paradise for the rich and variegated life forms of animals and plants. The picturesque beauty of the Sanctuary is breath-taking. There are seven natural ponds representing Sapharishis. This sanctuary is an important habitat for numerous endangered and endemic species as well as a sizeable population of leopards. To nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts this sanctuary is a world of its own brimming with beauty and life.

Habitat	Dry evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf, Jackal, Wild Boar, Jerdon's Courser, Yellow-throated Bulbul; Garden Lizard, Indian Python, Common Cobra, Common Sand Boa, Russell's Viper, Saw-scaled Viper, Common Wolf Snake
Plants	<i>Acacia Spp.</i> , <i>Cassia Spp.</i> , <i>Pongamia Spp.</i> , <i>Carissa Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Nellore is the nearest town.
- By rail:** There is a railway station at Nellore.
- By air:** You can fly up to Tirupati.

Where to stay

Forest guest house and Inspection Bungalow at Nellore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1997

Area 🗺️
1030.85 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forests.ap.gov.in/SRI%20PENUSILA%20NARASIMHASWAMY.html>



Location
14.01° N, 79.46° E



Common name: Common Whitethroat

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Management, Tirupati
Phone: 0877-2231887

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Management,
Sri Venkateswara National Park, Tirupati
Phone: 0877-2280980

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary

Sri Venkateswara Wildlife Sanctuary is named after Lord Venkateswara, the presiding deity of Tirumala. The core area of the Sanctuary has been provided higher protection in the form of a national park. The Sanctuary by itself is located in the southern Eastern Ghats. The terrain is undulating, with deep forest-covered valleys, and a beautiful view of the landscape from several locations. The region is home to approximately 1,500 vascular plant species of 174 families. A part of the Seshachalam Hills Biosphere reserve, the Sanctuary is known for its waterfalls such as the Talakona, Gundalakona and Gunjana.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Wild Dog, Striped Hyaena, Jackal, Indian Fox, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Wild Boar, Slender Loris, Indian Giant Squirrel, Tree Shrew; Egyptian Vulture, Woolly-necked Stork, Yellow-throated Bulbul, Oriental Darter, Black-necked Stork, Painted Stork, Ferruginous Duck, Gliding Lizard, Golden Gecko
Plants	Red Sanders, <i>Shorea talura</i> , <i>Terminalia pallida</i> , Sandalwood, <i>Cycas beddomei</i> , <i>Syzygium alternifolium</i> , <i>Psilotum nudum</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The sanctuary is close to Tirupati.
- By rail:** Tirupati is on the railway network.
- By air:** Tirupati has an airport.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses (Tirupati, Rajampet, Talakona, Bakarapet).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1985

Area 🗺️
172.35 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g12421913-d3913143-Reviews-Sri_Venkateswara_Wildlife_Sanctuary-Guntur_District_Andhra_Pradesh.html#REVIEWS



Location
13.75° N, 79.34° E





Arunachal Pradesh



Common name: Takin

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Mouling National Park
Jengging
Phone: 0368-222592, 9818815437

National Park

Mouling National Park

The word 'Mouling' is a local term meaning 'red poison'. It refers to an extract from a plant that is only found in the Mouling area. There are few places on earth that rival the richness of the animal and plant life of Mouling. Located on the right bank of river Siang this park has temperate alpine and coniferous forest at the upper reaches, whereas the lower areas are covered with tropical evergreen forest. It is home to several species of orchids, some endangered and several other that are yet to be identified and recorded. Visitors may tread the seasonal trekking path from Bomdo and Ramsing villages during winter months. Inside the Park, there are many attractive waterfalls, including Dabung Nirbung Waterfalls. Many species of rare flora and fauna can be observed here.

Habitat	Evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, sub-tropical and temperate broadleaf and coniferous forests, bamboo brakes, secondary forest
Biographic zone:	North-east Himalaya
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Red Panda, Goral, Himalayan Serow, Takin, Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Leopard Cat, Small Indian Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Spotted Linsang, Wild Dog, Asiatic Black Bear; Chestnut-breasted Partridge, Blyth's Tragopan, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Beautiful Nuthatch, Rufous-throated Wren-babbler, Blackish-breasted Babbler, Rusty-bellied Shortwing; Boettger's Xenophrys, North-western Trickle Frog, Pied Theloderma
Plants	<i>Polyalthia roxburghii</i> , <i>Mallotus roxburghianus</i> , <i>Grewiadisperma</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Kydia glabrescens</i> , <i>Artocarpus dadah</i> , <i>Actinodaphne caudatus</i> , <i>Ficus drupacea</i> , <i>Mangifera sylvatica</i> , <i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Grewia disperma</i> , <i>Celtis tetrandra</i> , <i>Vatica lanceaeifolia</i> , <i>Abies densa</i>

How to reach there

By road: The park is 185 km from Pasighat.
By rail: The nearest railway station is Tinsukia railway station, in Assam.
By air: Lilabari airport, in Tezpur, Assam (230 km) is the nearest airport.

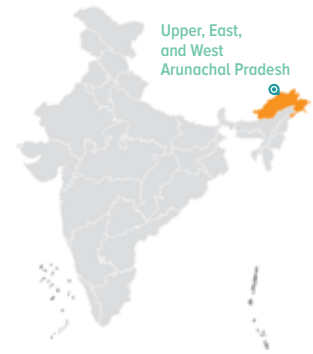
Where to stay

Guest Houses in Along
Hotels in Pasighat.

Date of Notification 🗓️
30 December 1986

Area 🗺️
483 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://arunachalforests.gov.in/mouling_national_park.html



Location
28° 32' 27" N, 94° 45' 56" E



Common name: Red Fox

Contact details:

The Field Director, Namdapha Tiger Reserve, Miao – 792 122, Changlang district, Arunachal Pradesh
Phone / Fax: +91-3807-222249

National Park

Namdapha National Park

Namdapha, with its lush green vegetation and impenetrable forests, sprawls near the international border between India and Myanmar. Namdapha National Park is located a few kilometers away from Miao in the midst of the glorious and misty blue hills along the turbulent Noa-Dihing river. The Blue Vanda, a very rare orchid, is found here. The Mishimi Teeta is a medicinal plant used by local people to cure a variety of ailments.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, sub-tropical broadleaf forest, montane wet temperate forest, sub-alpine scrub
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Snow Leopard, Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Wild Dog, Malayan Sun Bear, Indian Wolf, Asiatic Black Bear, Red Panda, Red Fox, Yellow-throated Marten, Eurasian Otter, Oriental Small-clawed Otter, Spotted Linsang, Binturong, Asian Palm Civet, Small Indian Civet, Large Indian Civet, Masked Palm Civet, Marbled Cat, Fishing Cat, Asian Golden Cat, Asian Elephant, Wild Boar, Musk Deer, Mouse Deer, Hog Deer, Sambar, Gaur, Goral, Serow, Takin, Bharal; Slender-billed Vulture, White-bellied Heron, White-winged Duck, Greater Spotted Eagle, Blyth's Tragopan, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Snowy-throated Babbler, Beautiful Nuthatch, Ward's Trogon, Blackish-breasted Babbler, Rusty-bellied Shortwing, Streak-throated Barwing, Ludlow's Fulvetta, Grey Sibia, Beautiful Sibia, White-naped Yuhina; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Bamboo Spp.</i> , <i>Sapria himalayana</i> , <i>Balanophora Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By road: Miao is close to the sanctuary.
By rail: Tinsukia (141 km) is the railway station up to which you could travel by train.
By air: You can fly up to Dibrugarh airport, 182 km away

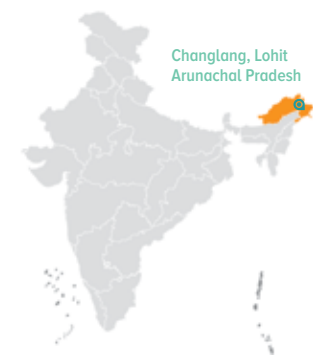
Where to stay

Forest rest house
Private accommodation in Deban.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1983

Area 🗺️
1807.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://changlang.nic.in/namdapha-national-park/>



Location
27° 38' 30" N, 96° 37' 45" E



Common name: Wild Buffalo

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), P.O. Pasighat, East Siang District 791102
Phone: 0368-22210

Wildlife sanctuary

Daying Ering Memorial (Lali) Wildlife Sanctuary

The D'Ering Wildlife Sanctuary is in East Siang district, located 13 kms from Pasighat and it is home to different species of plants, wild animals and trees. The Sanctuary, stretching over a cluster of river islands, is home to a number of species of resident birds and a haven to different species of migrating birds. A cruise through the Siang River is the only way to reach the sanctuary which is a veritable delight to amateur and professional ornithologists.

Habitat	Riverine vegetation, tropical grassland, tropical mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Wild Boar, Hog Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Buffalo; Slender-billed Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Bengal Florican, White-winged Duck, Black-bellied Tern, Swamp Francolin, Lesser Adjutant, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Greater Spotted Eagle, Indian Skimmer, Jerdon's Babbler, Black-breasted Parrotbill, Spot-billed Pelican, Himalayan Griffon, Cinereous Vulture; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> , <i>S. arundinaceum</i> , <i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i> , <i>Cyperus Sp.</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> , <i>Albizia Sp</i>

How to reach there

By road: The nearest city is Pasighat.

By rail: Tinsukia is closest railway station up to which you can travel by train.

By air: If you are arriving by air, you can come up to Tezpur.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house add local hotels, Homestays and lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 August 1978

Area 🗺️
190 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://eastsiang.nic.in/tourist-place/daying-ering-memorial-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
27° 56' 16" N, 95° 26' 45" E



Common name: Ward's Trogon

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Office of DFO, Forest Division, Roing
Phone: 03803-222249 (O), 03803-222259 (O)

Divisional Forest Officer
O/o DFO, Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary
Division, Roing
Phone: 03803-222408 (O), 03803-222435 (R)

Wildlife sanctuary

Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary

Dibang wildlife sanctuary nestles amidst dramatic mountains, snow covered peaks, deep gorges, dense forests and shimmering rivers. Dibang has mountainous geography. It has steep to very steep slopes, with the altitude ranging from 1800 to 5000 m above mean sea level. The sanctuary is located near the Indo-China boundary. There is a beautiful lake in Dibang called Kahai. The sanctuary is an important place for biodiversity and houses unique species of flora and fauna. It offers a gorgeous view in the picturesque nature of Arunachal Pradesh to visitors who can choose to visit it between the months of October to May.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, tropical grassland
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Mishmi Takin, Red Goral, Musk Deer, Red Panda, Asiatic Black Bear, Tiger; White-rumped Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, Bengal Florican, White-winged Duck, Lesser Adjutant, Swamp Francolin, Marsh Babbler, Jerdon's Babbler, Black-breasted Parrotbill; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Suga Spp.</i> , <i>Abies Spp.</i> , <i>Pinus wallichinana</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i> , <i>Sedum Spp.</i> , <i>Saxifraga Spp.</i> , <i>Saussurea Spp.</i> , <i>Arenaria Spp.</i> , <i>Pheum Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Dibrugarh is the nearest airport.

By rail: Roing has a railway station.

By road: Roing is the nearest town.

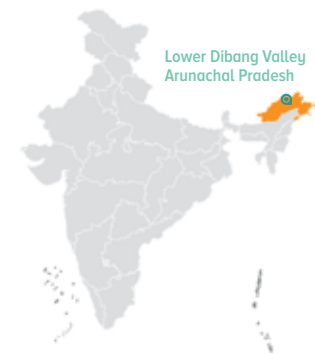
Where to stay

Forest rest houses
Other Government and Private accommodation around the Sanctuary and in Anini.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1991

Area 🗺️
4149 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://arunachalforests.gov.in/dibang_wildlife_sanctuary.html



Location
29.047° N, 95.79° E



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

Office Of The Divisional Forest Officer,
Shergaon Forest Division,
Rupa, West Kameng District,
Arunachal Pradesh - 790 002
Email: forestshergaon@gmail.com
Telefax: 03782 232249

Wildlife sanctuary

Eagle Nest Wildlife Sanctuary

Eagle's Nest Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Himalayan foothills in West Kameng district of Arunachal Pradesh. The Sanctuary is considered one of the best birding destinations in the world as it is home to certain species that cannot be found anywhere else in the country. The wealth of flora and fauna in this sanctuary is unmatched by any other. It offers a once in a lifetime experience for wildlife enthusiasts and bird lovers.

Habitat	Sub-tropical evergreen forest, tropical wet evergreen forest, montane wet temperate forest, sub-alpine forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Red Panda, Marbled Cat, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Jungle Cat, Clouded Leopard, Leopard, Tiger, Asiatic Black Bear, Red Panda, Sambar, Barking Deer, Himalayan Serow, Himalayan Goral, Bhutan Giant Flying Squirrel; Bugun Liocichla, Chestnut-breasted Partridge, Greater Spotted Eagle, Blyth's Tragopan, Marsh Babbler, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Beautiful Nuthatch, Ward's Trogon, Great Pied Hornbill, Rufous-throated Wren-babbler, Blackish-breasted Babbler, Blyth's Kingfisher, Yellow-rumped Honeyguide; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Amoora wallichii</i> , <i>Duabanga sonneratioides</i> , <i>Eugenia jambolana</i> , <i>Premna benghalensis</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Macaranga denticulata</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Tezpur (150 km) is the nearest airport.
- By rail:** Bhalukpong railway station is 94 km away.
- By road:** Dirang is the nearest town.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
18 October 1989

Area 🗺️
217 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://eaglenestbirding.com/eaglenest.html>



Location
27° 8'60" N, 92° 21' 47" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Naharlagun, Itanagar
Phone: 0360-224416 (O); 0360-2277014 (R)

Wildlife sanctuary

Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Itanagar Wildlife Sanctuary is bound by the Pam River in the East, Pachin in the South, Neorochi on the North-East and Chingke stream in the North. Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh also borders the Sanctuary. The sanctuary is supremely picturesque with its breathtaking expanse of tropical semi-evergreen and wet evergreen forests. Wildlife enthusiasts would be thrilled at the diversity of large mammals, birds and reptiles in the region.

Habitat	Tropical semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Asiatic Black Bear, Gaur, Wild Dog, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Slow Loris; White-winged Duck, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Beautiful Sibia, Broad-billed Warbler, Yellow-vented Warbler; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Bambusa palida</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> , <i>Amoora wallichii</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Magnolia Spp.</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Castonopsis indica</i> , <i>Succharum procerum</i> , <i>S. spontamum</i> , <i>Andropogon assimillis</i> , <i>Phramites karka</i> , <i>Allpinia allugus</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Drive up to Itanagar.
- By rail:** The railway station is at Naharlagun (15 km).
- By air:** Itanagar has an airport.

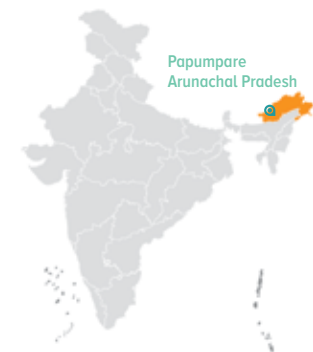
Where to stay

Forest rest houses
Lot of private accommodation options available in Itanagar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
14 June 1978

Area 🗺️
140.3 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-July



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/aranachalpradesh/itanagar-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location
27° 5' 39" N, 93° 30' 15" E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Upper Subansiri District
Daporijo
Email: dfodaporijo@gmail.com

Wildlife sanctuary

Kamala Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kamla Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Upper Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh. The forests in this region are relatively pristine with little disturbance from the nearby human settlements given the sparse population density of the state. The region is home to extremely rich flora and fauna as well as a sanctuary to numerous species of native birds. In fact, the region's popularity as a bird paradise attracts visitors from far and wide. The sanctuary's landscape is astoundingly green and picturesque, truly a sight to behold for any nature lover.

Habitat	Tropical, Temperate and Alpine Forests
Biographic zone:	North-Eastern Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Snow leopard, Clouded leopard, Elephant, Hollock Gibbon, Stump tailed macaque, Boar, Civet, Capped langur, Giant flying squirrel, Hornbill, Deer
Plants	<i>Ammora wallichi</i> (Amari), <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Hillika), <i>Canarium resiniferum</i> (Dhuna), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gamari)

How to reach there

- By road:** Nearest airport is at Daporijo.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is at Silapathar.
- By air:** The city of Daporijo is well connected to other parts through National Highway 27.

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Daporijo city.

Date of Notification 📅
01 June 2015

Area 🗺️
77,607 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December - February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://arunachalforests.gov.in/index.html#>



Location
27° 38' 30" N, 96° 37' 45" E



Common name: Hoolock Gibbon

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Forest Division- Namsai
Phone: 03804-262259 (O); 03804-262260 (R)
Circuit House, Namsai: 03806-262228;
8014541173

Tourist lodge & Cottage, Tengapani:
9859820682

Wildlife sanctuary

Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary

Kamlang is located in the south-eastern part of Lohit District. The River Kamlang, which flows through the sanctuary, gives it its name. The Hishmi, Digaru and Mizo people are the local inhabitants. The Sanctuary has the Lang River to its North and the well-known Namdapha National Park on its south. The Namsai Wakro road can be used to approach the sanctuary, the scenic beauty of which can be attributed to its location, terrain and perennial water sources.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, sub-tropical broadleaf and coniferous forests, montane wet temperate forest, sub-alpine dry scrub
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, Marbled Cat, Malayan Sun Bear, Slow Loris, Stump-tailed Macaque, Pig-tailed Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Leaf Muntjac, Takin; Slender-billed Vulture, White-bellied Heron, Greater Spotted Eagle, Blyth's Tragopan, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Snowy-throated Babbler, Beautiful Nuthatch, Ward's Trogon, Blackish-breasted Babbler, Rusty-bellied Shortwing; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Canarium resiniferum</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Amoora wallichii</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Drive through Wakro to reach the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Tinsukia railway station is nearest to the sanctuary.
- By air:** If you choose to fly, you can land at Dibrugarh airport.

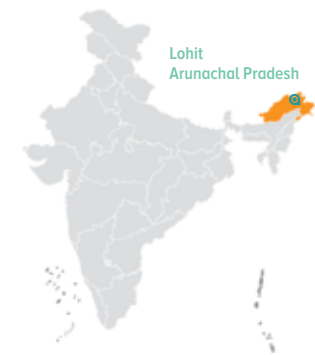
Where to stay

Forest Rest house
Circuit House, Namsai.
Tourist lodge & Cottage,
Tengapani.

Date of Notification 📅
18 October 1989

Area 🗺️
783 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://arunachalforests.gov.in/kamlang_wildlife_sanctuary.html



Location
27° 38' 30" N, 96° 37' 45" E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
03803-2408(O)

Director,
Department of Tourism,
Itanagar,
Arunachal Pradesh – 791 111
Phone: +91 36022 14745
E-mail: info@arunachaltourism.com

Wildlife sanctuary

Kane Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kane Wildlife Sanctuary is situated quite close to the Assam - Arunachal border and is accessible from Likabali on the way to Along, the district headquarters. A maze of streams and small rivers runs through the sanctuary. It is bound by the River Siji on the west. A hilly terrain with steep to gentle slopes embellished with the dense vegetation forms an enticing scenery. Access to the interior of the Sanctuary is limited due to lack of roads, and so the forest, especially the interior, is untouched and pristine. So far about 70 species of birds have recorded but probably four times as many occur there.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, sub-tropical broadleaf hill forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Asiatic Black Bear, Wild Dog, Gaur, Slow Loris, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Himalayan Serow, Mouse Deer; White-bellied Heron, White-winged Duck, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Dark-rumped Swift, Beautiful Sibia, Broad-billed Warbler; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	Hollock, Khokan, Mekai, Simul, Titachampa, Gamari, Bamboo, <i>Coptis teeta</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Itanagar is the nearest city.
- By rail:** You should plan on travelling up by road after alighting at Naharlagun railway station.
- By air:** If you wish to travel to the sanctuary by air, you can do so up to Itanagar, which has an airport.

Where to stay

Along Circuit house, Anchal Samity Bhavan and Hotel Magsom, Yombo, Karbak are few of them located close to the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 1991

Area 31 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/kane-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
27° 40' 00" N, 94° 39' 00" E



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary Division, Roing,
P.O. Roing, District Dibang Valley
Email: pccfwildlife@gmail.com
Phone: 03803-222408, 9436044615

Wildlife sanctuary

Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the lower Dibang valley in Arunachal, Mahao Wildlife Sanctuary is a real green paradise on earth. Rugged mountains belt its panoramic landscape is beyond descriptions. It is a treasure for Ornithologists, Zoologists, Botanists, Ecologists and other scientists working towards conservation. It has virgin, natural forest with unique natural lakes. The Mehao lake with its crystal clear waters forms an enchanting part of the sanctuary.

Habitat	Forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Himalaya
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Bear, Elephant, Wild Boar, Langur, White browed gibbon, Musk Deer, Mishmi Takin, Hornbills, Babbler, Bulbul, Warblers, Flycatchers
Plants	<i>Coptis teeta</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i> , Hollock (<i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i>), Khokan(<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i>), Mekai, Simul, Titachampa (<i>Michalia champaca</i>) and Gamari (<i>Gmelina arborea</i>). Bamboo of the Variety <i>Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii</i> is Found in Abundance. Different Varieties of Canes are Commonly Found in the Area

How to reach there

- By road:** Nearest town is Roing- the district headquarters of Lower Dibang Valley, which is approachable from all the major hubs of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam via NH15 and NH115
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Tinsukia, which is about 100km away
- By air:** The nearest airport is Dibrugarh.

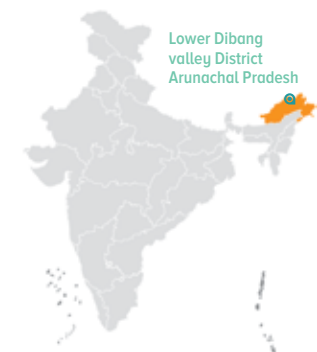
Where to stay

There are no stay options at Mehao Wildlife Sanctuary, though there are many available in Roing, which is hardly few a kilometers away.

Date of Notification 1980

Area 281.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://roing.nic.in/mehao-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
93° 30' and 95° 45' E and 28° 5' and 28° 15' N



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer- Pakke Tiger Reserve, Sejusa
E. Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh
Phone +91-3778-222229 (off), 222230 (res)

Wildlife sanctuary

Pakke (Pakhui) Wildlife Sanctuary

Pakke Sanctuary is situated in the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya. The dominant families among the plant species identified in Pakke are the Euphorbiaceae and Lauraceae. However, the flora of the sanctuary is expected to have much greater variety than is presently known.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, sub-tropical broadleaf hill forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Jungle Cat, Wild Dog, Jackal, Himalayan Black Bear, Binturong, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Yellow-throated Marten, Malayan Giant Squirrel, Capped Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Assamese Macaque; Jerdon's Baza, Pied Falconet, White-cheeked Hill Partridge, Grey Peacock-pheasant, Elwe's Crane, Ibisbill, Asian Emerald Cuckoo, Red-headed Trogon, Forest Eagle Owl, Wreathed Hornbill, Collared Broadbill, Long-tailed Broadbill, Blue-naped Pitta, Lesser Shortwing, Himalayan Shortwing, Daurian Redstart, Leschenault's Forktail, Lesser Necklaced Laughing Thrush, Silver-eared Leiothrix, White-bellied Yuhina, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Warbler, Sultan Tit, Ruby-cheeked Sunbird, Maroon Oriole, Crow-billed Drongo; Assam Roofed Turtle, King Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Tetramelis nudiflora</i> , <i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Canarium strictum</i> , <i>Altingia excelsa</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Betula alnoids</i> , <i>Quercus latifolia</i> and <i>Magnolia campbelli</i> Associated with Cinanomomum, Saurauia and Ficus Species

How to reach there

By road: Your drive will be through Tezpur (30 km).
By rail: If you are travelling to the sanctuary by a train, you need to alight at Soibari railway station (36 km).
By air: Tezpur, with its airport, is 50 km away.

Where to stay

Jungle camps, hotels, homestays, government houses, and tea bungalows.

Date of Notification 📅
1977

Area 🗺️
861.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.arunachaltourism.com/pakhui-wildlife-sanctuary.php>



Location
27° 19' 7" N, 92° 51' 37" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Upper Subansiri District
Daporijo
Email: dfodaporijo@gmail.com

Wildlife sanctuary

Ringba-Roba Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, the Ringba Roba Wildlife Sanctuary is close to the common district boundary of Kurung-Kumey and Upper Subansiri. The region has many nallas flowing through it which add to its mesmerizing scenic beauty. The general landscape of the region is surrounded by the magnificent local mountains. At the Southern boundary of this sanctuary is situated the Rekom-Jeke Reserve Forest. The region is a breath-taking getaway for any nature enthusiast.

Habitat	Tropical, Temperate and Alpine Forests
Biographic zone:	North-Eastern Zone
Animals	Tiger, Himalayan black bear, Spotted deer, Civets, Capped langur, Clouded Leopard, Lesser Cats etc.
Plants	<i>Ammora wallichii</i> (Amari), <i>Terminalia chebula</i> (Hillika), <i>Canarium resiniferum</i> (Dhuna), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gamari)

How to reach there

By road: Nearest airport is at Daporijo Airfield
By rail: Nearest railway station is at Silapathar, Assam
By air: Visitors can use the National Highway 13 to gain access to the region around the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Daporijo.

Date of Notification 📅
22 October 2015

Area 🗺️
49.2 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
All year round



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://arunachalforests.gov.in/index.html#>



Location
28° 9'39"N & 93° 53'00"E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary Division, Sejjosa E. Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh Phone +91-3778-222229 (off), 222230 (res)

The Range Officer (WL), Sessa Orchid Sanctuary, Sessa, West Kameng District Asst. Orchidologist, Tipi Orchid Center, Tipi, West Kameng District Phone: +91-(0360)-2203566

Wildlife sanctuary

Sessa Orchid Wildlife Sanctuary

Sessa Orchid Sanctuary is located in the West Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh. BirdLife International has designated Sessa as an Important Bird Area (IBA). More than 200 species of orchids including many that are rare and endangered, decorate this magnificent region. It is also home to populations of red pandas, pheasants and the serow. It is inhabited by three tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, the Akas, Mijis and Sherdukans. It is an extensive tract of ecological paradise that offers a thrilling experience to those who want to spend time in nature.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, sub-tropical broadleaf and coniferous forests, montane wet temperate forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Capped Langur, Red Panda, Marbled Cat, Golden Cat, Clouded Leopard, Tiger; Bugun Liocichla, Blyth's Tragopan, Marsh Babbler, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Beautiful Nuthatch, Satyr Tragopan, Ward's Trogon, Great Pied Hornbill; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Dendrobium Spp.</i> , <i>Bulbophyllum Spp.</i> , <i>Coelogyne Spp.</i> , <i>Eria Spp.</i> , <i>Phaius Spp.</i> , <i>Liparis Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: If you are flying Tezpur is the nearest airport.

By rail: You can travel up to Bhalukpong by train.

By road: Tipi, 24 km away, is the nearest city.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House in Tipi

PWD Inspection Bungalows at Bhalukpong and Tenga.

Date of Notification 18 October 1989

Area 100 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://arunachalforests.gov.in/sessa_orchid_sanctuary.html



Location
27° 8' 60" N, 92° 21' 47" E



Common name: Malayan Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer Office of DFO, Hapoli Forest Division, Ziro Phone: 03788-222249 (O); 03788-222259 (R)

Wildlife sanctuary

Tale Wildlife Sanctuary

The expanse of the Tale Wildlife sanctuary is roughly among the Subansiri, Sipi and Pange rivers surrounded by densely forested mountains ranging 2,000 to 4,000 meters in altitude. The Sanctuary has undisturbed, relatively pristine, climax vegetation and is home to the rare and elusive clouded leopard as well as the tiger and leopard. As many as approximately 364 species of birds have been recorded in the region and is paradise for bird lovers. The immense diversity of mammals, birds and reptiles in the region would render any nature lover speechless and in awe.

Habitat	Sub-tropical broadleaf forest, temperate broadleaf forest, temperate coniferous forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Indian Porcupine, Indian Pangolin, Jungle Cat, Leopard, Leopard Cat, Clouded Leopard, Malayan Giant Squirrel, Orange-bellied Himalayan Squirrel, Hoary-bellied Himalayan Squirrel, Wild Boar, Slow Loris, Tiger, Wild Dog, Wild Buffalo, Gaur; Bugun Liocichla, Blyth's Tragopan, Marsh Babbler, Rufous-necked Hornbill, Beautiful Nuthatch, Satyr Tragopan, Ward's Trogon, Great Pied Hornbill; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Arundinaria Spp.</i> , <i>Cephalostachyum capitatum</i> , <i>Chimonobambusa callosa</i> , <i>Rhododendron Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By road: Drive on 10 km beyond Hapoli.

By rail: Take a train up to Naharlagun.

By air: Fly into Tezpur and drive on to Tale.

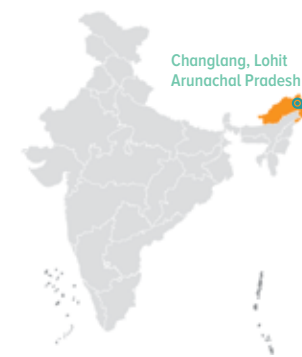
Where to stay

Forest rest houses add local hotels and Homestays.

Date of Notification 14 July 1995

Area 337 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://arunachalforests.gov.in/tale_wildlife_sanctuary.html



Location
27° 32' 51.65" N, 93° 53' 51.2" E



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Office of DFO, Forest Division, Aalo
West Siang District
Phone: 03783-222229 (O) 03783-222265 (O)

Wildlife sanctuary

Yordi Rabe Supe Wildlife sanctuary

A recently notified protected area, the Yordi Rabe Supse Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the mid-altitudes of the ranges of the mighty Eastern Himalayas, at anywhere between 1500 to 2500 meters. The terrain of the region is rugged and hilly. A large number of species of mammals such as the tiger, clouded leopard, the Asiatic black bear, the serow, goral and snow leopard are found here. The region also has an abundant avian population, most notable among them being species like the Rufous necked Hornbill and the Chestnut-breasted hill partridge.

Habitat	Sub-tropical broadleaf hill forest, sub-tropical pine forest, montane wet temperate forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Alpine Musk Deer, Takin, Himalayan Goral, Himalayan Serow, Wild Dog, Asiatic Black Bear, Red Panda, Snow Leopard Cat, Clouded Leopard, Leopard, Spotted Linsang, Eurasian Otter, Barking Deer, Sambar, Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel; Rufous-necked Hornbill; Indian Python, Reticulated Python, King Cobra
Plants	Hollock, Khokan, Mekai, Simul, Titachampa, Gamari, Bamboo, <i>Coptis teeta</i> , <i>Taxus baccata</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** You will drive to the sanctuary through Mayum, 13 km away.
- By rail:** Plan on disembarking at Mayum railway station if you are taking a train.
- By air:** Dibrugarh airport is 345 km away.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses
add local hotels and homestays.

Date of Notification 📅
1966

Area 🗺️
397 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March- June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://along.arunachalonline.in/city-guide/tourism-in-along>



Location
29° 0' 59" N, 95° 12' 31" E







Assam



Common name: Capped Langur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Tinsukia Wildlife Division, Tinsukia 786126
Phone: 0374-2331472

Range Forest Officer, Guijan Wildlife Range, P.O. Guijan
Range Forest Officer, Saikhowa Wildlife Range, Na-bormurah, P.O. Dholla

National Park

Dibru Saikhowa National Park

The Dibru Saikhowa National park located in the flood Plains of Brahmaputra, at the confluence of three of India's Eastern most rivers, the Siang, Dibang and Lohit, as they merge in to the Brahmaputra close to the borders of upper Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. This vast region is essentially a complex network of wetlands, grasslands, littoral swamps, and semi evergreen forests. The most extensive salix swamp forest in North East India, is a part of this network. There is great abundance of biodiversity within the National Park which renders it a wonderfully scenic, almost pristine place.

Habitat	Moist mixed semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest, cane brakes, grassland
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Elephant, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Gangetic Dolphin, Slow Loris, Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Barking Deer, Greater and Lesser Adjutant Storks, Great Crested Grebe, Open-billed Stork, Black-necked Stork, Large Whistling Teal, Greylag Goose, Grey-headed Fishing Eagle, White-winged Wood Duck, Baer's Pochard, Greater Spotted Eagle, Pale-capped Pigeon, Great Pied Hornbill
Plants	<i>Dillenia indica</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Ficus</i> , <i>Arundo donax</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Phragmites karka</i> , <i>Saccharum ravennae</i>

How to reach there

By air: Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) Airport is the nearest airport. It is about 40 km away from Tinsukia.

By rail: Guwahati is on the railway network.

By road: Drive through Tinsukia, which is connected with Dibrugarh town by NH 37. The distance is 55 km. The distance between Guwahati and Tinsukia is 500 km.

Where to stay

Hotels at Tinsukia
Banashree Eco-Camp, Guijan.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1999

Area 🗺️
340.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.kaziranga-national-park.com/dibru-saikhowa-national-park.shtml>



Location
27° 40' N, 95° 23' E



Common name: One-horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

The Director, Kaziranga National Park, P.O. Bokakhat, Golaghat District
Phone: 03776-268095
Email: unicornis@sancharnet.in

Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Assam Wildlife Division, P.O. Bokakhat, Golaghat District
Phone: 03776-268007

National Park

Kaziranga National Park

In the heart of Assam, this park is one of the last areas in eastern India undisturbed by a human presence. It is inhabited by the world's largest population of one-horned rhinoceroses and many other mammals such as tigers, elephants, leopards and bears, as well as thousands of birds. The fluctuations of the Brahmaputra River result in spectacular examples of riverine and fluvial processes in this vast area of wet alluvial tall grassland interspersed with numerous broad shallow pools fringed with reeds and patches of deciduous to semi-evergreen woodlands. It is one of the finest wildlife refuges in the world. The park's contribution to saving the Indian one-horned rhinoceros from the brink of extinction at the turn of the 20th century to harbouring the single largest population of this species is a spectacular achievement in conservation.

Habitat	Moist mixed semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	One-horned Rhinoceros, Tiger, Wild Buffalo, Eastern Swamp Deer, Leopard, Fishing Cat, Large Indian Civet, Small Indian Civet, Sambar, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Gaur, Hog Badger, Hoolock Gibbon, Capped Langur, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Sloth Bear, Gangetic Dolphin; Bengal Florican, Osprey
Plants	Kumbhi, Indian Gooseberry, Elephant Apple

How to reach there

By air: The distances to Kohora are: Jorhat, 89 km; Nagaon, 96 km; Guwahati, 219 km; Golaghat, 73 km; Bokakhat, 21 km.

By rail: The railhead is Guwahati.

By road: Rowraiah (Jorhat) is the nearest airport (97 km). LGBI Airport (Guwahati) is 239 km away.

Where to stay

Government-run and private lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
11 February 1974

Area 🗺️
858.98 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.kaziranga.co.in/>



Location
26° 40' N, 93° 21' E



Common name: One-horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

Field Director, Manas Tiger Reserve, Barpeta Road 781315
Phone: 03666-261413
Email: fd.manastp@gmail.com

Deputy Field Director, Manas Tiger Reserve, Barpeta Road 781315
Phone: +91-9435195579

National Park

Manas National Park

The Manas National Park, bounded by the forests of Bhutan in the north, along the shifting channels of the river Manas, is recognized not just for its rich biodiversity but also for a spectacular scenery and breathtaking landscape. It is the part of the Manas Tiger Reserve and includes alluvial grasslands, evergreen forests and lush green hills. It is a viable habitat to various rare and endangered species. In fact, the Manas National Park is of exceptional importance in that it is one of those last remaining natural sites of the region that continue to shelter sizeable populations of numerous threatened species. Visitors can enjoy safari rides inside the park in private jeeps or even in their own four wheelers.

Habitat	Dense forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	One-horned Rhinoceros, Asian Elephant, Tiger, Pygmy Hog, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur, Assamese Macaque, Leopard, Golden Cat, Clouded Leopard, Fishing Cat, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Large Indian Civet, Small Indian Civet, Toddy Cat, Himalayan Palm Civet, Binturong, Himalayan Black Bear, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Swamp Deer, White-bellied Heron, Bengal Florican, Vultures; Assam Roof Turtle, Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle
Plants	89 Tree Species, 49 Shrubs, 37 Undershubs, 172 Herbs, 36 Climbers, 15 Orchids, 18 Ferns, 43 Species Of Grass

How to reach there

- By air:** Guwahati International Airport is 145 km away.
- By rail:** Barpeta Road Railway Station is 20 km away.
- By road:** The following are the road distances to Manas from: Kokrajhar, 112 km; Nalbari, 66 kms; Guwahati, 137 kms; Naogaon, 274 km

Where to stay

Forest rest houses

Date of Notification 5 December 1990

Area 500 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://manasnationalpark.co.in/>



Location 26° 43' N, 90° 56' E



Common name: Clouded Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Western Assam Wildlife Division, Dotabari, Tezpur
Phone: 03712-268054

Range Officer, Nameri Wildlife Range, Potasali (Assam)
Phone: 03714-270558

National Park

Nameri National Park

Located in the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur district of Assam, the Nameri National Park is about 40 km from Tezpur. At its North Eastern point, it adjoins the Pakhui (Pakke) sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh. This National Park conserves an intricate network of semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests as well as narrow strips of open grasslands along rivers. A beautiful riverine maize is created by the river Jia-Bhoroli and her tributaries - the Diji, Doigurung, Khari, Dinai, Nameri, Dikorai and more. During the rainy seasons a few lakes also emerge in the area, adding to its lush green beauty. Home to over 300 species of birds, the Nameri National Park is a bird watchers' Paradise.

Habitat	Moist evergreen forest, moist semi-evergreen forest, deciduous forest, grassland, scrubland, mixed forest, degraded forest, riverine forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Hispid Hare, Slow Loris, Capped Langur, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Burmese Ferret Badger, Binturong; White-winged Wood Duck, White-rumped and Long-billed Vulture, Black-bellied Tern, Rufous-necked, Wreathed, and Great Pied Hornbill; Assam Roofed, Indian Softshell and flapshell, and Keeled Box turtles
Plants	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Amora wallichii</i> , <i>Chukrasia tabularis</i> , <i>Ajar Spp.</i> , <i>Bhelou Spp.</i> , <i>Agaru Spp.</i> , <i>Rudraksha Spp.</i> , <i>Bonjolokia Spp.</i> , <i>Hatipolia Akhakan</i> , <i>Hollock Spp.</i> , <i>Nahor Spp.</i> , <i>Dendrobium Spp.</i> , <i>Cymbidium Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The distance from Nameri National Park to the nearest airport (Salonibari Airport, Tezpur) is 34 km.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Tezpur
- By road:** The distances to the sanctuary: Tezpur, 40 km; Guwahati, 220 km; Jorhat, 215 km; Nowgong, 110 km; Kaziranga, 125 km

Where to stay

Hotels at Tezpur

Date of Notification 9 September 1998

Area 200 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.namerinationalpark.com/>



Location 27° 0' 36" N, 92° 47' 24" E



Common name: One-horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Mangaldai Wildlife Division, Mangaldai, Darrang
Phone: 03713-230022

Range Forest Officer, Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park, Silbori
Phone: 03712-282379

National Park

Orang National Park

The Orang National Park is a beautiful heterogeneous mix of grasslands, forests with tall trees and swampy areas. Additionally, there are a number of man-made ponds, probably created by the Orang people who lived here in the past. Famous for its population of rhinoceroses and tigers, it is sometimes referred to as Mini Kaziranga. Officially renamed now as the Rajiv Gandhi Orang National Park, this region is teeming with a rich avifauna population with more than 222 species having been sighted. Over 50 species of fish have been recorded in the rivers and channels that traverse the Park. Jeep Safaris are available for visitors willing to go inside the park.

Habitat	Eastern Himalayan moist deciduous forest, Eastern seasonal swamp forest, Eastern wet alluvial grassland, savannah grassland, degraded grassland, water body, moist sandy area, dry sandy area
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	One-horned Rhinoceros, Tiger, Asian Elephant, Hog Deer, Porcupine; Spot-billed Pelican, White Pelican, Greater Adjutant Stork, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Brahminy Duck, Pintail, Bengal Florican; Indian Rock Python, Black Krait, King Cobra, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Sterculia villosa</i> , <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> , <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> , <i>Phragmites karka</i> , <i>Arundo donax</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is Salonibari (Tezpur), 80 km away. LGBI Guwahati Airport is 150 km away.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Tezpur

By road: The national park is located 18 km south of NH 52, at Dhansirighat. The distance to Mangaldai is 70 km, and the distance to Guwahati is 150 km.

Where to stay

Satsimalu Rest House, Silbori Rest House, forest dormitory.

Date of Notification 🗓️
7 July 1999

Area 📏
78.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/orang-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
26.5568148° N, 92.3279016° E



Common name: Flying Fox

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Guwahati Wildlife Division, A.T. Road, Santipur, Guwahati 781009
Phone: 0361-2656771

Wildlife Sanctuary

Amchang Wildlife Sanctuary

Amchang is a small sanctuary located a stone's throw from Guwahati, under the East-Kamrup Forest division of Kamrup district. This mesmerizing preserve, boasts of abundant biodiversity and is the abode of rare animals such as the Chinese Pangolin and the Slow Loris, which can be sighted regularly. It is also home to the famous Tree Yellow butterfly. This is the perfect place for a quick and refreshing experience to those who visit Guwahati.

Habitat	Eastern Himalayan moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Chinese Pangolin, Flying Fox, Slow Loris, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Gaur, Porcupine; Lesser Adjutant, Greater Adjutant, White-backed Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, Kaleej Pheasant, Green Imperial Pigeon, Lesser Pied Hornbill; Python, Monitor Lizard, Indian Cobra
Plants	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Sterculia villosa</i> , <i>Trewia nudiflora</i> , <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> , <i>Phragmites karka</i> , <i>Arundo donax</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> , <i>Enhydra fluctuans</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Guwahati

By rail: Guwahati Railway Station is 15 km away.

By road: Nearest city is Guwahati that is well connected with the road network

Where to stay

Hotels at Guwahati
Brahmaputra Jungle Resort, Tepesia, Kamarkuchi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 June 2004

Area 📏
78.64 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/44/amchang-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location
26.18° N, 91.86° E



Common name: Large Indian Civet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Tinsukia Wildlife Division, P.O. Borguri 786126
Phone: 0374-2331472
Range Forest Officer, Guijan Wildlife Range, P.O. Guijan, Tinsukia

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bherjan-Borajan–Padumoni Wildlife Sanctuary

Located to the south-west of Tinsukia in Assam, the Bherjan-Borajan-Padumoni Wildlife Sanctuary is spread across three separate forests, the Bherjan, Borajan and Padumoni. The entire expanse is covered with lush, evergreen forests. This sanctuary covers an area of 7.22 sq km (2.78 sq miles). The Sanctuary falls under the humid subtropical climate zone in India. It is home to different species of flora and fauna. The various species of plants and trees here are typical of the humid subtropical climate zone. Nearly 84 species of birds have been recorded in the sanctuary. Safari options are available, which is best way to observe wildlife up close.

Habitat	Tropical moist evergreen and semi-evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Slow Loris, Assamese Macaque, Pig-tailed Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Stump-tailed Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon, Leopard, Giant Flying Squirrel, Large Indian Civet Osprey, Lineated Barbet, Common Mynah, Magpie Robin
Plants	Hollang, Mekai, Dhuna, Udiyam, Nahar, Samkothal, Bheer, Hollock, Nahor

How to reach there

- By air:** Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) Airport is about 40 km away from the park.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Tinsukia (NTSK)
- By road:** From Tinsukia town, Bherjan Block is 3 km away, Borajan Block is 6 km away, and Padumoni Block is 5 km away.

Where to stay

Hotels at Tinsukia

Date of Notification 🗓️
1999

Area 🗺️
7.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/bherjan-borajan-podumoni-wildlife-sanctuary-iba-india>



Location
27.52° N, 95.36° E



Common name: Hoolock Gibbon

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Karimganj Division
Phone: 03843-273455
Range Forest Officer, Kalain
Phone: 03845-283535

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cachar Division
Phone: 03842-2262647, 03842-2245648
Range Forest Officer, Udharband
Phone: 03842-2281472

Deputy Commissioner, Silchar (For booking Circuit House and Dak Bungalow)
Phone 03842-245056

Wildlife Sanctuary

Borail Wildlife Sanctuary

Covering an extensive area of 326.24 sq. kms., the Barail Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the largest in Assam, known for its Tropical Moist Evergreen and Semi- Evergreen Forests. The sanctuary has a rich diversity of mammals, reptiles, birds and plants. The altitude varies from 55 to 1000 m above sea level in this sanctuary. Two tree species were described scientifically for the first time from this sanctuary: *Diospyros cacharensis* (a small deciduous tree) and *Alseodaphne keenanii* (a large tree belonging to the family Lauraceae).

Habitat	Cachar tropical moist evergreen and semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Chinese Pangolin, Flying Fox, Slow Loris, Stump-tailed Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Himalayan Black Bear, Yellow-throated Marten, Hog Badger, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Marbled Cat, Clouded Leopard, Leopard, Wild Boar, Sambar, Barking Deer, Serow, Porcupine; Lesser Adjutant Stork, White-backed Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, White-cheeked Hill Partridge, Mountain Bamboo Partridge, Khaleej Pheasant, Grey Peacock-pheasant, Rufus-necked Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill; Rock Python, King Cobra, Brown Hill Tortoise, Asian Leaf Turtle, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Ornithochilus cacharensis</i> , <i>Larsenianthus assamensis</i> , <i>Diospyros cacharensis</i> , <i>Alseodaphne keenanii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is Silchar (Kumbirgram) Airport, 40 km.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Badarpur Junction (BPB)
- By road:** The distances to the sanctuary: Silchar, 40 km; Karimganj, 40 km

Where to stay

Prasanti Tourist Lodge (ATDC), Silchar Circuit house and dak bungalow at Silchar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 June 2004

Area 🗺️
326.24 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/borail-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
24° 55' 53" to 25° 5' 52" N and 92° 27' 40" to 93° 4' 30" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Mangaldoi Wildlife Division, Mangaldoi
Phone: 03713-230022

Deputy Commissioner, Darrang (For Booking of
Circuit House)
Phone: 03713-222135

Deputy Commissioner, Udalguri (For Booking of
Circuit House)
Phone: 03711-224433

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bornadi Wildlife Sanctuary

A small Sanctuary situated in the foothills of the Himalayas bordering Bhutan in the north, it is an ideal bhabar tract. This sanctuary is named after the river Bornadi which flows on its western border. The Sanctuary was constituted specifically for the conservation and protection of the Hispid Hare and Pigmy Hog. The Sanctuary is an integral part of Manas Tiger Reserve, which lies along the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya landscape. Bornadi Wildlife Sanctuary is extremely rich in biodiversity. The presence of the extremely rare and critically endangered Pigmy Hog (*Sus Salvanius*) along with other endangered animals such as the Asian Elephant and the Tiger signifies the importance of this landscape.

Habitat	Dense forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Capped Langur (<i>Trachypithecus Pileatus</i>), Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Chinese Pangolin, Porcupine, Himalayan Black Bear, Barking Deer, Pigmy Hog, Wild Boar, Hispid Hare; Peafowl, Hornbill, Swamp Partridge, Bengal Florican (<i>Houbaropsis Bengalensis</i>)
Plants	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> , <i>Garuga pinnata</i> , <i>Aphanamixis polystachya</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Bridelia retusa</i> , <i>Mellotus repandus</i> , <i>Careya arborea</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Tectona frandis</i> , <i>Litsea glutinosa</i>



How to reach there

By air: Guwahati is the nearest airport.

By rail: Barpeta Road Railway Station

By road: Tanga is the nearest town, which is well connected to the road network



Where to stay

Circuit Houses at Mangaldoi and Udalguri.

Private accommodation options available in Guwahati.

Date of Notification 🗓️

11 August 1980

Area 🗺️

26.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.assam.gov.in/portlets/wildlife-sanctuary#Bornadi>



Location

91° 42' E to 91° 47'E and 26° 45' N to 26° 52' N



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Western Assam Wildlife Division, Dolabari,
Tezpur Phone: 03712-268054
Range Forest Officer, Burachapari Wildlife
Range, Dhania (Assam)

Wildlife Sanctuary

Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary

The Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary is just 40 km away from Tezpur Town. With the Brahmaputra river flowing in its backdrop, the Sanctuary is extremely scenic and picturesque. Key habitat in the Sanctuary is alluvial flood plains. The major part of the sanctuary is covered by grasslands with patches of water bodies and forests. Strips of plantations created during the past have helped to create barriers around the sanctuary. The Sanctuary is well-known for the Bengal Florican and great Indian one-horned Rhino.

Habitat	Wet alluvial grassland, riparian and semi-evergreen forests, wetland, river
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Buffalo, Hog Deer, Asian Elephant, Bengal Florican, Swamp Partridge, Woodcock
Plants	Hollang, Mekai, Dhuna, Udiyam, Nahar, Samkothal, Bheer, Hollock, Nahor



How to reach there

By air: Salonibari Airport (Tezpur) is 30 km away.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Tezpur

By road: Distances to the sanctuary:
Guwahati, 160 km; Jorhat, 180 km;
Nagaon, 40 km



Where to stay

Hotels at Tezpur

Date of Notification 🗓️

11 October 1995

Area 🗺️

44.06 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/18/burachapori-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location

26° 51' 57" N, 92° 50' 53" E



Common name: Golden Langur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Wildlife Division Kokrajhar

Phone: 03661-270635

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary

Spread over two districts of Lower Assam – Dhubri and Kokrajhar, Chakrashila Wildlife sanctuary is home to Golden Langur and is the second protected habitat for this species. The Sanctuary is a safe haven for diversity of species. There are more than 200 species of birds in the Sanctuary, some of which are listed as endangered in IUCN Red Data List. The adjacent lakes, viz., Dheer and Deeplai provide the required additional habitat for these species. The sanctuary is surrounded by hills and lakes and provides opportunities for trekking, bird watching and wildlife photography. Observation posts have been set up inside the sanctuary to facilitate wildlife photography and bird watching.

Habitat	Semi evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Himalaya
Animals	Golden Langur, Leopard, Leopard Cat, Bengal Fox, Chinese Pangolin, Asiatic Jackal, Indian Pipistrelle, Indian Flying Fox, Short-tailed Mole and Rhesus Macaque; Open Billed Stork, Greater Adjutant Stork, Little Egret, Shrikes, Pond Heron, Drongo, Darter
Plants	Sal, Semul, Terminalia Spp., Kadam, Cedrela Toona, Grasslands.

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is Guwahati.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Kokrajhar
- By road:** Nearest towns are Kokrajhar and Bongaigaon, which are well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest House- Choraikhola, Kokrajhar.
Options of private hotels available at Kokrajhar.

Date of Notification
14 July 1994

Area
45.57 km²

Best time of the year to visit
Throughout the year, except Monsoon (June-July)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/38/chakrashila-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location
latitude 26° 15' - 26° 26' N and longitude 90° 15' - 90° 20' E



Common name: Vulture

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Guwahati Wildlife Division
AT. Road, Santipur, Guwahati-781009
Phone: 0361- 2656771, +919435031789

Wildlife Sanctuary

Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary

A Ramsar site, the Deepor beel is a permanent freshwater lake with great diversity of aquatic vegetation. Of many such lakes or beels in lower Assam, Deepor is one of the largest. The Basistha and Kalamoni rivers are the main sources of water for it and its also fed by the local monsoon run-off between the months of May and September. The Beel eventually drains into the Brahmaputra river which is located approximately 5 kms away. The sanctuary has an abundant population of birds of which around 150 have been recorded thus far. This includes nine species whose status is threatened. Taking into account the rich avifauna population, this region has been declared an Important Bird Area (IBA).

Habitat	Aquatic, marsh
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Spotbilled Pelican, White-cheeked Hill-Partridge, Vultures-Oriental White-backed and Long-billed, Eurasian Griffon, Greater Adjutant Stork, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Ferruginous Duck, Baer's Pochard, Siberian Crane, Six Species of Turtles and Tortoise
Plants	<i>Terminalia belerica</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> (plantation), <i>Ficus Bengalensis</i> , <i>Bombax malabaricum</i> , The Giant Water Lily (<i>Euryale ferox</i>), <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> , <i>Ottelia alismoides</i> , <i>Lemna minor</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is Guwahati.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Guwahati
- By road:** Nearest city is Guwahati and the sanctuary can be accessed via NH 31 from there

Where to stay

Options of private hotels available at Guwahati.

Date of Notification
1989

Area
4.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit
October- March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/37/dipor-bil-or-deepor-beel.htm>



Location
26° 05' N to 26° 11' N 91° 35' E to 91° 43' E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division, P.O. Digboi, Tinsukia District 786171
Phone: 03751-264433

Range Forest Officer, Sorajpung, P.O. Bhadoipanchali, Tinsukia District

Range Forest Officer, Margherita West Range, P.O. Margherita, Tinsukia District

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dehing Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary

Located within the larger Dehing Patkai Elephant Reserve, the Dehing Patkai wildlife sanctuary cross the coal and oil rich districts of Upper Assam, mainly Dibrugarh, Tinsukia and Sivasagar. Deriving its name and beauty from the Dehing river, this sanctuary is believed to be last remaining contiguous patch of lowland rainforest region in Assam, also known as the Jeypore rainforest. It is a marvel for all wildlife enthusiasts as they encounter the majesty of the charismatic animals that have settled in the region.

Habitat	Assam Valley tropical wet evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Leopard, Tiger, Chinese Pangolin, Flying Fox, Slow Loris, Stump-tailed Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Hoolock Gibbon, Himalayan Black Bear, Hog Badger, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Marbled Cat, Clouded Leopard, Sambar, Barking Deer, Gaur; Kaleej Pheasant, Grey Peacock-pheasant, Rufus-necked Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill, Beautiful Nuthatch, Black-browed Leaf Wabler
Plants	Hollang, Mekai, Dhuna, Udiyam, Nahar, Samkothal, Bheer, Hollock, Nahor, <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Shorea assamica</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Mohanbari (Dibrugarh) Airport is about 80 km from the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is New Tinsukia Junction
- By road:** The sanctuary is close to Digboi, Duliajan and Margherita towns.

Where to stay

- Forest Inspection Bungalow, Digboi (Contact the Divisional Forest Officer, Digboi Division, Digboi (phone: 03751-264433)
- Private lodges at Digboi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 June 2004

Area 🗺️
111.9 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-March



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://ffo.gov.in/en/locations/location-information/12>



Location

27.29° N, 95.51° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Karbi Anglong East Division, Diphu
Phone: 03671-272237, 03671-273303

Wildlife Sanctuary

East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary

East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary, is an important component of the Karbi Anglong-Kaziranga landscape, rich in both floral & faunal diversity. It is located in the Karbi Anglong Autonomous District Council. Some 260 bird species have been recorded here. The forest type is mainly Tropical Semi-evergreen with patches of Tropical Moist Deciduous. A leisurely exploration of the East Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary is recommended. There is an adjoining North Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary, and together these are classified as Important Bird Areas. (IBA) by BirdLife International. The North Karbi Anglong Wildlife Sanctuary is strategically located to the South of the Kaziranga National Park. It serves as a haven for the animals of the Kaziranga National Park who migrate during the annual floods.

Habitat	Moist semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon; Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Khair, Sissoo, Simul, Urium, Kokoli, Amari, Sopa, Cham, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Gonsoroi, Dhuna, Hingori, <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Bambusa tulda</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airports are Dimapur and Jorhat
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Diphu
- By Road:** nearest town is Diphu that is well connected to the road network

Where to stay

- Forest inspection bungalow, Dokmoka (37 km from the sanctuary): contact the Range Forest Officer, Western Range, Dokmoka
- Hotels at Diphu (132 km), Nagaon (127 km).

Date of Notification 🗓️
2000

Area 🗺️
221.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/34/east-karbi-anglong-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location

25°33' - 26°35' N and 92°10' - 93°50' E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Karbi Anglong East Division, Diphu
Phone: 03671-272237

Wildlife Sanctuary

Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary

Garampani WLS is one of the oldest sanctuaries of Assam. It is located in the Karbi Anglong area. Garampani in the local language means 'hot water' and the Sanctuary is famous for its hot springs and waterfalls. The sanctuary is rich in biodiversity and home to several rare and endangered flora and fauna. The climate of this sanctuary is moist tropical. The vegetation of the sanctuary is tropical semi-evergreen. The sanctuary is home to hoolock gibbons and golden langurs.

Habitat	Moist semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon; Great Pied Hornbill, Hill Myna; Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Khair, Sissoo, Simul, Urium, Kokoli, Amari, Sopa, Cham, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Gonsoroi, Dhuna, <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Bambusa tulda</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airports are Dimapur and Jorhat
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Diphu
- By Road:** nearest town is Diphu that is well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Lodges at Kohora

Date of Notification 1952

Area 6.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.east-himalaya.com/garampani.php>



Location
26°23'14.04" N 93°52'37.71" E



Common name: Hoolock Gibbon

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Jorhat Division, Jorhat 785001
Phone: 0376-2320008, 0376-2320456

Forest Range Officer, Mariani Range, P.O. Mariani, Jorhat District
Phone: 03771-244125

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hollongapar Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary

Formerly known as the Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary or the Hollongapar Reserve Forest, the Hollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary is an isolated region encompassing in its fold evergreen forests, in the Jorhat district of Assam. A well-stocked forest has been successfully developed using artificial regeneration, resulting in ample species richness. The Sanctuary is home to India's only gibbons – the hoolock gibbons, and the only nocturnal primate of Northeastern India's – the Bengal slow loris. It is unique in being the only Indian sanctuary to be named after a gibbon on account of its distinction for providing a viable habitat to the densest gibbon population in the state of Assam.

Habitat	Semi-evergreen forest, evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephant, Leopard, Tiger, Pangolin, Hoolock Gibbon, Assamese Macaque, Pig-tailed Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Stump-tailed Macaque, Capped Langur, Slow Loris, Jungle Cat, Barking Deer, Sambar; Osprey, Hill Myna, Kaleej Pheasant; Indian Python, Common Monitor Lizard, Indian Tent Turtle, Indian Cobra
Plants	Sam, Amari, Sopas, Bhelu, Udal, Hingori, Bandordima, Dhuna, Bhomora, Ful Gomari, Morhal, Selleng, Sassi, Otenga

How to reach there

- By air:** The distance from the sanctuary to Rowriah Airport (Jorhat) is 25 km.
- By rail:** Mariani Railway Junction is 5 km away.
- By road:** The sanctuary is 20 km from Jorhat town.

Where to stay

Gibbon Forest Rest House. Prasanti Tourist Lodge (Assam Tourism Department).

Date of Notification 17 September 1997

Area 20.98 km²

Best time of the year to visit June-July, February-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/39/hollongapar-gibbon-wildlife-sanctuary-or-gibbon-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location
26.71° N, 94.38° E



Common name: Wild Buffalo

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Wildlife Division, Katimari, Nagaon 782002
Phone: 03672-225632, 03672-225003

Range Officer, Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary, P.O. Garajan, Nagaon District
Phone: 03672-247592

Wildlife Sanctuary

Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Lying on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra River, the Laokhowa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to several charismatic species such as the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros, elephants, royal tigers and Asiatic water buffaloes apart from being a critical habitat for more than 225 species of birds. The sanctuary itself is enveloped by numerous key protected areas, such as the Kaziranga National Park to the east, the Pakke-Nameri National Parks to the north, the Orang National Park and Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuaries to the west, and the lush, abundant forests of Karbi Anglong to the south. To enable migration of animals between Kaziranga and Orang National Parks, the Laokhowa and Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuaries act as connecting corridors and have therefore been identified as Buffer Zones of the Kaziranga Tiger Reserve.

Habitat	Evergreen forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	One-horned Rhinoceros, Wild Buffalo, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Tiger, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Palla's Fish Eagle
Plants	Khair, Sissoo, Simul, Urim, Kokoli, Amari, Sopa, Cham, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Gonsoroi, Dhuna, <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Bambusa tulda</i>

How to reach there

By air: LGBI Airport (Guwahati) is the nearest airport.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Nagaon.

By road: The distances to the sanctuary: from Nagaon, 28 km; from Guwahati, 148 km.

Where to stay

Circuit house

Hotels at Nagaon.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1972

Area 🗺️

70.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://nagaon.gov.in/frontimpotentdata/laokhowa-burhachapori-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location

26° 30' 24" N, 92° 42' 38" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Karbi Anglong West Division, Diphu
Phone: 03671-272247, 03671-272221

Deputy Commissioner (For booking Circuit House)
Phone: 03671-272257, 03671-272255

Divisional Officer, Soil Conservation Division
Phone: 03671-272241

Wildlife Sanctuary

Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary

Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the South West of Karbi Anglong. It is an integral part of the Dhansiri Lungding Elephant Reserve in Assam. Four reserve forests, the Disama, Kaki (Karbi Anglong part), Inlongkiri and Miyungdisa, make up the Sanctuary. The Sanctuary has a peculiar terrain covered by plains and undulating country to low hills, which are part of the Karbi plateau and plains of the Kopili and Digung rivers. Streams of perennial rivers Jamuna and Lungding flow through the sanctuary. The Jamuna River marks the northern boundary of the sanctuary. The sanctuary area falls under tropical monsoon climate zone. Marat Longri Wildlife Sanctuary consists of tropical moist deciduous and tropical semi evergreen forests. Visitors can have spectacular views of different species of wild animals and birds in the sanctuary.

Habitat	Moist semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Barking Deer, Porcupine, Slow Loris, Pangolin; Banded Krait, Rock Python, Monitor Lizard, Brown Hill Tortoise
Plants	Khair, Sissoo, Simul, Urim, Kokoli, Amari, Sopa, Cham, Bonsum, Bogipoma, Gonsoroi, <i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> , <i>Bambusa tulda</i>

How to reach there

By air: It is 60 km to Dimapur Airport from the sanctuary.

By road: the nearest town is Diphu that is well connected to the road network

By rail: Diphu Railway Station it is 8 km from the park.

Where to stay

Forest Inspection Bungalow, Diphu—Circuit House, Diphu—contact the Deputy Commissioner Soil Conservation Inspection Bungalow, Diphu—contact Private lodges at Diphu.

Date of Notification 🗓️

19 April 2003

Area 🗺️

451.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/41/marat-longri-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location

26.71° N, 94.38° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Golaghat Division, Junakinagar, Golaghat
Phone: 03774-284798, 03774-284997

Forest Range Officer, Golaghat Range,
Salmora, P.O. Golaghat
Phone: 03774-280544

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nambor Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary

Nambor – Doigrung Wildlife Sanctuary, spread over three blocks, is located in Golaghat district and is famous for Hot water springs and the Gaur and Hoolock Gibbon. Visitors get entranced at the picture-perfect scenic beauty of the region which is home to many rare species of mammals, reptiles and birds. Wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers would get easily entranced at the sight of elephants, gibbons, leopards and some wonderfully unique native primates nestled in the the enchanting tropical semi evergreen forest.

Habitat	Tropical semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephant, Hoolock Gibbon, Stump-tailed Macaque, Pig-tailed Macaque, Slow Loris, Assamese Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Fishing Cat, Barking Deer, Sambar; White-winged Wood Duck, Great Pied Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Adjutant Stork; Monitor Lizard, Python
Plants	<i>Bhelu Spp., Gomari Spp., Ajar Spp., Nahor Spp., Udiyam Spp., Poma Spp., Bon Som</i>

How to reach there

By air: Rowriah (Jorhat) Airport is 68 kms. away and from the Guwahati LGBI Airport it is 318 kms. away.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Diphu

By road: Distances from the sanctuary: Jorhat, 68 km; Dimapur, 77 km; Kohora (Kaziranga National Park), 70 km

Where to stay

Hotels at Golaghat.

Date of Notification 📅
5 September 2003

Area 🗺️
9715 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/nambor-doigrung-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
26.36° N, 93.86° E



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Karbi Anglong East Division Diphu
Phone: 03671-272237(O), 273303 (R).

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Karbi Anglong district, the Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary is situated amidst an oasis of lush green landscape dotted by crystal clear water bodies. This Sanctuary is also a dream destination for ornithologists and bird watchers, due to the great diversity of resident and migratory birds. Contiguous to Garampani Wildlife Sanctuary, it is home to a large number of mammals, reptiles, birds, plants and other life forms. Visitors shall also find some rare species of orchids as they traverse the lovely Nambor Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Tropical semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Gaur, Bear, Sambar, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon, Wild Boar; Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizards
Plants	Hollong (<i>Dipeterocarpus macrocarpa</i>), Sam (<i>Artocarpus Chaplasha</i>), Amari (<i>Amoora wallichii</i>), Sopas (<i>Michelia Spp</i>), Bhelu (<i>Tetramelos mudicloro</i>), Udal (<i>Sterculia Villosa</i>), Hingori (<i>Castanopsis Spp.</i>), Nahor (<i>Mesua ferrea</i>), Bandordima (<i>Dysoxylum procerum</i>), Dhuna (<i>Canarium resiniferum</i>)

How to reach there

By air: Rowriah (Jorhat) Airport It is 68 kms. away and from the Guwahati LGBI Airport it is 318 kms. away.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Diphu

By road: Distances from the sanctuary: Jorhat, 68 km; Dimapur, 77 km; Kohora (Kaziranga National Park), 70 km

Where to stay

Aranya Lodge,
Tel.: (03776)262429,
Bonani, Banashree,
Kunjobon Lodges,
Tel.: (03776)262423

All under Assam Tourism and located at Kohora.

Date of Notification 📅
2000

Area 🗺️
37 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/33/nambor-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location
27° 38' 30" N, 96° 37' 45" E



Common name: One-horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Guwahati Wildlife Division, Guwahati 781009
Phone: 0361-2550207

Range Officer, Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary, P.O.
Mayang, Morigaon District
Phone: 03678-248157

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary

Nestled in the grasslands of Assam, the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is the abode of the highest population of Greater Indian One-Horned Rhinoceroses in the world. Enveloped by villages which live by traditional Assamese culture, this region is a critical habitat for river dolphins. With a breathtaking terrain, the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is a once-in-a-lifetime experience for any traveller or admirer of nature. A wonderful conservation model which involves active participation of the forest staff and fringe inhabitants is working successfully in the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Assam alluvial grassland, hilly forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	One-horned Rhinoceros, Leopard, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Jungle Cat, Chinese Pangolin
Plants	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> , Whip Grass, <i>Vetiver Spp.</i> , <i>Saccharum ravennae</i> , <i>Phragmites karka</i> , Southern Cutgrass, <i>Brachiaria pseudointerrupta</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Gopi Nath Bordoloi International Airport, borjhar, Guwahati

By rail: Nearest railway station is Guwahati

By road: From Guwahati, 35 km via Chandrapur and 52 km via NH 37 (Sonapur)

Where to stay

Mayang Tourist Lodge
(Tourism Department)

Forest Department
Inspection Bungalow,
Mayang.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2 September 1987

Area 📏
38.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.pobitora.com/>



Location
26° 14' 28" N, 92° 3' 30" E



Common name: Bar-Headed Goose

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Sivasagar Division, P.O.
Sivasagar, Assam 785640
Phone: 03772-220989, 03772-224154

Wildlife Sanctuary

Panidehing Wildlife Sanctuary

The Pani-Dihing Bird Wildlife Sanctuary is part of the large wetland complex that lies on the south bank of River Brahmaputra. The terrain of the region is flat, being on the floodplains and is bounded by the rivers Dishang and Brahmaputra. During monsoon, most of the area is inundated. Pani-Dihing and adjacent areas are known for migratory waterfowl, while there are also other important resident species. Nearly 267 species from the sanctuary's avifauna population have been recorded thus far of which 70 species are of migratory birds thereby making it an exceptional place for bird lovers to sit in the midst of wilderness and enjoy birdwatching. The place is well maintained for visitors and is frequented by bird waters and nature lovers, especially during winter months.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Bar-headed Goose, Greylag Goose, Spotbill, Mallard, Gadwall, Wigeon, Garganey, Shoveller, Red-crested Pochard, Common Pochard, Ferruginous Duck, Adjutant Stork, Lesser Adjutant Stork, Open-billed Stork, White-necked Stork
Plants	Bada, Bohera, Bajrang, Asok, Amra, Cham, Dewa, Hansh, Hatia, Kadam, Korol

How to reach there

By air: The sanctuary is 80 km from Rowrah Airport (Jorhat) and 88 km from Mohanbari Airport (Dibrugarh).

By rail: Nearest railway station is Tinsukia Junction.

By road: Distances from the sanctuary: Sibsagar, 22 km; Jorhat, 75 km; Dibrugarh, 73 km; Guwahati, 386 km

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts and Guest houses are available in Sivasagar for tourists.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1995

Area 📏
33.93 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/15/panidihing-bird-sanctuary.htm>



Location
27° 7' 19" N, 94° 35' 47" E



Common name: Gaur

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary

Extending along the Great Himalayan foothills, the Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary is an extremely popular and important protected area. The Sanctuary has gained recognition not only because it is home to several important species but also because of its scenic landscape. Spread in the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, the Sanctuary with its unique landscape, is home to the elephant, tiger and Gaur and has rightly been named the “Jewel of Assam”

Habitat	Himalayan foothill forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Wild Boar, Hog Deer, Barking Deer; White-winged Wood Duck; Python, Russell's Viper
Plants	Hollang, Mekai, Dhuna, Udiyam, Nahar, Samkothal, Bheer, Hollock, Nahor

How to reach there

By air: Salonibari (Tezpur) Airport is 45 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Tezpur

By road: The Sanctuary is 52 km from Tezpur

Where to stay

Forest inspection bungalow at Tezpur—contact the Divisional Forest Officer, Western Assam Wildlife Division, Tezpur (phone: 03712-268054)

Hotels at Tezpur.

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Western Assam
Wildlife Division, Tezpur
Phone: 03712-268054, 03712-268003

Date of Notification

12 October 1998

Area

220 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.assaminfo.com/tourist-places/17/sonai-rupai-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>

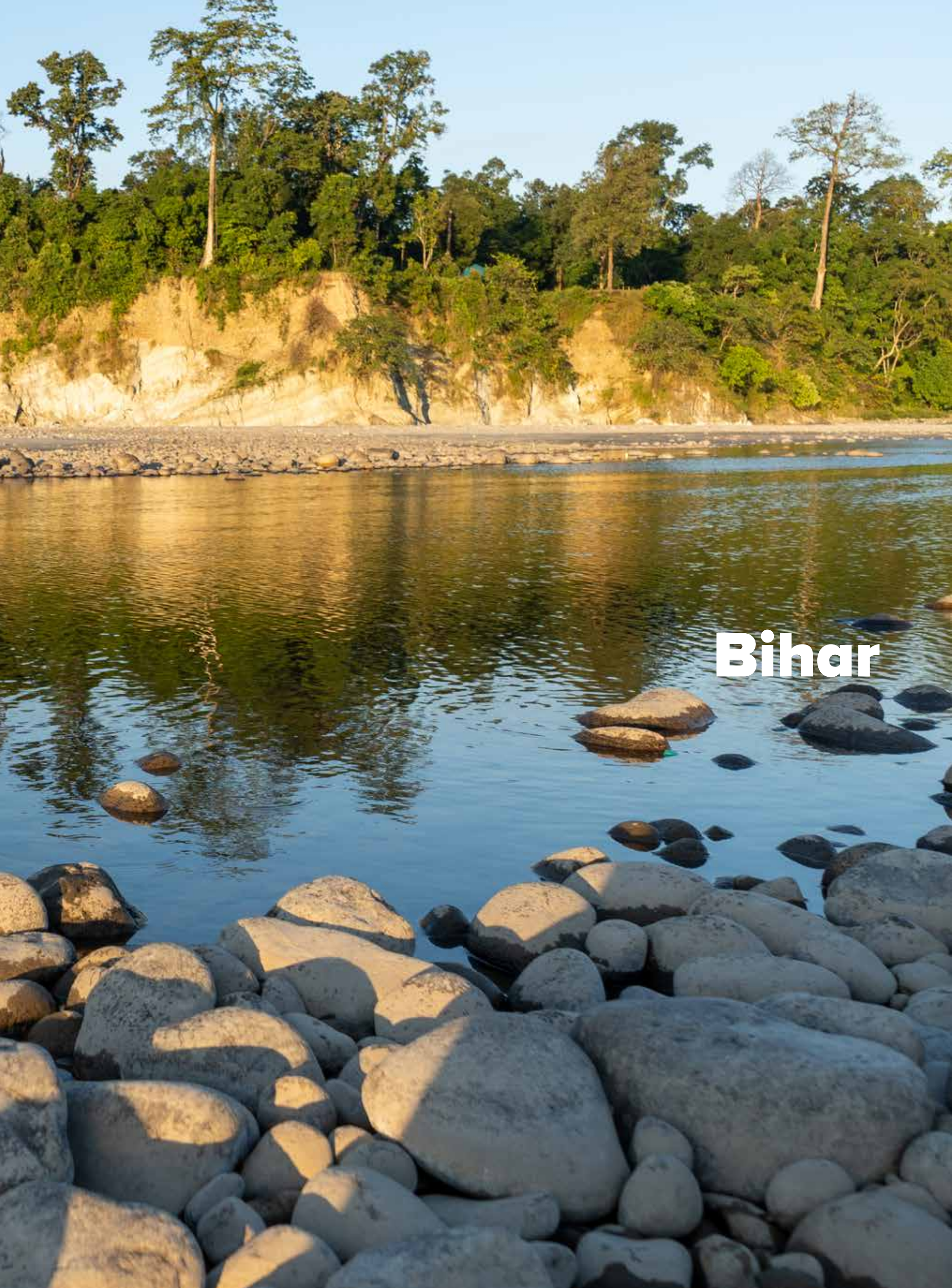


Location

26° 53' 39" N, 92° 20' 45" E







Bihar



Common name: Forest Wagtail

Contact details:

Valmiki Tiger Project Division II
West Champaran, Belbag, Bettiah 845438
Phone: +91-6254-240367
Email: vtrbihar@gmail.com

National Park

Valmiki National Park

The Valmiki National Park is situated on the Eastern limit of the Himalayan terai. It is the only Tiger reserve of Bihar. The forest here has elements of both the bhabar and terai tracts. The name of Champaran District is derived from the words champa and aranya and means 'forest of Champa trees'. With the river Gandak flowing along its border and lush green forests covering the entire expanse, this Park is a photographer's delight.

Habitat	Bhabar–dun Sal forest, dry Siwalik Sal forest, West Gangetic moist mixed deciduous forest, Khair–Sissoo forest, cane brakes, Eastern wet alluvial grassland, Barringtonia swamp forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Wild Dog, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Striped Hyaena, Flying Fox, Gaur; Paradise Flycatcher, Forest Wagtail, Grey Shrike, Green Warbler, White-eye, Emerald Dove; Python, King Cobra, Krait, Sand Boa, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Karam, Asan, Bahera, Asidh, Simal, Satsal, Piyar, Mandar, Banjan, Bhelwa, Harra, Boderia

How to reach there

By road: Bettiah, the nearest town, is 70 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: Bettiah (70 km) is the railhead.

By air: You can fly to Gorakhpur, 125 km away.

Where to stay

Available in Bettiah town and surrounding areas of National park.

Date of Notification 1989

Area 335.65 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://valmikitigerreserve.com/>



Location
27° 19' 54"N, 84° 9' 45"E



Common name: Asian Koel

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Vaishali, Bihar
Email: divfovaishali-bih@gov.in
Phone: 8544419050

Wildlife Sanctuary

Barela Jheel Salim Ali Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Barela Salim Ali Zubba Saheni Bird Sanctuary is home to the Barela lake, which is situated at Braila village under Patepur block, and hosts several species of plants and animals. The sanctuary boasts of an immense diversity of avifauna. The Barela lake is the natural habitat for about 106 species of local and 59 species of migratory birds which makes it a bird lover's paradise. The water flows through various local rivers including Noon and finally joins the famous Budhi Gandak. The unique ecosystem, home to the typically native trees and plants, bring hundred the species of birds, is an extremely popular site to visit for any nature lover.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Fifty-nine Species of Migratory Bird and About 106 Resident Bird Species Have Been Recorded Including Indian Shag, Red Collared Dove, Asian Koel, Green Bee-eater, Brahmany Starling, Indian Tree Pie, Black Ibis, Ruddy Shelduck, Bar-Headed Goose, Oriental Magpie Robin, Lesser Whistling Duck
Plants	Kendu, Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

By road: The nearest city, Sonapur, is situated 45 km from the park.

By rail: Sonapur is the railhead.

By air: Patna airport (63 km) is the place to fly to when travelling to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Hotels, resorts, guest houses in Vaishali, Sonapur and Patna.

Date of Notification 28 January 1997

Area 1.96 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/barela-jheel-salim-ali-jubba-sahni-baraila-braila-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
25° 45' 58" and 25° 45' 37" N, 85° 31' 48 and 85° 34' 50" E



Common name: Painted Spurfowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, P.O. Kharagpur,
Munger District Bihar 811202

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimbandh Wildlife Sanctuary is located deep inside the Kharagpur forest. It is a scenic spot with a natural waterfall surrounded by hills on three sides. The Bhimbandh, a local dam (bandh) here, is said to have been constructed by the mighty Bheema, the legendary Pandava from the epic Mahabharata. In parts of the foothills are numerous hot springs, the most spectacular being the ones at Bhimbandh, Sita Kund and Rishi Kund. Curiously though, all the hot springs have been observed to roughly maintain the same temperature throughout the year.

Habitat	Grassland, forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Grey Langur, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Gaur, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Grey Mongoose, Small Indian Mongoose, Sloth Bear; Peafowl, Grey Partridge, Paradise Flycatcher, Greater Spotted Eagle, Painted Spurfowl, Lesser Kestrel, Ferruginous Duck, Baer's Pochard, Black-necked Stork, Open-billed Stork; Cobra, Krait, Python
Plants	Sal, Kendu, Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i> , <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The sanctuary is a 56-km drive from Munger.
- By rail:** Jamui (20 km) is the railhead.
- By air:** Fly up to Patna and drive 200 km to reach the sanctuary.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest Houses at the Sanctuary
- Hotels in Munger.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27 May 1976

Area 🗺️
681.99 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://tourism.bihar.gov.in/en/destinations/munger/bheembandh-sanctuary>



Location
25.23° N, 86.28° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Gaya
Kareem Ganj, Gaya, Bihar 823001, India
Phone: 0631- 2950310; 089861 53379

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautam Buddha Wildlife Sanctuary houses plant communities of dry and moist sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests, ravine thorn forests, and tropical dry riverine forests. The mammalian residents of the Gautam Buddha Sanctuary are most notable. One can witness herds of Wild Buffaloes, the Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, and Bluebull freely roaming the forests and grasslands. The sanctuary was privately owned during the British Raj and even for some time after independence. It was accorded the status of a sanctuary in 1976.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, Chota Nagpur dry deciduous forest, Sal forest, ravine thorn forest, tropical dry riverine forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan peninsula-Chota-Nagpur
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Leopard, Wolf, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Chinkara, Fox, Jackal; Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Indian Roller, Golden Oriole, Redd-vented Bulbul, Indian Treepie, Brahminy Starling; Chameleon, Python
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , Kendu, Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i> Climbers Such As Mahulan (<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>) and Ratend (<i>Combretum decandrum</i>)

How to reach there

- By road:** Gaya (65 km) is the nearest city.
- By rail:** Gaya is also the railhead.
- By air:** There is an airport at Gaya. The drive from the airport to the sanctuary is 80 km.

Where to stay

- Two forest rest houses
- Plenty of hotel options available in Gaya.

Date of Notification 🗓️
14 September 1976

Area 🗺️
138.34 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/gautam-buddha-wildlife-sanctuary-jh/>



Location
24.54° N, 85.55° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Kaimur
Email: kaimurdf@gmail.com
Phone: 9431815038; 06189-224605

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is set in the Kaimur Hill Range, on the bank of the Son River. Kaimur, the largest wildlife sanctuary in Bihar, has several waterfalls. Apart from housing an extremely rich biodiversity, the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary is truly unique in that it is also a treasure house of prehistoric art and fossils. The 4000 year old Lakhania paintings in the sanctuary depict various aspects of prehistoric life and are a major attraction for visitors interested in conservation and history alike.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic Plains
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Bluebull; Peafowl, Grey partridge, Paradise Flycatcher, Greater Spotted Eagle, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Lesser Kestrel, Ferruginous Duck, Baer's Pochard, Black-necked Stork, Open-billed Stork; Cobra, Krait, Python
Plants	Kendu, Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The town nearest to the sanctuary is Bhabua (23 km).
- By rail:** There is a railway station at Sasaram (50 km).
- By air:** Varanasi airport is 112 km from the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest Houses available in Kaimur, Mohania, Bhabua. Lot of options available in Varanasi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1982

Area 🗺️
1342.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October and June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/kaimur-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
25.05° N, 83.50° E



Common name: White-backed Vulture

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Begusarai,
Bihar 848204
Phone: 06243-212602

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kanwar Jheel Bird Sanctuary

The first Ramsar site in Bihar, Kanwar Taal or Kabar Taal Lake or Kabartal Wetland is Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake. Located in the Begusarai district it is about six times the size of the Bharatpur Sanctuary and is one among the greenest parts in the region. More than 100 species of birds, some classified as critically endangered and some vulnerable, may be found in the sanctuary during the peak season. Given its breathtaking landscape and the presence therein of several species of birds, this sanctuary is an especially delightful place for birdwatchers, nature-lovers and photographers.

Habitat	Oxbow lake
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	White-backed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Greater Adjutant, Greater Spotted Eagle, Lesser Kestrel, Sarus Crane, Darter, Painted Stork, Black-bellied Tern; Krait, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Asan, Bahera, Asidh, Simal, Satsal, Piyar, Mandar, Banjan, Bhelwa

How to reach there

- By road:** Begusarai (30.1 km) is the nearest town.
- By rail:** Begusarai is also the railhead.
- By air:** Fly to the sanctuary through patna airport (173 km).

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest Houses and Lodges are available in Begusarai.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1989

Area 🗺️
63.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://tourism.bihar.gov.in/en/destinations/begusarai/kanwar-lake>



Location
25° 36' 36" N, 86° 8' 24" E



Common name: Common Sandgrouse

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Mithila/Darbhanga
Phone: 06272-242324

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kusheshwar Asthan Bird Wildlife sanctuary

Kusheshwar Asthan Bird Sanctuary is the perfect spot for nature and wildlife buffs. It stretches over 14 villages which are administered under the Kusheshwar Asthan block in Darbhanga and remains waterlogged most of the time. These wetlands are a winter abode to at least 15 endangered species of migratory birds from places as far as Mongolia and Siberia. Visitors can easily spot the mesmerizing Dalmatian Pelican, Indian Darter, Bar-headed goose, Siberian Crane and many more species between the months of November and March. The Kusheshwar Shiva Temple lies nearby from which the name of this Sanctuary is derived.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Comb Duck, Dalmatian Pelican, Darter, Bar-headed Goose, Sandgrouse
Plants	Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Darbhanga (45 km) is the city closest to the sanctuary.
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is Darbhanga Railway Station.
- By air:** Patna airport (162 km) is the closest airport.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Lodges and Guest Houses in Darbhanga.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 July 1994

Area 🗺️
29.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.darbhangaonline.in/city-guide/kusheshwar-asthan-bird-sanctuary>



Location
26° 10' 00" N, 86° 02' 30" E



Common name: Yellow-wattled Lapwing

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Jamui Jhajha,
Bihar 811308
Phone: 06345-222036

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nagi Dam Wildlife Sanctuary, an Important Bird Area (IBA), is surrounded by rocky hillocks, formed by the damming of streams. The water body of the Sanctuary is quite deep, with a clear water surface. There are cultivable lands adjacent to the Sanctuary. Recently, Bihar's first state-level bird festival 'Kalrav' took place at the Nagi-Nakti bird sanctuaries. The Sanctuary is home to over 136 species of birds-resident and migratory birds that turn up during the winters from places like Eurasia, Central Asia, the Arctic Circle, Russia and Northern China.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plains
Animals	Bar-headed Goose, Indian Courser, Indian Sandgrouse, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Indian Robin
Plants	Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Jamui, the nearest city, is 14 km from the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Jhajha railway station is 8 km from Nagi.
- By air:** If you are flying to the sanctuary, arrive at Patna airport (198 km).

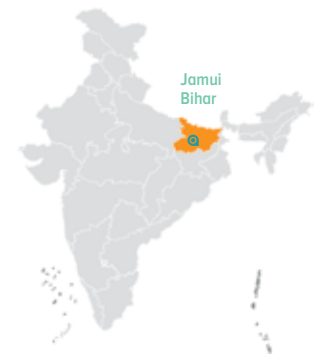
Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses, Lodges available in nearby towns such as Jamui, Jhajha. Plenty of options in Patna.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 July 1987

Area 🗺️
1.92 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/18116>



Location
24° 49' 3" N, 86° 24' 0" E



Common name: Indian Courser

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Jamui
Phone: 06345-222036

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nakti Dam Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nakti Dam Wildlife Sanctuary, an Important Bird Area (IBA), is located close to Nakti Dam Wildlife Sanctuary and is about 11 km from Jhagha in the district Jamui. The Sanctuary is surrounded by rocky hillocks, formed by the damming of streams. The crystal clear waters of the sanctuary run quite deep. The dam in the sanctuary was built to supply water to local farms. There are cultivable lands adjacent to the Sanctuary. Recently, Bihar's first state-level bird festival 'Kalrav' took place at the Nakti-Nakti bird sanctuaries. The Sanctuary is home to over 136 species of birds-resident and migratory birds that turn up during the winters from all over the world including the Arctic Circle, Russia, Eurasia, Central Asia and Northern China.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plains
Animals	Bar-headed Goose, Indian Courser, Indian Sandgrouse, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Indian Robin
Plants	Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

By road: Drive through Jamui. The sanctuary is 14 km away.

By rail: Alight at Jhagha railway station.

By air: Fly to Patna. It is a 198-km drive to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses, Lodges available in nearby towns such as Jamui, Jhagha. Plenty of options in Patna.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 July 1987

Area 🗺️
3.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/18116>



Location
24° 49' 3" N, 86° 24' 0" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Nalanda Forest Division
Phone: 06112-255250

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rajgir Wildlife Sanctuary

The Pant (Rajgir) Wildlife Sanctuary, in the ancient town of Nalanda in Bihar, represents a remaining patch of forests nestled in the enchanting Rajgir hills within the South Gangetic Plain. This sanctuary provides numerous ecosystem services to the surrounding landscape including varieties of flora and fauna. It is home to the number of wild animals. The landscape of the Sanctuary is an uneven terrain enclosed by five mountains- Ratnagiri, Vipulgiri, Vaibhagiri, Songiri and Udaygiri. The Sanctuary has various illustrations of the Buddha and Jain era and is a site of cultural tourism as well.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	South Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Bluebull, Barking Deer, Sloth Bear; Painted Spurfowl, Painted Sandgrouse; Bengal Monitor, Common Bronzeback Tree Snake, Indian Rock Python
Plants	Salai, Asan, Bahera, Arjun, Paisar, Mahua, <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is 10 km from the centre of Rajgir.

By rail: Rajgir railway station is 12 km from the sanctuary.

By air: Gaya airport is 68 km from the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Resorts and hotels in Rajgir forest Guest house.

Date of Notification 🗓️
25 May 1978

Area 🗺️
35.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/pant-rajgir-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
25.03° N, 85.42° E



Common name: King Cobra

Contact details:

Deputy Director
Champan Forest Division
Bettiah, Balua Rampur, Bihar 845438, India

Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation
Bir Chand Patel Path,
Patna,
Patna District,
Bihar – 800 001
Toll Free Number: 1800-3456-112
Phone: +91 61222 25411
Email: contact@bstdc.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Udaypur Wildlife Sanctuary's predominant habitat is a wetland with regions of dry riverine forest, swamp forest, and a khair-sissoo forest (*Acacia catechu*- *Dalbergia sissoo*). It is located on an oxbow lake in the floodplain of the Gandaki River, in the moist deciduous forests ecoregion of the Lower Gangetic Plains. It is home to a rich diversity of water birds, both resident and migratory.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, wetland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Paradise Flycatcher, Grey Shrike, Green Warbler, White-eye, Emerald Dove; Python, King Cobra, Krait, Banded Kraits, Sand Boa, Gharial, Monitor Lizard, Crocodile
Plants	Asan, Bahera, Asidh, Simal, Satsal, Piyar, Mandar, Banjan, Bhelwa, Harra, Boderia

How to reach there

By road: Travel to the sanctuary through Bettiah (30 km).

By rail: Bettiah is also the railhead.

By air: Gorakhpur airport is the nearest airport (100 km).

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses, Lodges are easily available in Bettiah which is the nearest town.

Date of Notification 📅
5 May 1978

Area 🗺️
8.87 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.indiasanctuaries.com/udaypur-wildlife-sanctuary-in-bihar-india/>



Location
26° 48' 56.84" N, 84° 25' 56.87" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Valmiki Tiger Project—
Division I, West Champaran, Bettiah 845438
Phone: 06254-232017

Wildlife Sanctuary

Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary

The mesmerizing Valmiki Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the West Champaran district of Bihar. The Sanctuary has some unique landscapes as it forms a part of the Terai areas of the outer Siwaliks of the Himalayan foothills. The Sanctuary is essentially a mosaic of varied landforms and ecosystems comprising of riverine open woodlands, forested hills and valleys, swampy areas and grasslands which shelter a rich diversity of flora and fauna.

Habitat	Bhabar–Dun Sal forest, dry Siwalik Sal forest, West Gangetic moist mixed deciduous forest, Khair–Sissoo forest, cane brakes, Eastern wet alluvial grassland, Barringtonia swamp forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Gaur, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur; Paradise Flycatcher, Himalayan Bulbul, White-backed Vulture, Slender-billed Vulture, Common Pochard, Red-crested Pochard, Pintail, Ruddy Shelduck, Black-necked Stork; Python, King Cobra, Krait, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Rohini, Sihor, Jamun, Agai, Sihor, Gular, Chir Pine

How to reach there

By road: Bettiah (70 km) is the nearest city.

By rail: Bettiah is also the railhead.

By air: Fly to the sanctuary through Gorakhpur airport (125 km).

Where to stay

Valmiki Vihar (government-run lodge), forest rest houses (Kotaha, Ganauli, Madanpur, Naurangia Done, Gobardhana, Manguraha, Manpur).

Date of Notification 📅
10 May 1978

Area 🗺️
545.15 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://state.bihar.gov.in/forest/CitizenHome.html>



Location
27° 19' 54" N, 84° 9' 45" E



Common name: Ganges River Dolphin

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary

The Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary is a 60-km stretch of the Ganges River. The endangered Gangetic Dolphins, locally known as Soons, are the Sanctuary's major attraction. The Sanctuary is a safe haven for threatened aquatic wildlife like the freshwater turtles and 135 species of waterfowl. Many small sandbars here have been inhabited by birds and serve as their breeding grounds. The 36 km stretch from Sultamour to Bhagalpur is especially significant as a remarkable habitat for birds and other aquatic animals.

Habitat	Riverine forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plains
Animals	Ganges River Dolphin, Smooth-coated Otter; 135 Species of Waterfowl; Gharial
Plants	Asan, Bahera, Asidh, Simal, Satsal, Piyar, Mandar, Banjar, Bhelwa

How to reach there

By road: The nearest city is Bhagalpur (25 km).

By rail: Bhagalpur also has the nearest railway station.

By air: If you are flying to the sanctuary, you need to drive 235 km from Patna.

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in Bhagalpur.

Contact details:

Regional Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bhagalpur

District Forest Officer
Banka Forest Division
District Banka
Email: dfo.banka@gmail.com
Phone: 9412996857

Date of Notification 🗓️
7 August 1990

Area 📏
50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June and October



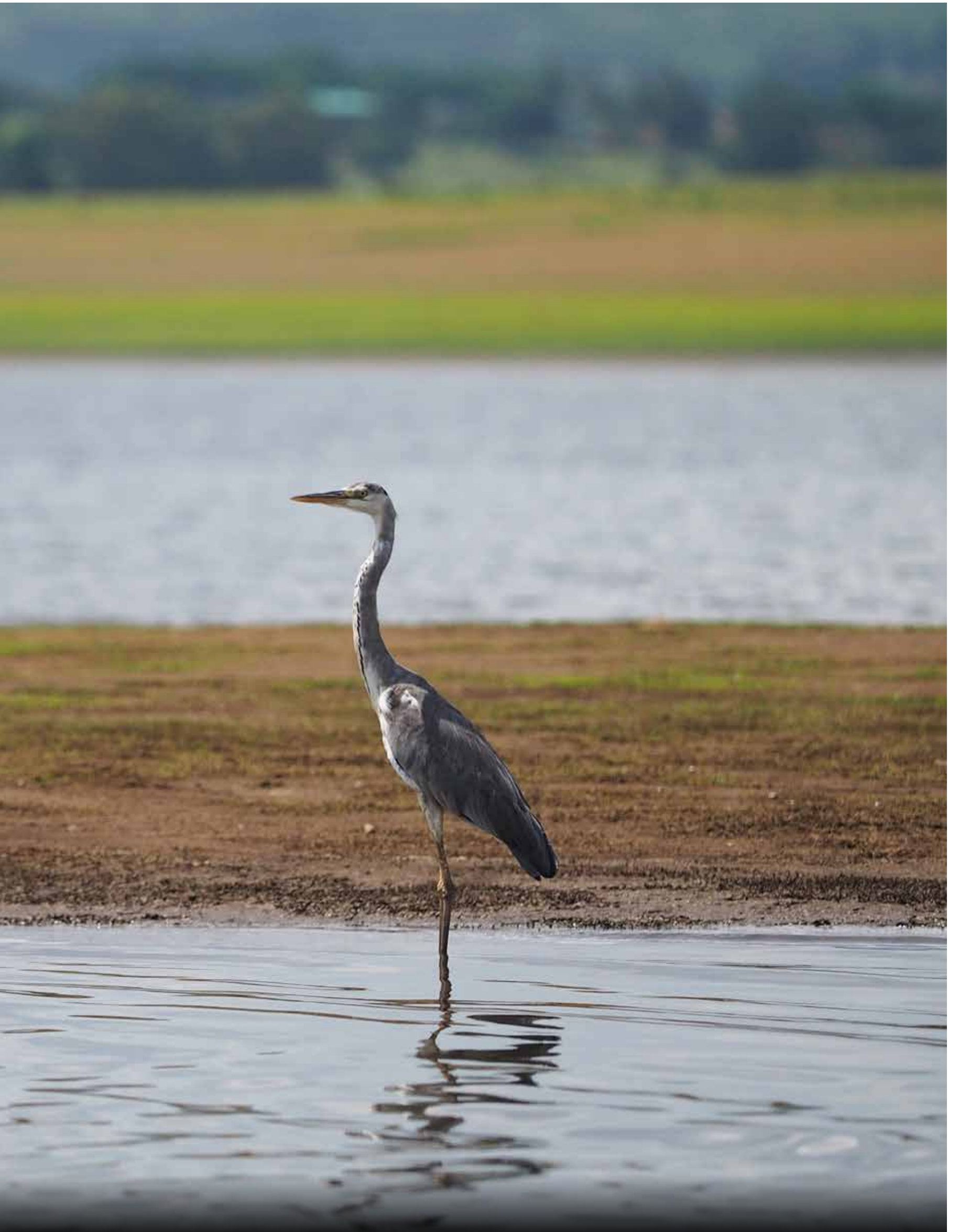
More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.indiasanctuaries.com/udaypur-wildlife-sanctuary-in-bihar-india/>



Location

25° 16' 41" N, 87° 1' 37" E







Chandigarh



Common name: Rose-ringed Parakeet

Contact details:

Department of Forests & Wildlife Chandigarh Administration
2nd Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
Sector 19-B, Madhya Marg
Chandigarh—160019
Email: forestchandigarh@gmail.com

Manager (PR & Events)
Chandigarh Tourism
4th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
Sector 19-B, Madhya Marg
Chandigarh—160019
Email: chdtourism123@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

City Birds Wildlife Sanctuary

This small sanctuary is unique for the number of parakeets it supports. It is estimated that a couple of thousand of these birds congregate in the sanctuary at times. Early morning and late afternoon are the best times to view the parakeets. Efforts are made to make the sanctuary parakeet-friendly by providing water for the birds and planting fruit trees in and around the place. Street lamps in the vicinity are turned off at night to avoid disturbing the sleep patterns of the parakeets.

Habitat	Converted horticultural land
Biographic zone:	Punjab Plains
Animals	Rose-ringed Parakeet, Plum-headed Parakeet, Alexandrine Parakeet
Plants	<i>Ficus</i> Species, <i>Casuarina</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Acacia arabica</i>

How to reach there

By Road: The sanctuary is situated in Chandigarh. You can take an autorickshaw or taxi to the Sanctuary from any part of Chandigarh.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Chandigarh railway station.

By Air: Nearest airport is Chandigarh Airport with connectivity to major cities of India.

Where to stay

Many Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses are available in Chandigarh.

Date of Notification 📅
1998

Area 🗺️
0.03 sq km

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.chandigarhforest.gov.in/city-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
30° 43' 43.284" N, 76° 46' 45.4692" E



Common name: Rhesus Macaque

Contact details:

Department of Forests & Wildlife Chandigarh Administration
2nd Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
Sector 19-B, Madhya Marg
Chandigarh—160019
Email: forestchandigarh@gmail.com

Manager (PR & Events)
Chandigarh Tourism
4th Floor, Paryavaran Bhawan
Sector 19-B, Madhya Marg
Chandigarh—160019
Email: chdtourism123@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sukhna Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Sukhna Lake and the forested area at one end of the lake make the sanctuary popular with visitors in Chandigarh. Water birds are readily observed. The number of visitors entering the sanctuary is restricted to 200 persons each day. Wildlife enthusiasts can revel at the sight of leopards, jackals, sambar and many other species of small mammals, birds and reptiles.

Habitat	Afforested land around a man-made lake
Biographic zone:	Punjab Plains
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Jackal, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Hare, Grey Mongoose; Peafowl, Red Junglefowl, Cobra, Common Krait, Russell's Viper, Python; Butterflies, Moths
Plants	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Butea frondosa</i> , <i>Lannea grandis</i> , <i>Diospyros montana</i>

How to reach there

By Road: The sanctuary is situated in Chandigarh. You can take an autorickshaw or taxi to Sukhna Lake from any part of Chandigarh.

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Chandigarh railway station.

By Air: Nearest airport is Chandigarh Airport with connectivity to major cities of India.

Where to stay

Many Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses are available in Chandigarh.

Date of Notification 📅
1986

Area 🗺️
25.98 Sq km

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.chandigarhforest.gov.in/sanctuaries/>



Location
30° 46' 23.052" N, 76° 51' 25.704" E



Common Name: Barn Owl





Chhattisgarh



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Director
Guru Ghasidas National Park
Baikunthpur
Email: ggdr_u_bkp@yahoo.com

National Park

Guru Ghasi Das (Sanjay) National Park

Located in the Koriya district of the state of Chhattisgarh, the Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National park is one of the most important and unique of all the protected areas in Chhattisgarh. The rich wildlife of the park recalls the fact that Kipling was inspired by Madhya Pradesh in writing Jungle Book. The park is criss-crossed by a number of streams, a fact that is readily appreciated on the safaris through it. There are two rivers that are the main source of water to wild animals- Banas river flowing in the western side of the park, and Bijaur Nala flowing in the northern side of the sanctuary.

Habitat	Sub-tropical vegetation, deciduous trees
Biographic zone:	Eastern Highlands: Chota Nagpur Plateau
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Bluebull, Chinkara, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Spotted Deer, Sloth Bear, Red-headed Vulture, Lesser Adjutant
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Terminalia alata</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Jabalpur, 200 km away. The airport at Ranchi is 250 km away.

By rail: Jaora railway station is 20 km from the park.

By road: Guru Ghasi Das National Park is on the road network.

Where to stay

Rest houses Contact the Range Officer or the Wildlife Warden for reservations.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 September 1981 (as Sanjay National Park)

Area 🗺️
1440.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/index.htm>



Location
23° 52' 5.412" N, 82° 3' 44.784" E



Common name: Wild Buffalo

Contact details:

Field Director
Indravati Tiger Reserve, P.O. Bijapur, District Bastr, Chhattisgarh
Phone: 07782-225073(O)
Email: cfwlitrdp@rediffmail.com

National Park

Indravati (Kutru) National Park

Deriving its name from the nearby Indravati River, the Indravati National Park is home to one of the last populations of the rare Wild Buffalo, and is one of the two Project Tiger sites in Chhattisgarh. The rich diversity of species along with the undulating terrain makes it a popular place for visitors. The region's ecosystem comprises of two kinds of forests, that harbour numerous charismatic species of large and small mammals, bird and reptiles.

Habitat	Southern dry mixed deciduous forests and southern moist mixed deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Wild Buffalo, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Gaur, Barasingha, Leopard, Sambar, Chausingha, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Striped Hyena, Wild Boar, Flying Squirrel, Porcupine, Pangolins, Monkey, Langurs; Crocodile, Monitor Lizard, Indian Chameleon, Common Krait, Indian Rock Python, Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Lendia, Salai, Mahua, Tendu, Semal, Haldu, Ber, Jamun, Dhaora, Dhoban, Siras, Bija, Char, Karra, Kullu, Shisham, Semal, Arjun, Bel, Rohan, Bahera, Mundi, Palas

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Swami Vivekananda International Airport, Raipur (480 km)

By rail: Nearest railway station is Dantewada Junction Railway Station that is about 90 km away.

By road: Well-connected to Raipur. Nearest town is Jagdalpur. The village Kutru, the main entry point of the park, is situated at a distance of 22.4 km north of the Jagdalpur-Bhopalpattanam road.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Bijapur and Kutru
Inspection hut at Farsehgarh and Sendra.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1982

Area 🗺️
1258.37 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://bijapur.gov.in/en/tourist-place/indravati-national-park/>



Location
19°12'18" N 81°1'53" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Kotamsar, Jagdalpur
Ph: 7587837614
Email: kvnp.2007@gmail.com

2. Range Forest Officer, Koleng, Jagdalpur
Phone: 9165518071
Email: kvnp.2007@gmail.com

National Park

Kanger Valley National Park

Deriving its name from the Kangar river, which flows throughout its length, the Kanger Valley is an amazing landscape with high mountains, deep valleys, giant trees and various species of wildlife. The most popular species in this area is the Bastar Hill Mynah, the State Bird, which has an amazing capacity for mimicry. This National Park has a rich diversity of plants and animals, avian fauna, dense forests, creepers, bamboo clusters, delightful hills, mysterious caves and beautiful waterfalls. This National Park is also home to three exceptional caves which are home to various species. The famous Tirathgarh Waterfall is located in Kanger Valley National Park.

Habitat	mixed moist deciduous type of forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Jungle Cat, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Hyena, Flying Squirrel, Otter, Civet; Pythons, Cobra, Crocodiles, Monitor Lizards
Plants	Teak, Sal, Saja, Bija, Dhavara, Tendu, Mahua, Haldu, Tinsa, Suria, Kushum, Semal, Harra, Padar, Kasai

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Swami Vivekananda International Airport, Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Jagdalpur Railway Station that is about 27 km away
- By road:** Well-connected to Raipur. Nearest town is Jagdalpur.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest Houses at Kotamsar, Netnar, Teerathgarh, Jagdalpur.
- Inspection bungalow at Darbha.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 July 1982

Area 🗺️
200 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November- June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/KangerNP.htm>



Location
18°45'N 82°10'E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Deputy Director, Achanakmar Tiger Reserve, Lormi, Mungeli; Ph: 07753-253922; Email: ddatr_bsp@rediffmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary

Achanakmar Wildlife sanctuary is characterised by dense lush green Sal and bamboo forests and wonderful wildlife viewing experience. It is situated quite close to Amarkantak, a popular pilgrimage destination and the origin of the Narmada river. It houses innumerable endangered species like leopards, Tigers and Gaur. A majestic-looking jet black Leopard has also been spotted in the Sanctuary.

Habitat	Mixed moist deciduous type of forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Striped Hyena, Indian Jackal, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Sambar, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Chinkara, Blackbuck, Indian Muntjac and Wild Boar; Spotted Owllet, Red Jungle Fowls, Racket-Tailed Drongos, Peacocks, Parrots, Steppe Eagles, Red Spur Fall, Phakta, Tree Pie
Plants	Sal, Saja, Bija, and Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Swami Vivekananda International Airport, Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Bilaspur (60km) on the Bombay-Howrah main line
- By road:** Bilaspur is well-connected to the road network. Local taxis, buses and private vehicles are available for transportation from Bilaspur.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest Houses- Shivatarai, Lormi, Kenvachi, Kargi Road Kota, Gorella, Pendra, Amarkantak.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1975

Area 🗺️
551.55 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/AchanakmarS.htm>



Location
22.5502338°N 81.734942°E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Raigarh
Phone: 07762-224426

Wildlife Sanctuary

Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary

Badalkhol Sanctuary is named after the Badalkhol forests, which used to be the hunting ground of Jashpur Maharaj. It is spread over four villages and has several waterfalls and canals making it an extremely picturesque region. The sanctuary, which lies on the banks of Eib River and Dorki River, is rich in wildlife. It is also home to certain plants of immense medicinal value.

Habitat	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest and the Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest.
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Indian Wolf, Wild Dog, Wild Boar, Striped Hyena, Sloth Bear, Indian Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Indian Gazelle, Chausingha, Bluebull, Sambar; Barred Owllet, Brown Fish Owl, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Red Jungle Fowl, Peafowl, Indian Pitta, Paradise Flycatcher, Chestnut Shouldered Petronia; Common Krait, Cat Snake, Rat snake, Snake Eyed Lacerta, Grass Skink, Fan Throated Lizard, Rock Agama
Plants	Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), Saja (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Mahua (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>), Tendu (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>), Harra (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>), Amla (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>), Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), Dhawra (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>)

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Ranchi
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Raigarh
- By road:** Raigarh is well-connected to the road network, and is about 50km from the Park.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest Houses- Bagicha, Narayanpur.
- Options for private accommodation available in Ranchi and nearby. areas.

Date of Notification 1975

Area 104.45 km²

Best time of the year to visit November- June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/BadalkholS.htm#28>



Location
22.5502338°N 81.734942°E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Office of the Superintendent,
Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary Barnawapara,
Baloda Bazar, C.G.- 493551

Range Officer, Barnawapara
Customer Help/Phone: 07727-223526
Mobile: 7587011701
Email Id: robarnawapara123@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary

The Barnawapara Wildlife Sanctuary, named after the Bar and Nawapara forest villages located in the heart of the sanctuary, is one of the most famous tourist attractions in Chhattisgarh. The sanctuary has an undulating terrain, interspersed with many low and high hillocks as well as a well-forested area in the North-eastern corner of Raipur district. The Tributaries of the Mahanadi river serve as the sources of water within the Sanctuary. The rivers Jonk and Balamdehi form the north-eastern and western boundaries of the Sanctuary respectively.

Habitat	Dry Sal and Dry deciduous mixed forests.
Biographic zone:	Central Highlands province of the Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Gaur, Tiger, Sambar, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Striped Hyena, Leopard, Dholes, Sloth Bear, Pangolin, Common Palm Civet, Hare and Three Species of Bats including Fulvous Fruit Bat
Plants	Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), Saja (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Bija (<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>), Ledia (<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>), Haldu (<i>Adina cordifolia</i>), Dhaora (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), Aonla (<i>Emblica officinalis</i>) and Amaltas (<i>Cassia fistula</i>) Bamboo, Kulu tree (<i>Sterculia urens</i>)

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Mahamasund
- By road:** Raigarh is well-connected to the road network, and is about 50km from the Park.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest Houses in and around the sanctuary are available and can be booked via <http://www.cgforest.com/barnawapara/>.
- Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 1976

Area 244.66 km²

Best time of the year to visit November to June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/barnawapara/>



Location
22.5502338°N 81.734942°E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer (Forest) Bhopalpatnam
Phone: 7587016310

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhairamgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is a once in a lifetime experience for those travelling to Chhattisgarh. This sanctuary is the abode of numerous charismatic species such as Tigers, Leopards, Wild Buffaloes, Jackals, Gaurs, among others and numerous species of birds. The Sanctuary was established to protect and conserve the three remaining groups of Wild Buffaloes found in the region. The Sanctuary is covered by a complex habitat network of marshes, bushes and water bodies and is a feast for the eyes of any nature lover.

Habitat	Dry deciduous mixed forests.
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyna, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Grey Wolf, Wild Dog, Indian Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Spotted Deer, Indian Gazelle, Chausingha, Bluebull, Sambar; Barred Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Red Jungle Fowl, Peafowl, Indian Pitta, Paradise Flycatcher, Chestnut Shouldered Petronia
Plants	Saja (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Jagdalpur
- By road:** Jagdalpur is the nearest town that is about 100km and is well-connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses- Bijapur, Bhairamgarh, Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 1983

Area 138.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit November- June



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://bijapur.gov.in/en/sanctuary-national-park/>



Location
22.5502338°N 81.734942°E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer- Kawardha
Phone: 07741-232230

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhoramdev Wildlife Sanctuary

Located near Kawardha city of the Kabirdham district of Chhattisgarh, the Bhoramdev Wildlife Sanctuary boasts not just of ecological, but also prehistoric features. With an average elevation of 353 metres (1,158 ft) above mean sea level, the expanse of the sanctuary is covered with hills and the dense forests of the Maikal ranges. The river 'Sakari' flows through the Sanctuary serving as the main source of water for wildlife. The Sanctuary additionally forms a corridor between the Kanha National Park and the Achanakmar Tiger reserve.

Habitat	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest and Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Indian Wolf, Wild Dog, Striped Hyena, Sloth Bear, Indian Fox, Asiatic Jackal, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; Barred Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Red Jungle Fowl, Peafowl, Indian Pitta, Paradise Flycatcher, Chestnut Shouldered Petronia
Plants	Sal (<i>Shorea robusta</i>), Saja (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Kusum (<i>Schleichera trijuga</i>), Palas (<i>Butea monosperma</i>), Mahua (<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>), Tendu (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>), Harra (<i>Terminalia chebula</i>), Amla (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>), Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), Dhawra (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>)

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Raipur
- By road:** Bhoramdev Sanctuary is well connected to Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg city via road.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses- Kawardha, Chilfi, Regakhar, Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 2001

Area 351.24 km²

Best time of the year to visit November to June



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://kawardha.gov.in/tourist-place/bhoramdev-centrury/>



Location
80° 53 'E to 81° 10' latitude and 21° 54 'north longitude 22° 15'.



Common name: Wild Buffalo

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest, Jagdalpur
Phone: 07782-225073

Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur
07853-220236

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pamed Wild Buffalo Wildlife sanctuary

Pamed wildlife Sanctuary, located in Bijapur District of Chhattisgarh is quite close to the state's border with the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh. Pamed has mixed forests with an abundance of Sal and Teak trees. It is also home to several species of wild animals famously including the Gaur, Tiger and Leopard. The region is home to immense floral biodiversity, housing numerous native varieties of trees and plants. The unique diversity of large mammals and colourful birds found within the sanctuary, would mesmerize any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Jackal, Striped Hyena, Wild Buffalo, Darter, Wood Pecker, Peacock, Jungle Fowl, Green Pigeon, Quail, Parrot and Stock
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Lendia, Salai, Mahua, Tendu, Semal, Haldu, Ber, Jamun, Dhaora, Dhoban, Siras, Bija, Char, Karra, Kullu, Shisham, Semal, Arjun, Bel, Rohan, Bahera, Mundi, Palas

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Kirandul
- By road:** Bijapur is the nearest town, well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses- Bijapur and Avapalli.
Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 1985

Area 262.12 km²

Best time of the year to visit November- June



More information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.chhattisgarhtourism.co.in/wildlife-sanctuaries-of-chhattisgarh.html>



Location

80° 53 'E to 81° 10' latitude and 21° 54 'north longitude 22° 15'.



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Raigarh
Phone: 07762-224426

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sarangarh-Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary

Also known as Gomarda Wildlife Sanctuary, this Sanctuary is located near Sarangarh. Its hilly terrain makes it an extremely picturesque and scenic landscape. It is a critical habitat to several species of mammals such as the Gaur, Sloth Bear, and Sambar. The sanctuary is especially famous for regular sightings of Wild Buffaloes who move around in flocks. It is home to an abundant diversity of avifauna population. More than 100 species of birds have been recorded here. With over 100 species of birds recorded in the bounds of the sanctuary, a visit here would bedazzle any bird lover. So is true for the wildlife enthusiasts who can spot Tigers, Leopards, Gaurs and many other legendary species of reptiles.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar; Asian Paradise Flycatcher, White-throated Fantail; Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Indian Softshell Turtle
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Lendia, Salai, Mahua, Tendu, Semal, Haldu, Ber, Jamun, Dhaora, Dhoban, Siras, Bija, Char, Karra, Kullu, Shisham, Semal, Arjun, Bel, Rohan, Bahera, Mundi, Palas

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raigarh
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Sarangarh
- By road:** Sarangarh is the nearest town, well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest House at Tamtora, Sarangarh
Inspection House: Madosilli.
Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 1975

Area 277.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit November- June



More information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/index.htm>



Location

80° 53 'E to 81° 10' latitude and 21° 54 'north longitude 22° 15'.



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Superintendent,
Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary
Office: 0774-240765

Wildlife Sanctuary

Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary

Deriving its name from a small village in Semarsot, the Semarsot Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Sarguja District of Chhattisgarh. It is about situated about 68 kms from Ambikapur, along the Bihar border in Chhattisgarh. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the Sanctuary. The habitat within largely comprises of mixed deciduous forests along with some patches of riverine forests and Sal forests. The astounding variety of wildlife within the sanctuary including numerous species of native birds and reptiles would make a visit here an unforgettable experience for any nature lover.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Chinkara, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Foxes; Darters, Wood Peckers, Peacocks, Jungle Fowls, Green Pigeons, Quails, Parrots and Storks; Common Krait, Cat Snake, Rat Snake, Snake Eyed Lacerta, Grass Skink, Fan Throated Lizard, Rock Agama
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Lendia, Salai, Mahua, Tendu, Semal, Haldu, Ber, Jamun, Dhaora, Dhoban, Siras, Bija

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Varanasi
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Ambikapur
- By road:** Ambikapur is the nearest town, well connected to the road network

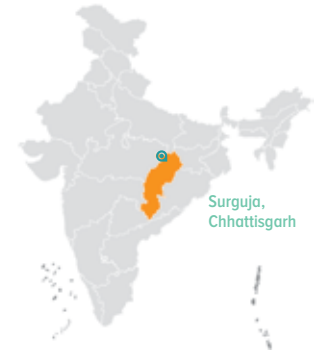
Where to stay

- Forest Rest House Balrampur & Rajpur
- Ecotourism Bhawan at Kodaura.
- Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification
1978

Area
430.35 km²

Best time of the year to visit
October- June



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://surguja.gov.in/wild-life/>



Location
22° 45' N , 84° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, SHIHAWA ROAD
DHAMTARI, 493773
Phone: 07722-238371, 9424217025
Email: dfo_dmt@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuary

The Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuary has been named after the Sitanadi river, whose point of origin lies in the middle of the sanctuary. The Sanctuary is known for its lush green flora and rich and unique fauna, including the Tiger, Leopard and a high diversity of birds. Apart from the Sitanadi, the rivers Sondur and Lelang also traverse the expanse of the region. The Sanctuary is a popular tourist attraction in the State. Though the Sanctuary is open for visitors throughout the year, the best time to visit is the winter season. To facilitate visitors, guides have been made available in the sanctuary.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Jungle Cat, Marbled Cat, Wild Dog, Fishing Cat, Jackal, Gaur, Elephant, Sambar, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Flying Squirrel And Rhesus Macaque; Common Krait, Cat Snake, Rat Snake, Snake Eyed Lacerta, Grass Skink, Fan Throated Lizard, Rock Agama
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Semal, Mahua, Harra, Ber, Tendu

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Dhamtari
- By road:** Dhamtari is the nearest town, well connected to the road network

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House
- Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification
1 November 1974

Area
553.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit
November- June



More information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/index.htm>



Location
22° 45' N , 84° E.



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Superintendent
Tamor
Phone: 7587015212, 7587015213, 8720884721

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary

Tamor Pingla Wildlife Sanctuary nestled in the Surajpur District of Chhattisgarh derives its name from the Tamor hill and Pingla Nalla, the oldest and most prominent features of the landscape. The vegetation comprising mainly of sal, mixed and bamboo forests, the region falls under the Ghui and Biharpur ranges of the South Surguja Forest Division. It is home to the Asian Elephant, apart from being a viable habitat to the Tigers, Leopards, Spotted Deer and so on.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Elephants, Tigers, Leopards, Sloth Bears, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Gaur, Four-Horned Antelope, Chinkara, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Wolf, Golden Jackal, Striped Hyena, Hare; Red Jungle Fowl, Brown Jungle Fowl and Green Pigeon
Plants	Sal, Teak, Bamboo, Semal, Mahua, Harra, Ber, Tendu

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Surajpur
- By road:** Ambikapur is the nearest town, well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest House at Ramkola Inspection Hut at Ghui, Khod, Tamki.

Options for private accommodation available nearby.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 608.51 km²

Best time of the year to visit October- June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://surajpur.nic.in/places-of-interest/>



Location
23.22°N , 82.85°E



Common name: Wild Buffalo

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Udanti
Tel: 07706-241229

Tourist Information Centre
Raipur Airport, Mana, Raipur
Tel: 6541303

Tourism Information Centre
Railway Station, Raipur
Cell: 09926781331

Wildlife Sanctuary

Udanti Wild Buffalo Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary was established mainly with the purpose of conserving Wild Buffalo. It is home to numerous other wildlife species such as the Tiger, Leopard, Barking Deer etc. The sanctuary's unique ecosystem provides a viable habitat for housing a significant avifauna population, making it an ideal spot for bird watching. Combined with the Sitanadi Wildlife Sanctuary, it makes up the Udanti- Sitanadi Tiger Reserve, which was notified as Chhattisgarh's 3rd Tiger Reserve in the year 2008.

Habitat	tropical dry peninsular sal forests and southern tropical dry deciduous mixed forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Wild Buffalo, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Hyena; Pintails, Rollers, Herons; Cobras, Pythons, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Sal, Salai, Bamboo, Mahul, Semal, Mahua, Amla, Tendu, Harra and Ber

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Rajim
- By road:** Raipur is the nearest city, well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest House at Toranga, Mainpur, Karajhar, Indagoan and Jugad.

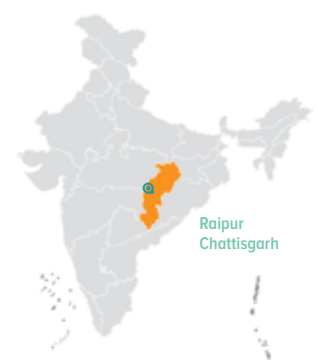
PWD rest House at Mainpur.

Options for private accommodation available nearby .

Date of Notification 1983

Area 237.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit November- June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.cgforest.com/WildLife/English/index.htm>



Location
20°0' to 20° 15' N 80° 30' E to 82° E



Common name: Asian Elephant





Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu



Common name: Red Junglefowl

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests (Territorial Division)
Van Bhavan
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Email: dcf-dnh@nic.in

Tourism Reception Centre
Shaheed Chowk, Near Tribal Museum
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Silvassa—396230
Email: dnhtourism@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dadra & Nagar Haveli Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary provides breath taking views of forest biodiversity to all visitors. The habitat, a mixture of moist and dry deciduous forests, renders the region extremely scenic and enchanting. Within the bounds of these lush green forests is a chance for wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers to view many of the larger animals of the Western Ghats including Leopards, Jackals and the mighty Four-horned Antelope. The rare and native Red Junglefowl can be found in these parts.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest, tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Coasts: Western Coast
Animals	Leopard, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyaena, Jackal, Four-horned Antelope, Sambar, Spotted Deer; Red Junglefowl
Plants	<i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Dalbergia Spp.</i> , Sandra, Khair, Mahara

How to reach there

By air: The closest airports are at Surat and Mumbai.

By rail: There is a railway station at Vapi.

By road: You can drive to the sanctuary from Nashik, Surat or Mumbai.

Where to stay

Hotels at Silvassa, Khanvel and Lavachha.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24 November 2000

Area 🗺️
92.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Dadra & Nagar Haveli District, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.tourismddnh.in/popular-locations-dadra-nagar-haveli/>



Location

20° 10' 42.132" N, 73° 1' 39.36" E



Common name: Black-winged Stilt

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests (Territorial Division)
Van Bhavan
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Email: dcf-dnh@nic.in

Tourism Reception Centre
Shaheed Chowk, Near Tribal Museum
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Silvassa—396230
Email: dnhtourism@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Fudam Wildlife Sanctuary

Fudam has historically been recognised as being a natural sanctuary for water birds. In consideration of its conservation and tourism potential, it was formally declared a sanctuary relatively recently. The mangroves of the sanctuary serve as spawning grounds for fish. The Hoka tree, which dominates the sanctuary, is an endangered species in this union territory. This sanctuary is a once-in-a-lifetime experience for bird lovers, given its unique status as a natural water bird sanctuary.

Habitat	Marshland, mangrove scrub
Biographic zone:	Coasts: Western Coast
Animals	Greater Flamingo, Ruddy Turnstone, Black-winged Stilt, Black-tailed Godwit, Western Reef Heron
Plants	<i>Hyphaene dichotoma</i>

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Diu.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Veraval, about 80 km away.

By road: The sanctuary is well connected to the Gujarat road network.

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses are easily available in Diu for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1991

Area 🗺️
2.18 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



Diu District, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://diu.gov.in/forest-department-diu.php>



Location

20° 43' 2.0424" N, 70° 57' 37.3356" E





A large flock of ducks, including various breeds like Mallards and Golden Retrievers, are swimming in a pond. The water is calm, and the ducks are scattered across the surface. In the background, there is a dense line of green trees, and beyond that, a hazy city skyline is visible under a grey, overcast sky. Several tall, thin wooden poles are planted in the water near the shore. The word "Delhi" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font on the right side of the image.

Delhi



Common name: Bluebull

Wildlife Sanctuary

Asola Bhati (Indira Priyadarshini) Wildlife Sanctuary

The Asola Bhati Wildlife sanctuary is an illustration of how the biodiversity of a seemingly unpromising, arid, scrub-dominated land can be rich. The Bombay Natural History Society has set up a conservation education centre at the sanctuary with support from the Government of Delhi. They organize walks and awareness sessions in the sanctuary frequently. Participants enjoy looking for the discreet birds of the sanctuary. The region has ample biodiversity of mammals as well, the Jackal, Jungle Cat and Bluebull being the most notable.

Habitat	Semi-arid forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid: Punjab
Animals	Bluebull, Jackal, Black-naped Hare, Jungle Cat, Porcupine; Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Black Francolin, Red-headed Vulture, Egyptian Vulture; Krait, Water Monitor
Plants	<i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Neolamarckia cadamba</i> , <i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> , <i>ProsopisCineraria</i>

Contact details:

Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Department of Forests and Wildlife
Government of NCT of Delhi
A-Block, 2nd Floor
Vikas Bhawan, I.P. Estate
New Delhi—110002
Email: pccf-gnctd@delhi.gov.in

Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation
18-A, D.D.A. SCO Complex
Defence Colony
New Delhi—110024
Email: tourism@delhitourism.gov.in

How to reach there

By Road: Asola Sanctuary is accessible by road from Delhi.

By Train: The sanctuary is on the outskirts of New Delhi and well connected with railway stations.

By Air: There are flights from international and national airport at Delhi to all parts of the country and other countries.

Where to stay

The sanctuary is on the outskirts of New Delhi. Plenty of hotels are available in Delhi.

Date of Notification 📅
1992

Area 🗺️
27.82 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://forest.delhigovt.nic.in/wps/wcm/connect/doi_forest/Forest/Home/Wildlife+Management/Sanctuaries



Location

28° 29' 41.6256" N 77° 16' 11.1936" E









Goa



Common name: Malabar Pied Hornbill

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Van Bhawan
Altinho, Near Joggers Park
Panaji
Goa-403001
Email: pccf-fore.goa@gov.in

Deputy Director of Tourism
Head Office, Panaji
Department of Tourism, Government of Goa
Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji
Goa-403001
Email: Prasad.volvoikar@gov.in

National Park

Bhagwan Mahavir (Mollem) National Park

Bhagwan Mahavir Sanctuary and Mollem National Park are located near the town of Mollem near Goa's eastern border. The core area of Bhagwan Mahavir Sanctuary has been declared as Mollem National Park. It is home to a large number of charismatic fauna such as the Tiger, Leopard and Sambar. For wildlife sightings visitors can drive along a mud track in their own vehicles through the sanctuary. At the end of this mud road is a scenic canal in which water from the Dudhsagar Falls gushes. There is also an ancient temple of Lord Shiva near this point.

Habitat	West Coast semi-evergreen and tropical evergreen forests, moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Southern Highlands: Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Striped Hyena, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Giant Squirrel, Flying Squirrel, Mouse Deer; Emerald Dove, Pompadour Pigeon, Malabar Pied Hornbill, White-rumped Spinetail; Malabar Pit Viper, Hump-nosed Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Xylia Spp.</i> , <i>Dalbergi Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The park is located about 70 km from the airport at Dabolim (Goa airport).
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is at Kulem, about 10 km away.
- By road:** You can reach Mollem National Park by road from Dabolim or Kulem.

Where to stay

Forest house at Mollem
Cottages and dormitories at Mollem (Goa Tourism Development Corporation).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1982

Area 🗺️
107 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/bhagwan-mahavir-mollem-national-park-complete-detail/>



Location
15° 21' 52.8048" N, 74° 16' 11.514" E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife & Eco-Tourism

Phone: 9440810073 / 08562244583
Email: cfwlet-forest.goa@nic.in
Phone: 0832-2492525/505, 9772510682

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the foothills of the Western Ghats the Bhagwan Mahavir Wildlife Sanctuary is the largest wildlife preserve located in Goa. It is a sanctuary for an abundant biodiversity of plant, bird and animal life. The scenic tract of land is made even more heavenly by the famous Dudhsagar waterfalls (among the highest in India), the Tambdi falls, the Devil's Canyon, the Tambdi Surla temple, and quite a few other sites of religious and historical significance. The core area of Bhagwan Mahavir Sanctuary has been declared as the Mollem National Park.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forests, West Coast semi-evergreen forests and moist deciduous forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard Cat, Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer, Jungle Cat, Toddy Cat, Lesser Indian Civet, Wild Dog, Hyena, Sloth Bear, Jackal, Bonnet Macaque, Slender Loris, Pangolin, Flying Squirrel, Giant Squirrel, Flying Fox, Common Otter; and the State Bird of Goa- Ruby-throated Yellow Bulbul, Golden Oriole, Emerald Dove, Common Grey Hornbill, Paradise Flycatcher, Great Pied Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Trogon, Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Honey Buzzard
Plants	<i>Terminalia</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia (Crepe myrtle)</i> , <i>Xylia</i> And <i>Dalbergia</i> . The Sanctuary is also home to 722 species of flowering plants and 128 species of plants that are endemic to the Western Ghats

How to reach there

- By Air:** The nearest airports is Dabolim Airport, Goa, which is about an hours drive from the Sanctuary
- By Rail:** Nearest railway stations are Margao and Vasco-da-Gama in Goa
- By Road:** Nearest town is Mollem, which is well connected via road to Panjim and Goa airport.

Where to stay

Options of private hotels available at Goa, Molem, Ponda and Panaji.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 December 1967

Area 🗺️
133 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October- March



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://goa-tourism.com/bhagwan_mahavir



Location
15° 22' 25" N, 74° 15' 31" E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Van Bhawan
Altinho, Near Joggers Park
Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: pccf-fore.goa@gov.in

Deputy Director of Tourism
Head Office, Panaji
Department of Tourism, Government of Goa
Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: Prasad.volvoikar@gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary

Although it is the smallest wildlife sanctuary in Goa, yet the Bondla Wildlife Sanctuary is extremely popular among children, families and eco-tourists. It is conveniently located in the Ponda Taluka, which along with its small size make it an excellent destination for a day trip. A large population of birds in the region make it an ideal place for birdwatchers. The thick cover of the forest canopy regulates temperatures even during summers, making it quite comfortable to travel in the otherwise hostile season. The diversity of other life forms is also rich even though these creatures are mostly discreet.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, patches of evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Coasts: Western Coast
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Sambar, Giant Squirrel; Grey Hornbill, Ruby-throated Bulbul, Peafowl; Cobra, Russell's Viper, Python
Plants	<i>Terminalia crenulata</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Mimusops Spp.</i> , <i>Saraca indica</i> , <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is Goa airport.

By road: The sanctuary is accessible by road from Margao (38 km) and Panjim (50 km).

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Kulem, about 10 km away.

Where to stay

Cottages and dormitories at the sanctuary. Reserve accommodation at these through:

Wildlife Ecotourism
4th Floor, Junta House
18th June Road, Panaji
Goa.

Date of Notification 🗓️

3 April 1969

Area 🗺️

8 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://goa-tourism.com/bondla_wildlife



Location

15° 26' 25.6632" N, 74° 6' 23.976" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Van Bhawan
Altinho, Near Joggers Park
Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: pccf-fore.goa@gov.in

Deputy Director of Tourism
Head Office, Panaji
Department of Tourism, Government of Goa
Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: Prasad.volvoikar@gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is the only extensive stretch of lowland monsoon forests remaining in Goa. It is the second largest, and most accessible (in all seasons) protected area in Goa, and lies in the south of Goa, on the Goa-Karnataka border. Although visitors might not see many of the larger species of animals, the magnificent trees and brightly coloured birds of the region make it a popular spot. Visitors can either walk through the sanctuary or take bicycles and scooters.

Habitat	Moist deciduous, semi-evergreen and evergreen vegetation
Biographic zone:	Southern Highlands: Western Ghats
Animals	Slender Loris, Mouse Deer, Flying Squirrel, Indian Pangolin, Tiger, Four-horned Antelope; Malabar Trogon, Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Malay Night Heron, Speckled Piculet; Flying Lizard, Gliding Snake, Malabar Pit Viper, Hump-nosed Pit Viper, Malabar Tree Toad
Plants	<i>Malabar tamarind</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Knema attenuata</i> , <i>Hopea wightiana</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , Blackboard Tree, <i>Flacourtia montana</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Dabolim (around 80 km).

By rail: Londa railway station is about 60 km from the sanctuary.

By road: The Sanctuary is 58.9 km from Margao.

Where to stay

Ecotourism complex at the entrance to the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1 February 1968

Area 🗺️

85.65 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://goa-tourism.com/cotigao_wildlife



Location

14° 58' 34.9392" N, 74° 12' 22.176" E



Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Wildlife & Eco-Tourism
 Phone: 9440810073 / 08562244583
 Email: cfwlet-forest.goa@nic.in
 Phone: 0832-2492525/505, 9772510682

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dr. Salim Ali Bird (Chorao) Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Named for India's eminent ornithologist Dr. Salim Moizzudin Ali, the Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary on the bank of the River Mandovi, is a piece of ornithological heaven which houses over 473 species of birds and rare animals in the lap of a thick vegetation of mangroves. The Sanctuary is situated in North Goa on the inland island of Chorao in the Mandovi estuary. It is a typical mangrove swamp forest (wetland) which is the abode of over 100 species of birds, both native and migratory. The Sanctuary area hosts a Mangrove Interpretation facility that was established under an Indo-German Project in 2016.

Habitat	Mangrove
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Mudskippers, Fiddler Crabs, Crocodiles, Otters, Flying Foxes, Jackals Kingfishers, Eagles, Cormorants, Kites, Woodpeckers, Sandpipers, Curlews, Drongos, Pintail Ducks
Plants	<i>The Mangrove Flora of This Island is Represented by 12 Genera and 15 Species of Which the Dominant Plants Include Rhizophora Mucronata, Avicennia Marina, Sonneratia Alba and Excoecaria Allagocha</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is Dabolim Airport, Goa.
By rail: Nearest railway stations are Margao and Vasco-da-Gama in Goa
By road: Sanctuary the can be accessed either by road from Aldona, Assonora or Bicholim or by ferry from Ribandar or Pomburpa.

Where to stay

Plenty of accommodation options are available in North Goa.

Date of Notification 🗓️

16 December 1988

Area 🗺️

1.78 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-March



North Goa, Tiswadi Taluka, Goa



More information on this PA can be found here

https://goa-tourism.com/ali_bird



Location

15° 30' 52.56" N, 73° 51' 27" E



Common name: Beddome's Keelback

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
 Van Bhawan
 Altinho, Near Joggers Park
 Panaji
 Goa—403001
 Email: pccf-fore.goa@gov.in

Deputy Director of Tourism
 Head Office, Panaji
 Department of Tourism, Government of Goa
 Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji
 Goa—403001
 Email: Prasad.volvoikar@gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Madei Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Northern part of Goa, this relatively new Sanctuary is near the village of Valpoi. Madei is named after the river that flows near this Sanctuary. Apart from its wildlife, Madei is known its many seasonal waterfalls and misty mountains. The region is incredibly enchanting with its picture perfect scenic beauty. It is a suitable place for hiking and white water rafting. There are no jeep safaris or guides available for tours inside the Sanctuary. Tigers have also been spotted within its grounds.

Habitat	Moist deciduous vegetation with some evergreen species
Biographic zone:	Southern Highlands: Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Bonnet Macaque, Grey Langur; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Grey-headed Bulbul; Banded Kukri, Beddome's Keelback, Green Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Tetrameles Nudiflora, Entada Scandens, Mimosa Catechu, Euphorbia Tirucalli, Satinwood</i>

How to reach there

By air: Dabolim (Goa) airport is the closest airport. It is about 61 km from the sanctuary.
By rail: The railway station at Karmali is around 30 km away.
By road: The sanctuary is 55.4 km from Panaji.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Valpoi and Keri. To book accommodation, contact:
 Deputy Conservator of Forests (North)
 Ponda.

Date of Notification 🗓️

3 June 1999

Area 🗺️

208.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



North Goa District



More information on this PA can be found here

https://goa-tourism.com/mhadei_wildlife



Location

16° 23' 52.7928" N, 75° 22' 31.944" E



Common name: Great Pied Hornbill

Wildlife Sanctuary

Netravali Wildlife Sanctuary

This is the largest sanctuary in Goa. However, it is off the beaten track. Visitors identify the scenic beauty as one of its greatest attractions. The region is decorated with beautiful waterfalls that greatly add to its enchanting beauty. It is a mosaic of three different kind of forests that harbour within its fold an extraordinary variety of trees and plants. Additionally, the wildlife diversity in the area is breathtaking with stable populations of Leopards, Four-horned Antelope, Gaurs to enhance the complexity of native biodiversity. Wildlife enthusiasts may further entrance themselves with a great many species of birds and rare reptiles.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, evergreen and semi-evergreen habitat
Biographic zone:	Southern Highlands: Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Four-horned Antelope, Giant Squirrel; Malay Night Heron, Great Pied Hornbill, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Wynaad Laughing Thrush, White-bellied Treepie, Rufous Babbler; King Cobra; Malabar Banded Swallowtail, Malabar Banded Peacock, Blue Nawab, Black Rajah, Redspot Duke
Plants	<i>Malabar Tamarind, Garcinia Morella, Knema Attenuata, Hopea Wightiana, Tetrarhex Nudiflora, Blackboard Tree, Flacourtia Montana, Machilus Macrantha, Carallia Brachiata, Artocarpus Lacucha</i>

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Van Bhawan
Altinho, Near Joggers Park
Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: pccf-fore.goa@gov.in

Deputy Director of Tourism
Head Office, Panaji
Department of Tourism, Government of Goa
Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji
Goa—403001
Email: Prasad.volvoikar@gov.in

How to reach there

By air: Dabolim airport is about 72 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: The Karwar railway station is about 50 km away.

By road: The sanctuary is 44 km from Margao.

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Sanguem. For reservations, contact:

Deputy Conservator of Forests (South Goa)

Margao.

Date of Notification 🗓️
3 June 1999

Area 🗺️
211.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.goa.gov.in/what_to_see/eco-tourism/



Location

15° 5' 39.264" N, 74° 12' 15.3972" E





Gujarat





Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Velavadar Bhavnagar Gujarat
Telephone: 0278-2428644

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

National Park

Blackbuck (Velavadar) National Park

The grass of this park has been described as both 'custard-coloured' and 'pale gold'. The groups of beautiful Blackbuck that abound in this park are its main attraction, but it also has a rich bird life. The village stories that the mandatory guides provide has been highlighted as an attraction. The local ecosystem is a grassland, the typical habitat for the native wildlife found in the region. A many varieties of rare snakes add to the mysterious charm of these parts.

Habitat	Grassland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Blackbuck, Bluebull, Wolf, Indian Fox, Jackal; Sarus Crane, Lesser Florican, Houbara Bustard, White Stork, harriers; Rat Snake, Cobra, vipers
Plants	95 species of flowering plant have been identified in the park

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Bhavnagar. The distance to the park is 47 km.

By rail: Bhavnagar railway station, 47 km away, is the closest railway station.

By road: Access to the park is from Bhavnagar, which is well connected to all major cities.

Where to stay

Various Hotels, Forest Lodges and Guest houses are available in Velavadar.

Date of Notification 🗓️

21 July 1976

Area 🗺️

34.53 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October to March



Bhavnagar District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/saurashtra/bhavnagar/velavadar-blackbuck-national-park.html>



Location

22° 2' 42.3672" N 72° 1' 13.0116" E



Common name: Asiatic Lion

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division
Sasan Gir
Junagadh
Telephone: 02877-285621

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

National Park

Gir National Park

The ancient forests of Gir are synonymous with the Asiatic Lion. Gir and the areas surrounding it are the only places in the world where this majestic animal can be seen in the wild. But Gir is endowed with rich fauna that includes many other animals. Rides through the park offer chances to enjoy the fascinating wildlife of Gir. It is paradise to bird watchers, with over 300 species of avifauna nestled among its flora.

Habitat	Dry teak forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid: Gujarat Rajputana
Animals	Asiatic Lion, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Sambar, Wild Boar, Black-naped Hare; more than 300 species of bird, including Red-headed Vulture, Mottled Wood Owl, Black-hooded Oriole, Crested Tree Swift; Marsh Crocodile, Star Tortoise, Monitor Lizard
Plants	More than 500 plant species in all have been identified in Gir, including 132 tree species, of which Teak is dominant

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Diu, 95 km away. There are airports at Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Rajkot also.

By rail: The park is 45 km from Veraval, the closest railway station. The major cities of Gujarat are well connected by rail to each other and to the metropolitan cities of India.

By road: The nearest city is Junagadh, which is well connected to the major cities of Gujarat.

Where to stay

Lot of Hotels, Resorts, Farmhouses, Jungle lodge are easily available in Sasan Gir for all kinds of accomodation requirements.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1975

Area 🗺️

258.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



Amreli, Gir Somnath and Junagadh districts



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://girlion.gujarat.gov.in/>



Location

21° 7' 42.3732" N 70° 49' 23.3616" E



Common name: Dugong

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Marine National Park
Van Sankul
C.F. Office, near Nagnath Road
Jamnagar 360001
Telephone: 0288-2679357

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

National Park

Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) National Park

This sanctuary is situated in the intertidal zone, the area that is exposed during low tide. This makes the Marine National Park one of the most unique ecosystems for a nature lover to appreciate. It includes 42 islands, many of them surrounded by reefs. These islands have been described as a paradise for birdwatchers and as a treasure-trove of marine species. The native diversity of flora is also quite bewildering and reassuring for conservationists.

Habitat	Coral reefs, mangroves, mudflats
Biographic zone:	Marine
Animals	Dugong, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Black-naped Hare; Greater Flamingo, Osprey, Eagles, Variable Wheatear; Sea Turtles, Sea Snakes; Diverse Marine Animals including Sponges, Fishes, Crustaceans and Molluscs
Plants	Halodule uninervis, Cymodocea rotunda, Cymodocea serrulata, Rhizophora mucronata, Avicennia alba, Bruguiera gymnorhiza, Lumnitzera racemosa

How to reach there

- By air:** Jamnagar airport is 7 km from the park.
- By rail:** Jamnagar and Rajkot railway stations are the closest railway stations.
- By road:** The Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) National Park is easily accessible from Jamnagar, which is well connected to major cities.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, 8 km from Jamnagar; private hotels and resorts at Jamnagar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
20 July 1982

Area 🗺️
162.89 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Devbhumi Dwarka District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/marine-gulf-of-kutch-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
22° 24' 11.088" N 69° 12' 4.104" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Range Forest Office, Bansda National Park
Bansda
Telephone: 02630-230057

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dang (South)
Ahwa Dangs District
Telephone: 02631-220246

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

National Park

Vansda National Park

Vansda National Park (along with Purna) is situated in the region where the northern end of the Western Ghats merges with the surrounding country. The park is of interest because of this ecological significance as well its beautiful landscape. The park derives its name from its erstwhile owner, the Maharaja of Vansda. Wildlife enthusiasts would be thrilled to visit these parts of Gujarat on account of their high biodiversity value. Rare birds and reptiles also adorn these jungles.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest and dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Giant Squirrel, Four-horned Antelope, Barking Deer; Great Black Woodpecker, Malabar Trogon, Grey Hornbill, Forest Spotted Owlet, Shama; Python, Krait, Russell's Viper
Plants	Teak, Sisam, Kusum, Kakad, bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** There is a good road from the closest airport, at Surat, 120 km away.
- By rail:** The park is 5 km from Waghai railway station.
- By road:** The park is well connected by roads to all major cities. The park is served by a number of private and government-operated vehicles.

Where to stay

Pravasi Gruh and private lodges, Waghai Eco-tourism Centre, Kilad Hotel at Saputara.

Date of Notification 🗓️
14 April 1979

Area 🗺️
23.99 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to May



Navsari District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/vansda-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
20° 45' 53.0712" N 73° 29' 15.252" E



Common name: Star Tortoise

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Banaskantha Forest Division
Palanpur Gujarat
Telephone: 02742-257084

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Balaram Ambaji Wildlife Sanctuary

Balaram Ambaji is situated in the Aravalli Hills, in North Gujarat. It has two historical temples, Balaram and Ambaji, at opposite corners, for which it is named. The area is noted for the diversity of its native flora, including certain highly sought after medicinal plants. It is an extremely attractive destination for wildlife enthusiasts who can spot Leopards, Wolves, Jackals, Langurs in these regions. The famous Star Tortoise is the star attraction of this sanctuary.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Bluebull, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur; Grey Hornbill, Peafowl, Spoonbill, Osprey, White-backed Vulture; Snakes, Monitor Lizard, Star Tortoise
Plants	Flame of the Forest, Khair, Jamun, Modad, Karanj

How to reach there

By air: The distance from this sanctuary to Ahmedabad airport is 150 km.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Palanpur (20 km away).

By road: There are bus services to Ambaji from Abu Road. There are bus services up to Palanpur, 20 km from the sanctuary

Where to stay

Hotels at Ambaji and at Abu Road and Palanpur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1989

Area 🗺️
542.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Banaskantha District
Gujarat



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/balaram-sanctuary.htm>



Location
24° 21' 25.6248" N 72° 38' 33.6264" E



Common name: Striped Hyena

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Barda Wildlife Sanctuary
Forest Colony
Chaupati Maidan
Porbandar
Telephone: 0286-2242551

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Barda Wildlife Sanctuary

Barda is situated in a part of Saurashtra that is home to people of various ethnic groups: Maldharis, Bharvads, Rabaris, Gadhis. Located only 15 km from the coast, this hilly area is covered in forest. The floral diversity of Barda is the highest among the areas studied in Gujarat. The local ecology is replete with a wonderfully complex mixture of various kinds of forests and the floral biodiversity is a subject of great interest for researchers and nature lovers alike. Wildlife enthusiasts will not be disappointed as this maze of forests is teeming with various kinds of predators and other mammals.

Habitat	Various forest types, including dry deciduous scrub, northern tropical thorn forest and dry bamboo brakes
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Wild Boar, Bluebull
Plants	Around 650 species of plant have been recorded at Barda. These include Babul, Jamun, Ber, Gorad and bamboos

How to reach there

By air: The sanctuary is 20 km from Porbandar airport.

By rail: Porbandar railway station is 15 km from the sanctuary.

By road: The closest bus station is at Ranavav, 8 km from the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses are easily available in Porbandar for accommodation purpose.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1979

Area 🗺️
192.31 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Porbandar District,
Jamnagar District
Gujarat



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/barda-sanctuary.htm>



Location
13° 41' 45.1464" N 75° 38' 6.8172" E



Common name: Great Indian Bustard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Jamnagar
Telephone: 0288-2679357

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gaga (Great Indian Bustard) Wildlife Sanctuary

The unique habitat of Gaga, provides a home not just to birds of grasslands, but to water birds as well. This is one of two sanctuaries in Gujarat in which the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard can still be found. Khijadiya Bird Sanctuary, Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) National Park and a number of temples, including Dwarka temple, are also situated in the region. Simply speaking, the region is a dream-come-true for any bird lover while there are stable populations of charismatic mammals to interest wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Grassland, saline scrub
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Wolf, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Bluebull; Great Indian Bustard, Houbara Bustard, Flamingoes, Cranes, Sandgrouses
Plants	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> , Kerdo, Gorad, Piloo

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is Jamnagar (100 km away).

By rail: The sanctuary is 20 km from Bhatia railway station.

By road: There are bus services to Bhatia, 20 km away.

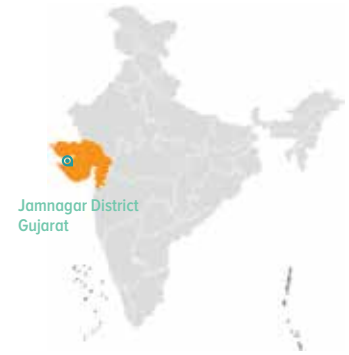
Where to stay

Hotels at Jamnagar and Dwarka.

Date of Notification 📅
1988

Area 🗺️
3.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Jamnagar District
Gujarat

More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/gaga-sanctuary.htm>

Location
17° 49' 37.4988" N 75° 52' 7.6908" E



Common name: Asiatic Lion

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division
Sasan Gir Junagadh
Telephone: 02877-285621

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gir Wildlife Sanctuary

Gir is synonymous with the Asiatic Lion. Gir and areas near it are the only places in the world where this animal can be seen in the wild but Gir is endowed with rich fauna that includes many other animals. Rides through the park offer chances to enjoy the fascinating wildlife of Gir.

Habitat	Dry teak forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid: Gujarat Rajputana
Animals	Asiatic Lion, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Sambar, Wild Boar, Black-naped Hare; more than 300 species of bird, including Red-headed Vulture, Mottled Wood Owl, Black-hooded Oriole, Crested Tree Swift; Marsh Crocodile, Star Tortoise, Monitor Lizard
Plants	More than 500 plant species in all have been identified in Gir, including 132 tree species, of which Teak is dominant.

How to reach there

By road: The nearest city is Junagadh, which is well connected to the major cities of Gujarat.

By rail: The park is 45 km from Veraval, the closest railway station. The major cities of Gujarat are well connected by rail to each other and to the metropolitan cities of India.

By air: The closest airport is at Diu, 95 km away. There are airports at Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Rajkot also.

Where to stay

Sinh Sadan Guest House
Resorts near the park.

Date of Notification 📅
18 September 1965

Area 🗺️
1153.42 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-April



Amreli, Gir Somnath and
Junagadh districts
Gujarat

More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://girtion.gujarat.gov.in/>

Location
21° 7' 42.3732" N 70° 49' 23.3616" E



Common name: Jungle Cat

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests
Junagadh Wildlife Circle
Sardarbaug
Junagadh 362001

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Girnar Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is named for the Girnar Hills, a site of religio-cultural significance. It is a highly revered pilgrimage for the Jain and Hindu communities. The hills are adjacent to the historical town of Junagadh. From up in the air, the forest of Girnar looks like circular disc, with a diameter of 16 km. The native wildlife is highly diverse and a source of great attraction among wildlife enthusiasts. The region, with enchanting hills covered all over by endemic forests, is a very popular site of visit for all nature lovers.

Habitat	Forest-covered hills
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Ruddy Mongoose, Ratel, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Indian Gazelle; Peafowl, Rock Bush Quail, Crested Tree Swift; Marsh Crocodile, Monitor Lizard, Cobra
Plants	Teak, Jamun, Flame of the Forest, Tendu, Dhak

How to reach there

By air: The closest airports are at Rajkot (103 km) and Diu (200 km).

By rail: The railway station at Junagadh is an important station of the Western Railway.

By road: The sanctuary is well connected to the major cities of Gujarat, including Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Somnath and Porbandar.

Where to stay

Various Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Junagadh for accomodation purposes.

Date of Notification 📅

31 May 2008

Area 🗺️

178.8 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/girnar-wildlife-sanctuary.htm>



Location

21° 30' 36.0072" N 70° 31' 33.6612" E



Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests
GEER Foundation
Gandhinagar
Telephone: 079-23221385
Range Forest Officer
Hingolghadh

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hingolghadh Nature Reserve Wildlife Sanctuary

Hingolghadh is managed by the Gujarat Ecological Education and Research Foundation (GEER). The wildlife in these parts is exceptionally unique with species such as the Indian Gazelle being the star attraction. The region is home to hundreds of species of birds and many rare species of snakes, making it a highly coveted site of visit for wildlife enthusiasts. Many nature education camps are conducted through the year, but particularly during the monsoon, by GEER. The participants of these camps are mostly school children.

Habitat	Dry deciduous thorny forest, savannah grassland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Bluebull, Blackbuck, Wolf, Indian Porcupine, Flying Fox; 230 Bird Species; 19 Species of Snake
Plants	Gorad, Desi Baval, Kasedo, Neem, Gugal

How to reach there

By air: Hingolghadh is situated around 77 km from Rajkot. Ahmedabad airport is further away, around 200 km.

By rail: The nearest railway stations are Botad and Gondal. The latter is closer, 32 km from the sanctuary, and Botad is 45 km away.

By road: There are bus services up to Jasdan, 15 km from Hingolghadh. The nearest town is Vinchhiya (3 km).

Where to stay

Various Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Rajkot for accomodation purposes.

Date of Notification 📅

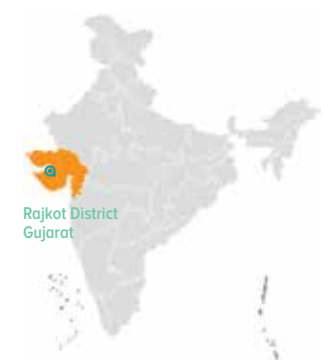
1 September 1980

Area 🗺️

6.54 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/hingolghadh-sanctuary.htm>



Location

22° 9' 14.6088" N 71° 19' 8.5692" E



Common name: Barking Deer

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Banaskantha Forest Division
Palanpur Gujarat
Telephone: 02742-257084

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jambugodha Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary, a semi-arid tract of land covered in mixed forests, is ideal for a day-trip from Vadodara or Champaner. The floral biodiversity in the region is extremely attractive for visitors who try to set up camp sites close to the forest. It is open from 6 am to 7 pm. The forests of the hilly Jamugodha country abound with wildlife, notably birds. The sanctuary is named after the princely state of Jambughoda.

Habitat	Mixed forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Sloth Bear, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Barking Deer
Plants	Teak, Mahua, Bamboo Thickets, Sisham, Khair

How to reach there

By air: The closest airport is at Vadodara. It is a 90 km drive to the sanctuary from the airport.

By rail: You can take a train up to Shivrajpur, which has the nearest railway station. Shivrajpur is 10 km from the sanctuary.

By road: Your drive will be through Champaner, which is the closest city, 20 km away.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Kada and at Targol Dam
Hotels at Vadodara.

Date of Notification 📅
31 May 1990

Area 🗺️
130.38 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Panchmahal Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/panchmahal/jambughoda-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

22° 9' 14.6088" N 71° 19' 8.5692" E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Banaskantha Palanpur Gujarat
Telephone: 02742-257084

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jessore Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary

The Jessore Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Aravallis, close to Rajasthan. It is ecologically significant due to its unique location between desert and forest ecosystems. The sanctuary, named after the Jessore Hills of the Aravalli Range, is home to the Sloth Bear. A trek through dense woods up to the Kedarnath Mahadev temple and Muni Ji ki Kutia is a highlight of the Jessore experience. The wildlife in the region is unique and attracts wildlife enthusiasts from all over the country.

Habitat	Southern dry mixed deciduous forest, desert thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Indian Porcupine
Plants	Ber, Gando Baval, Khair, Saledi, Gorad

How to reach there

By air: To reach Jessore by air, you can fly into Ahmedabad airport, 140 km away.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Palanpur (45 km).

By road: The approach to Jessore is through Palanpur.

Where to stay

Hotels at Ambaji, Palanpur and Balaram.

Date of Notification 📅
13 May 1978

Area 🗺️
180.66 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Banaskantha District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/jessor-sloth-sanctuary.htm>



Location

24° 24' 57.636" N 72° 30' 8.244" E



Common name: Great Indian Bustard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Kachchh (West) Forest Division,
Bhuj, Kachchh, Gujarat
Phone (O) : 02832 230766

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kachchh (Lala) Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the two Great Indian Bustard Sanctuaries in Gujarat is also known as Lala Great Indian Bustard Wildlife Sanctuary or the Naliya Grassland. The keystone bird species of the sanctuary is the Great Indian Bustard, known locally as the 'Ghorad'. Spread across just 2 sq. kms, it is one of the smallest bird sanctuaries in the country. However, it safeguards a thriving breeding ground for the critically endangered Ghorad. The semi-desert like habitat enables the Great Indian Bustard to feed on cereal crops cultivated within the region.

Habitat	Saline desert, mudflats
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Great Indian Bustard, Macqueen's Bustard, Lesser Florican, Houbara bustard, Chinkara, Bluebull, Herpetofauna
Plants	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> , Gugal, Thor, Gorad, <i>Kerdo zizyphus</i> spp

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is at Bhuj. The distance is about 110 km to the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Bhuj railway station is the nearest station.
- By road:** The nearest bus station is Naliya (20 kms). Naliya is also the main nodal town for frequent buses.

Where to stay

There are rest houses (PWD, Tourism Department, Panchayat) at Rapar. There are hotels and a Jain dharamshala also at Rapar.

Date of Notification 📅
1995

Area 🗺️
2.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Kachchh District
Gujarat



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/kutch-zone/kutch/naliya--the-great-indian-bustard-sanctuary.html>



Location

23° 13' 8.4" N, 68° 42' 50.4" E



Common name: Bluebull

Contact details:

Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary
Bhuj Kachchh
Telephone: 02832-250227

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kachchh Desert Wildlife Sanctuary

This vast sanctuary is the largest one in India. After monsoon, the area becomes immersed in shallow saline waters. However, the water dries up by November, and the region turns into a desert. The famed 'Flamingo City', a regular breeding ground of flamingoes, lies within the bounds of this sanctuary. So does the city of Dholavira, a monumental ancient site of the Harappan civilization.

Habitat	Saline desert, mudflats
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Foxes, Striped Hyaena, Bluebull; Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, Rosy Pelican, Avocet, Houbara Bustard; Spiny-tailed Lizard
Plants	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> , <i>Gugal Spp.</i> , Thor, Gorad, <i>Kerdo</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is at Bhuj. The distance is about 110 km to the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Bhuj railway station is the nearest station.
- By road:** You can travel by bus up to Rapar, the nearest bus station (20 km). Beyond here, you need to use personal transport.

Where to stay

There are rest houses (PWD, Tourism Department, Panchayat) at Rapar. There are hotels and a Jain dharamshala also at Rapar.

Date of Notification 📅
15 May 1986

Area 🗺️
7506.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Kachchh District
Gujarat



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/kutch-desert-sanctuary.htm>



Location

23° 56' 35.592" N 70° 28' 31.98" E



Common name: Dalmatian Pelican

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Marine National Park
Van Sankul, near Nagnath Road
Jamnagar 360001
Telephone: 0288-2679357

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khijadiya Wildlife Sanctuary

Khijadiya is a place where birdwatchers can find birds of both freshwater habitats and salty marshlands. This sanctuary was inadvertently created when a check dam was constructed across the Ruparel River. The resultant landscape was declared a sanctuary some three decades later. Watchtowers have been constructed and trails laid to facilitate birdwatching. Visitors can use paddle boats to traverse the sanctuary.

Habitat	Marshes, mangroves, mudflats, forest scrub, sandy beaches, creeks, farmlands
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Indian Skimmer, Dalmatian Pelican, Black-necked Stork, Darter, Spoonbill and many other species of bird
Plants	<i>Typha unguistata</i> , <i>Scripus Sp.</i> , <i>Cyperus Sp.</i> , <i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** There is an airport at Jamnagar. The sanctuary is a short drive away.
- By rail:** There are three railway stations in Jamnagar (Jamnagar, Hapa and Modpur). They are all connected well to the Western Railways network.
- By road:** Khijadiya is well connected by the road network, and there are bus services to all parts of Gujarat.

Where to stay

Various Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Jamnagar for accomodation purposes.

Date of Notification 📅
27 May 1981

Area 🗺️
6.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.gujarattourism.com/saurashtra/jamnagar/khijadiya-bird-sanctuary.html>



Location
22° 30' 56.1024" N 70° 9' 22.23" E



Common name: Greater Flamingo

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Marine National Park
Van Sankul
C.F. Office, near Nagnath Road
Jamnagar 360001
Telephone: 0288-2679357

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Marine (Gulf Of Kachchh) Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is situated in the intertidal zone in the area that is exposed during low tide. It includes 42 islands, many of them surrounded by reefs. These islands have been described as a paradise for birdwatchers and as a treasure-trove of marine species.

Habitat	Coral reefs, mangroves, mudflats
Biographic zone:	Marine
Animals	Dugong, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Black-Naped Hare; Greater Flamingo, Osprey, Eagles, Variable Wheatear; Sea Turtles, Sea Snakes; diverse marine animals including Sponges, Fishes, Crustaceans and Molluscs
Plants	<i>Halodule uninervis</i> , <i>Cymodocea rotunda</i> , <i>Cymodocea serrulata</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Avicennia alba</i> , <i>Bruguiera gymnorhiza</i> , <i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Jamnagar airport is 7 km from the Sanctuary.
- By rail:** Jamnagar and Rajkot railway stations are the closest railway stations.
- By road:** The Sanctuary is easily accessible from Jamnagar, which is well connected to major cities.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, 8 km from Jamnagar; private hotels and resorts at Jamnagar.

Date of Notification 📅
12 August 1980

Area 🗺️
295.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/marine-gulf-of-kutch-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
21° 8' 8" N, 70° 47' 48" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests
Junagadh Wildlife Circle
Sardarbaug
Junagadh 362001

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary

Mitiyala Wildlife Sanctuary, a dominantly grassland habitat, is located a stone's throw from Gir National Park. Like the better known Gir, it has Lions, and the big cats are known to move from one park to the other. Mitiyala is like an offshoot of Gir, with undulating hills, tall grasses, and semi-deciduous trees. This mysterious terrain renders it a very charming site for nature lovers to visit. The lion and leopard populations are a sure crowd puller and wildlife enthusiasts jump at the chance of a visit to these parts.

Habitat	Grassland, semi-dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Asiatic Lion, Leopard, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar
Plants	Teak, Ber, Jamun, Flame of the Forest, <i>Zizyphus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Keshod. It is 90 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: The railway station at Sasan is 1 km from Mitiyala.

By road: Drive through Keshod to Mitiyala.

Where to stay

Forest rest house
Local resorts.

Date of Notification

7 February 2004

Area

18.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to March



Junagadh District
Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/saurashtra/junagadh/mitiyala-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

21° 11' 34.5624" N 71° 15' 39.69" E



Common name: Common Crane

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Near Mamlatdar Office
Sanand
Ahmedabad
Telephone: 079-223500

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the largest wetlands in India, the Nal Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary is known for its tremendous diversity of birds. It is also home to rare fauna such as the Wild Ass and the Blackbuck. In 2012, in recognition of the international importance of Nal Sarovar, it was included in the Ramsar list. The Sanctuary covers Nalsarovar Lake, iron-flat plains and wetlands, and attracts large flocks of both indigenous as well as migratory birds. During winters, as many as 250 species pass through the sanctuary.

Habitat	Plains, wetlands
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Flamingoes, Pelicans, Common Crane, Ducks, Herons, Cormorants
Plants	<i>Cyperus species, Scirpus Species, Eleocharis palustris, Potamogeton, Vallisneria Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: It is 15 km from Ahmedabad airport to the sanctuary.

By rail: If you wish to reach Nal Sarovar by rail, you need to take a train to Viramgam, the nearest railway station. The distance from Viramgam to the sanctuary is 40 km.

By road: Nal Sarovar is 57 km from Ahmedabad by road.

Where to stay

Forest bungalows at
Tourism Complex, Nal
Sarovar
Resort run by Tourism
Corporation of Gujarat.

Date of Notification

8 April 1969

Area

120.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November to March



Ahmadabad District
Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/ahmedabad/nalsarovar-bird-sanctuary.html>



Location

22° 49' 6.1284" N 72° 2' 47.3892" E



Common name: Indian Gazelle

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary
Kachchh West Division
College Road
Bhuj
Telephone: 02832-231500

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Narayan Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is located between Kori Creek and a mangrove forest. The geological formations of the region have endowed it with rich mineral resources. The Indian Gazelle and the Great Indian Bustard are the flagship species of the sanctuary.

Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary was identified by the Wildlife Institute of India as a suitable place for reintroducing the Cheetah.

Habitat	Lake
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Blackbuck, Caracal, Indian Wolf, Ratel; Great Indian Bustard, Lesser Florican, Black Francolin, Orolan Bunting, Pied Tit
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Salvadora</i> , <i>Zizyphus</i> , <i>Capparis</i> , <i>Euphorbia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhuj is the nearest airport.
- By rail:** Bhuj is the nearest major railway station.
- By road:** The distance from Bhuj to Narayan Sarovar Sanctuary is about 153 km.

Where to stay

- Dharamshala at Matano Math
- GMDC guest house at Panandhr
- Dharamshala at Narayan Sarovar.

Date of Notification 📅
9 August 1995

Area 🗺️
442.91 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Kachchh District
Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.gujarattourism.com/kutch-zone/kutch/narayan-sarovar1.html>



Location
23° 37' 53.268" N 68° 41' 12.12" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Gir (East) Dhari
Amreli District
Telephone: 0279-225044

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Paniya Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is popularly known as Chanchai-Pania. It is in effect an extension of Gir National Park. Grasses dominate the vegetation here, and there is no source of water for wild animals. Thus it is a very suitable terrain for the Indian Gazelle. However, majestic predators such as the Asiatic Lion and the Leopard are also found here. The local ecology is breathtakingly aesthetic and attracts nature lovers who can visit the region from November to March.

Habitat	Grassland
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Asiatic Lion, Leopard, Four-horned Antelope, Bluebull
Plants	<i>Desi Bhaval</i> , <i>Khair Spp.</i> , <i>Gorad Spp.</i> , <i>Bordi Spp.</i> , <i>Bamboo Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The traveller choosing to fly should arrive at Rajkot airport.
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is at Visavadar (10 km).
- By road:** Drive through Rajkot. The distance to the sanctuary is 150 km.

Where to stay

- Forest guest house at Sasan.
- Hotels in Junagadh and Amreli.

Date of Notification 📅
27 July 1989

Area 🗺️
39.63 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Amreli District
Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/ahmedabad/nalsarovar-bird-sanctuary.html>



Location
21° 12' 27.2376" N, 70° 51' 19.7892" E



Common name: Indian Roller

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests
Porbandar Birds Sanctuary
Near Chaupati
Porbandar
Gujarat
Phone(O) : 0286 2242551

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Porbandar Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

This is a small sanctuary within the city of Porbandar. It provides the practical example of co-existence of man and nature. The sanctuary falls on the migratory route of birds. The area supports a thriving flamingo population, the migratory waterfowl as many well as other resident birds. Flamingoes have been reported to use this area for nesting during favourable years.

Habitat	Freshwater lake
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Flamingoes (Greater and Lesser), Grebes, Pelicans, Ducks And Geese, Avocet, Coots, Cormorants, Herons, Egrets, Bittern, Storks, Ibis, Spoonbill, Cranes, Whistling Teals, Gulls, Terns, Jacanas, Ruff, Red Shanks, Indian Rolle

How to reach there

- By air:** Porbandar has a domestic airport.
- By rail:** Porbandar railway station is connected to the major cities of Gujarat.
- By road:** Porbandar is well connected by the road network. There are numerous bus services to most cities in Gujarat.

Where to stay

Various Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Porbandar for accomodation purposes.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 November 1988

Area 🗺️
0.09 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Porbandar District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.gujarattourism.com/saurashtra/porbandar/porbandar-bird-sanctuary.html>



Location
21° 38' 14.8488" N 69° 37' 6.9672" E



Common name: Grey Hornbill

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
North Dangs Division
Ahwa, Dang, Gujarat
Telephone: 02631-220203

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Purna Wildlife Sanctuary

The Purna Wildlife Sanctuary extends over undulating terrain with mesmerizing rolling hills, valleys and plateaus of the western and northern bounds of the Western Ghats. The enchanting river Purna flows through the region, thereby lending its name to the sanctuary. Adding to its charm, the region has other rivers and rivulets as well. Unlike the typical climate prevalent in most of Gujarat, this region is defined by moderate, at times even heavy rainfall. This results in tropical moist deciduous forests rendering the landscape lush and green.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Bonnet Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Jungle Cat; Grey Hornbill, Grey Junglefowl, Raptors
Plants	Teak, Khair, Sadad, bamboo, Karanj

How to reach there

- By air:** To reach Purna Sanctuary by air, fly to Surat airport.
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is Vyara (20 km).
- By road:** Drive to Purna through Surat (120 km).

Where to stay

Hotels at Vyara and Saputara.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24 July 1990

Area 🗺️
160.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Dang District Gujarat



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/purna-sanctuary.htm>



Location
20° 56' 38.76" N. 73° 43' 28.92" E



Common name: Large Grey Babbler

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Rajkot
Telephone: 0281-2476497

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road
Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rampara Vidi Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is well forested, in contrast with the arid surroundings in which it is located. The middle of the sanctuary is raised and flat, whereas the fringes are undulating. The unique terrain is picturesque and a watchtower has been constructed in the central part of the sanctuary to enable a good view of the sanctuary. The native wildlife is quite diverse with the Wolf as one of the apex predators. It is a special treat for bird lovers since the region has over 130 species of birds nested amidst its forests.

Habitat	Shrubland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Wolf, Jackal, Black-naped Hare, Jungle Cat, Bluebull; Large Grey Babbler, Yellow-throated Sparrow
Plants	Gorad, Zyziphus, <i>Wrightia Tinctoria</i> , <i>Eragrostris Tenella</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Rajkot has the nearest airport.
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is at Wankaner, 15 km away.
- By road:** Drive to the sanctuary from Rajkot. The distance is 40 km.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Rampara and local hotels, lodges are also there in nearby areas for accomodation purpose.

Date of Notification 📅
8 December 1988

Area 🗺️
15.01 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/rampara-sanctuary.htm>



Location
22° 31' 53.274" N 70° 57' 31.212" E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Bariya Division Bariya
District Dahod Gujarat
Telephone: 02678-220425

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ratanmahal Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary

Also known as 'Ratanmahal Sloth Bear Sanctuary', the star attraction at this sanctuary is the Sloth Bear, of which there is a good population. The sanctuary comes under the Dahod district located in Central Gujarat quite close to the tribal towns, Baria in Dahod and Chhota Udepur in Vadodara district. The sanctuary also has a healthy Leopard population. The visitor may notice the different kinds of forest in Ratanmahal, which create a picturesque mosaic of different kinds of trees.

Habitat	Teak forest, mixed deciduous forest, dry bamboo brakes
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Sloth Bear, Leopard, Four-horned Antelope, Civets, Grey Langur; Grey Junglefowl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Common Babbler, Alexandrine Parakeet; Bamboo Pit Viper, Red Sand Boa, Trinket Snake
Plants	Teak, Timru, Sadad, Mahudo, Jamun

How to reach there

- By air:** The closest airports are at Vadodara (170 km) and Ahmedabad (250 km).
- By rail:** If you wish to go to Ratanmahal by rail, you can go by train up to Dahod (70 km) or Godhra (85 km).
- By road:** If you are arriving at Ratanmahal by road, the closest town is Dahod.

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Kanjeta
Hotels in Dahod.

Date of Notification 📅
29 April 1982

Area 🗺️
55.65 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/dahod/ratanmahal-sloth-bear-sanctuary.html>



Location
22° 34' 30.9936" N 74° 6' 43.1424" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shoolpaneswar (Dhumkhal) Wildlife Sanctuary

Shoolpaneswar Sanctuary is located close to the border between Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Although it was created mainly to protect the Sloth Bear, the diversity of the wildlife is rich. When a protected area was first declared here, it was considerably smaller in extent and was called the Dumkhal Sanctuary. The area is quite extensive now and harbours an array of mammals, birds and very rare reptiles.

Habitat	Mixed forest, riverine forest, deciduous dry jungle
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Sloth Bear, Leopard, Barking Deer, Pangolin, Indian Porcupine; Red Junglefowl, Grey Junglefowl, Grey Hornbill, Crested Serpent Eagle, Great Horned Owl; Rock Agama, Marsh Crocodile, Red Sand Boa, Russell's Viper, Common Krait
Plants	Teak, Timru, Khair, Karanj, Mahuda

How to reach there

By air: Vadodara airport, 90 km from the sanctuary, is the closest airport if you choose to fly.

By rail: Vadodara railway station, on the busy Delhi–Mumbai route, is the convenient place to disembark at if you are coming to Shoolpaneswar by a train.

By road: Drive from Vadodara to the small town of Kevadia. The sanctuary is 3.5 km from Kevadia.

Where to stay

There are rest houses at Kevadia, Dediapada, Rajpipla and Sagai.

Date of Notification 📅
1982

Area 🗺️
607.7 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/narmada/shoolpaneswar-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

21° 45' 37.512" N 73° 47' 41.136" E



Common name: Sarus Crane

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests
Thol Bird Sanctuary
Near Mamlatdar Office
Sanand
Ahmedabad 382110
Telephone: 079-223500

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary, or Thol Bird Sanctuary, is one of the most popular birding spots of Gujarat easily accessible from the capital city. The primary habitat is a wetland, an open water habitat enveloped by cultivated land, fallow land and scrubland. This enables mammals from various ecosystems to co-exist. In the vicinity of the sanctuary one can also spot Black Bucks, Jackals and Blue Bulls, apart from 150 species of birds, Thousands of Flamingoes flock here during winters, covering the landscape in the most natural and beautiful pink, which attracts curious visitors.

Habitat	Open water surrounded by croplands, fallow land and scrubland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Blackbuck, Jackal, Bluebull; White Pelican, Sarus Crane, Mallard, Flamingoes, Geese
Plants	<i>Cassia Spp.</i> , <i>Euphorbia Spp.</i> , <i>Ipomoea Spp.</i> , <i>Acacia Spp.</i> , <i>Blumea Spp.</i> , <i>Corchorus Spp.</i> , <i>Cyperus Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , and <i>Justicia Species</i>

How to reach there

By air: Ahmedabad is conveniently close to Thol. There are flights from the city's airport to many Indian and international cities.

By rail: Ahmedabad is connected to most major Indian cities by rail. The railway station is in Kalupur.

By road: It is 27 km by road from Ahmedabad to Thol Sanctuary.

Where to stay

Various nice Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Ahmedabad for accommodation purposes.

Date of Notification 📅
1988

Area 🗺️
6.99 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.gujarattourism.com/central-zone/ahmedabad/thol-lake-sanctuary.html>



Location

23° 13' 23.484" N 72° 23' 24.144" E



Common name: Wild Ass

Wildlife Sanctuary

Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary is named for the handsome Indian Wild Ass, which is readily spotted in the desert. Located in the Little Rann of Kutch, it is the only place where the Indian Wild Ass can be found. It is a very large sanctuary which is home to a diversity of birds especially certain species of Bustards, Flamingoes and Cranes. A significant reptile population is abundantly found thriving in the region.

Habitat	Desert, seasonal shallow fresh water
Biographic zone:	Desert
Animals	Wild Ass, Bluebull, Wolf, Jackal, Indian Fox; Houbara Bustard, Spoonbill, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, Great Crested Grebe, Common Crane
Plants	<i>Prosopis chilensis</i> , Morad, Dolari, Khijdo, Akado

How to reach there

By air: You could fly to Ahmedabad (105 km) or Rajkot (140 km) to visit this sanctuary.

By rail: The closest railway station is at Dhrangadhra, 22 km away. Ahmedabad and Rajkot (104 km) are major railway stations close to this sanctuary that you could travel to.

By road: Take a bus to Dhrangadhra (the bus station is 16 km from the sanctuary) or to Halvad (22 km).

Where to stay

Rest houses at Dhrangadhra, Bajana, Patdi and Jainabad
Hotels at Surendranagar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
18 January 1978

Area 🗺️
4953.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



Kachchh District
Gujarat

Contact details:

Sanctuary Superintendent
Dhrangadhra
Surendranagar 363310
Telephone: 02754-260716

Tourism Corporation of Gujarat Ltd
H.K. House, opposite Bata showroom
Ashram Road Ahmedabad
E-mail: tibahd@gujarattourism.com



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forests.gujarat.gov.in/wild-ass-sanctuary.htm>



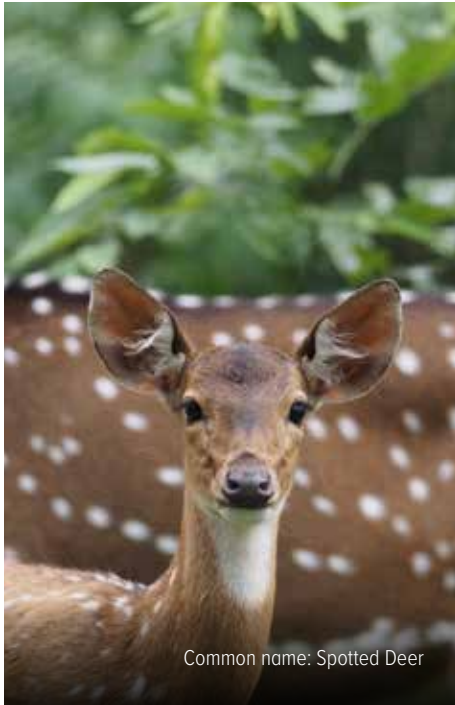
Location
23° 9' 13.176" N 71° 23' 53.304" E







Haryana



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Wildlife Inspector
Kalesar

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

National Park

Kalesar National Park

Three states have boundaries with Haryana at Yamunanagar District, where this park is located: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The National Park gets its name from the Kalesar temple located in it. It has a role in maintaining the ecological stability of the Shiwaliks by preventing flash floods and landslides. Wildlife enthusiasts can spot the Sambar, Leopards, Elephants and many species of birds as well as reptiles in the region.

Habitat	Sal forest, Khair forest, grassland
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Elephant, Rhesus Macaque, Leopard, Red Junglefowl, Sociable Lapwing, Flamingoes, Ibises, Pochards; Python, King Cobra
Plants	Sal, Khair, Semul, Sisham, Jhingan

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is 55 km away, at Dehradun.

By rail: The Yamunanagar railway station is the station closest to the sanctuary.

By road: The park is easily accessible from Paonta Sahib (15 km), Yamunanagar (45 km) and Dehradun (55 km).

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Dak Bungalow and various highway hotels are present in nearby areas for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
9 December 2003

Area 🗺️
46.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to December and March to June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/centers/kalesar-national-park-district-yamunanagar/>



Location
30° 23' 33.648" N 77° 31' 7.896" E



Common name: Black-necked Stork

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Gurugram
Telephone: 0124-2222272

Manager
Rosy Pelican Tourist Complex
Telephone: 0124-2015670

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

National Park

Sultanpur National Park

Sultanpur National Park is located close to Delhi, in the Gurgaon district of Haryana. Around 90 species of migratory birds arrive here during winters and some during summers as well. The Park serves as a feeding ground for these species that lend a picturesque view to the landscape. It is a birder's paradise and has watchtowers to facilitate birdwatching. Wildlife enthusiasts can marvel at the glorious Blackbucks which are a part of the natural ecology of this land.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Bluebull, Blackbuck, Indian Fox; Barheaded Goose, Black-necked Stork, Red Avadavat, Bluethroat, Blue-bearded Bee-eater
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , <i>Berberis Species</i> , Neem

How to reach there

By air: Sultanpur is 35 km from Delhi airport. You can take a bus or taxi to the sanctuary from the airport.

By rail: The nearest railway station is Garhi Harsaru. The HUDA City Centre metro station is a convenient place from which to head out to Sultanpur.

By road: The Sanctuary is well connected by road to Gurgaon and Delhi

Where to stay

Hotels at Delhi and Gurgaon various good Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses, Lodges are easily available in Delhi and Gurgaon for accommodation purposes.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1989

Area 🗺️
1.43 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December to February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/centers/kalesar-national-park-district-yamunanagar/>



Location
28° 28' 9.552" N 76° 53' 32.28" E



Common name: Avocet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Rohtak
Telephone: 01262-274377

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhindawas Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Long before you reach this sanctuary, your road will run close to a canal along which you will see large numbers of water birds. You will also see mustard fields along the road, with its yellow flowers. A track that is suitable for vehicles runs around the 12 km perimeter of the wetland. This sanctuary makes for a great day trip from the nearby urban centers for those who want to just immerse themselves in the wonderful world of native birds.

Habitat	Lake, agricultural fields
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat; Avocet, Gray Francolin, Black Francolin, Graylag Goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Bar-headed Goose, Comb Duck, Gadwall, Eurasian Wigeon, Great Cormorant, Common Teal, Northern Pintail, Northern Shoveler, Red vented Bulbul, Common Pochard, Black-rumped Flameback, Common Hoopoe, White-throated Kingfisher, Green Bee-eater, Black Drongo,
Plants	<i>Pachira aquatica</i> , <i>Annona glabra</i> , <i>Diospyros digyna</i> , <i>Ficus insipida</i> , <i>Dalbergia browni</i> , <i>Hippocratea celastroides</i> , <i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> , <i>Ipomoea Sp</i>

How to reach there

By air: You can fly up to New Delhi and drive to Bhindawas. It is 54 km from the airport to Bhindawas.

By rail: Jhajjar railway station is 8 km from Bhindawas.

By road: The nearest town is Jhajjar. You can get a bus or taxi from the bus stand to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses and other options are available in Jhajjar, Gurgaon for accomodation purposes as required.

Date of Notification 🗓️

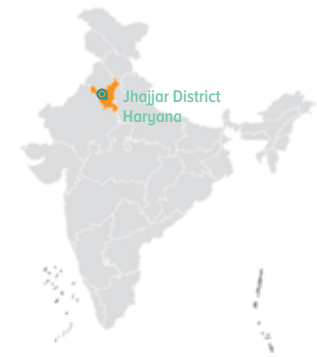
7 May 1986

Area 🗺️

4.12 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://jhajjar.nic.in/tourist-place/bhindawas-bird-sanctuary/>



Location

28° 31' 57.2874" N 76° 33' 5.4396" E



Common name: Red Junglefowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Panchkula
Telephone: 01733-255000

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Shikarga Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary is close to two other sanctuaries in the Shiwalik Hills in Haryana: Khol Hi-Raitan Sanctuary and Kalesar National Park. These parks are separated by only a few kilometres. The Vulture Conservation and Breeding Centre, Pinjore is located within Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary. The native wildlife include the majestic Elephants, Leopards, Sambar and Langurs. Many charismatic and rare birds can also be found in these parts.

Habitat	
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Asian Elephant, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Sambar, Grey Langur; Red Junglefowl, Sociable Lapwing, Pheasants, Vultures, Flamingoes
Plants	Sal, Khair, Semul, Sisham, Jhingan

How to reach there

By air: The sanctuary is close to Chandigarh. The city's airport is 30 km away.

By rail: The closest railway station is at Kalka. It is 10 km from the sanctuary.

By road: Access is through Kalka and Chandigarh, which are well connected to all other Indian cities.

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses are easily available at Kalka, Chandigarh and Solan which is nearby cities.

Date of Notification 🗓️

9 June 1987

Area 🗺️

7.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/protected-area/>



Location

30° 46' 37.344" N 76° 57' 44.208" E



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Panchkula
Telephone: 01733-255000

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chhilchhila Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is also referred to as Seonthi Reserve Forest. In the middle of the sanctuary is a lake, created by the building of an embankment. Chhilchhila serves as a wintering ground or staging post for many migratory bird species. The native wildlife of the region is extremely diverse and abundant, with Langurs, Spotted Deers, Jackals and many primates as the leading mammals. The bird diversity is breathtakingly attractive for any bird lover who visits the sanctuary.

Habitat	Lake, marsh, dry deciduous vegetation
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Spotted Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Wild Boar, Grey Langur, Jackal; Lesser Whistling Teal, Mallard, Comb Duck, Red-Crested Pochard, Gadwall
Plants	<i>Acacia arabica</i> , <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Cassia tora</i> , <i>Capparis decidua</i> , <i>Xanthium strumarium</i>

How to reach there

By air: You can fly to Chandigarh (100 km away) and proceed by road to Chhilchhila.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Kurukshetra, around 20 km away.

By road: The nearest town is Kurukshetra.

Where to stay

Forest rest house Local hotels, Guest Houses and resorts are available in Kurukshetra.

Date of Notification 📅
2 December 1986

Area 🗺️
0.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/protected-area/>



Location
29° 56' 14.28" N 76° 40' 54.912" E



Common name: Booted Eagle

Contact details:

Wildlife Inspector, Kalesar
Phone: 09466221193

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary

Three states have boundaries with Haryana at Yamunanagar District, where this park is located: Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Sanctuary gets its name from the Kalesar Temple located in it. It has a role in maintaining the ecological stability of the Shiwaliks by preventing flash floods and landslides. It is adjacent to Kalesar National Park.

Habitat	Mixed dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Himalaya
Animals	Leopard Jungle Cat, Jackal, Asian Elephant, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Indian Crested Porcupine, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Grey Mongoose, Wild Boar, Indian Hare; Red Junglefowl, Booted Eagle, Indian Robin, Sociable Lapwing, Hoopoe; Python, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Khair, Semul, Amaltas, Bahera, Shisham, Sain, Jhingan, Chhal

How to reach there

By air: You can arrive here through Chandigarh airport, which is 110 km away.

By rail: The closest railway station to Kalesar is at Yamunanagar. It is a ride of about an hour from the railhead to the sanctuary (50 km).

By road: If you are driving to this sanctuary, your approach will be through Paonta Sahib (20 km away).

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Dak Bungalow and various highway hotels are present in nearby areas for accomodation.

Date of Notification 📅
1996

Area 🗺️
54.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-December,
March-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://haryanaforest.gov.in/en-us/Wild-Life/Protected-Area/Kalesar-National-Park-District-Yamunanagar>



Location
30° 23' 33.648" N 77° 31' 7.896" E



Common name: Grey Mongoose

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Rohtak
Telephone: 01262-274377

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khaparwas Wildlife Sanctuary

This small sanctuary, located close to in Jhajjar district Haryana, makes for a good nature trip from the capital city. It is located very close to Bhindawas Sanctuary. The wildlife in the area is extremely diverse with a number of mammals such as jackals, Wild Boars, Indian foxes in the region. It attracts a large numbers of migratory birds. And also has a significant population of monitor lizards.

Habitat	Lake
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Striped Hyaena, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Grey Mongoose, Indian Fox; Black Ibis, Jungle Bush Quail, Red Junglefowl, Eurasian Curlew, Eurasian Eagle Owl, Stork-billed Kingfisher; Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Pachira aquatica</i> , <i>Annona glabra</i> , <i>Diospyros digyna</i> , <i>Ficus insipida</i> , <i>Dalbergia browni</i> , <i>Hippocratea celastroides</i> , <i>Syngonium podophyllum</i> , <i>Ipomoea Sp</i>

How to reach there

By air: Delhi airport is the closest airport. It is 80 km from Delhi.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Jhajjar, 17 km from Khaparwas.

By road: Access to Khaparwas is through Jhajjar, the closest town.

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses and other options are available in Jhajjar, Gurgaon for accomodation purposes as required.

Date of Notification 📅
27 March 1991

Area 🗺️
0.83 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/protected-area/>



Location
28° 34' 8.58" N 76° 30' 14.76" E



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Divisional Wildlife Officer
Panchkula
Telephone: 01733-255000

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Morni Hills (Khol-Hi-Raitan) Wildlife Sanctuary

Like Kalesar National Park and Bir Shikargah Wildlife Sanctuary which are close to this sanctuary, the Morni Hills Sanctuary is located in the Shiwalik Hills. The fauna of the three sanctuaries are similar. There is considerable movement of the animals from one protected area to the other. Khol Hi Raitan Wildlife Sanctuary is important and known for its fauna, with the Leopard being the top predator of the area.

Habitat	Shiwalik forest
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Rhesus Macaque, Jungle Cat Barking deer, Bluebull, Striped-burrowing frog, Himalayan Grey Goral, Wild Boar, Indian Flying Fox, Yellow-throated Marten
Plants	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Kandai (<i>Flacourtia indica</i>), Beliric (<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>), Kari Patta (<i>Murraya koenigii</i>), Himalayan Wild Pear/Mehal (<i>Pyrus pashia</i>)

How to reach there

By air: The sanctuary is 30 km from Chandigarh airport.

By rail: The nearest city is Panchkula. The distance from the railway station to Panchkula is 5 km.

By road: Drive to Panchkula to reach this sanctuary. The distance from the city is 18 km.

Where to stay

Forest rest house Hararyana tourism owned resort offers very nice stay alongwith many good local hotels, guest houses and resorts.

Date of Notification 📅
10 December 2004

Area 🗺️
48.83 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/protected-area/>



Location
30° 41' 58.56" N 77° 1' 55.488" E



Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

Sub-Inspector Wildlife
Rewari

Haryana Tourism Corporation Limited
SCO 17-19, Sector 17-B
Chandigarh 160017
Telephone: 0172-2702955

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nahar Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary was originally a pasture land of the Nawab of Dujana. It has one of the last remnant habitats of the Blackbuck in Haryana. Albeit small in size, the wildlife in the region is quite impressive. Nahar serves as a great inspiration for the promotion of wildlife awareness in the region.

Habitat	Pasture land
Biographic zone:	Plains: Punjab Plains
Animals	Blackbuck, Jackal and Foxe
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Acacia tortilis</i> , Berberis, Neem

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is Delhi airport. It is 100 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: It is a 42 km drive from the railway station at Rewari to the sanctuary.

By road: Access to Nahar Sanctuary is through Rewari. It is a 40 km drive from Rewari.

Where to stay

Local hotels, resorts, guest houses are available at Rewari for accomodation.

Date of Notification

3 February 1987

Area

2.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://haryanaforest.gov.in/protected-area/>



Location

28° 24' 35.2044" N 76° 25' 11.4672" E









Himachal Pradesh



Common name: Bharal

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Tirthan, Jivand and Sainj, CF (National Park), Shamshi, Kullu, Telephone: 01902-265320

National Park

Great Himalayan National park

The Great Himalayan National Park located in the Kullu region, is spread across four valleys, each of which offers an immense variety of endemic and exotic flora and fauna. The Park was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites in 2014. This status was accorded to the Park by the UNESCO World Heritage Site Committee under the criteria of "outstanding significance for biodiversity conservation". Amateurs as well as expert trekkers can embark on various treks in the region. The westernmost extension of the Sino-Japanese Region is represented by the temperate forest flora-fauna in the Park.

Habitat	Sub-tropical Pine Forest, Temperate Moist Deciduous Forests, Temperate Broadleaf-conifer mixed Forests, Temperate Coniferous mixed Forests, Temperate Broadleaf (Evergreen) Forest, Himalayan Temperate Secondary scrub, Birch-Rhododendron Scrub, Alpine scrub, Temperate grasslands, Alpine Pastures.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Blue Sheep, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Brown Bear, Himalayan Tahr, Musk Deer, Bharal, Himalayan Monal, Koklass Pheasant, Khalij
Plants	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Quercus dilatata</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu (45 Km)
- By rail:** Jogindernagar (107 Km)
- By road:** From Delhi to Aut (484 km) on Delhi Kullu Road, then to Sainj (20 km), on to Ropah (8km) at the edge of park and thereafter on foot. Alternatively, from Aut to Gushaini (28 km) and on by foot to the park (15km)

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House
- Community Training Centre
- Sai Ropa, Forest Rest House
- Kasol, Forest Rest House
- Sainj, Forest Inspection hut
- Lapah, Trekker's Camp
- Shakti.

Date of Notification 1994

Area 754.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit September-October, April-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.greathimalayannationalpark.org/>



Location
31° 53' 27.96" N 77° 8' 30.12" E



Common name: Himalayan Brown Bear

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Kullu), Himachal Pradesh, Telephone: 01902-222510

National Park

Inderkilla National Park

Established in 2010, the Inderkilla National Park National Park in Kullu, has been recently constituted. The Park is adorned by several species of endemic and exotic flora and fauna with a flourishing rich wildlife. The vicinity of the National Park has been continuously increasing over the terrains of the Himalayan range. To enjoy an other-worldly experience in the lap of the pristine natural surroundings of the Park, visitors set up the tents at night in its vicinity.

Habitat	Alpine Pastures, Kharsu Oak Forest, Moist Temperate Deciduous Forest, Western Mixed Coniferous Forest, Moist Deodar Forest and Ban Oak Forest, Juniper, Rhododendron.
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalayan
Animals	Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Himalayan Brown Bear, Himalayan Serow, Musk Deer, Jungle Cat, Himalayan Palm Civet, Yellow Throated Marten; Western Tragopan, Koklass Pheasant, Himalayan Monal
Plants	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Juniperus macropoda</i> , <i>Rhododendron arboretum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhuntar, Kullu (90 Km)
- By rail:** Jogindernagar (100 Km)
- By road:** Manali-Prini Village (12 Km), through Manali-Nagar State Highway; then trek Inderkilla National Park from Sethan

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House at Manali and many other nice options for accomodation purpose available in Manali town.

Date of Notification 28 July 2010

Area 94 km²

Best time of the year to visit September-October, April-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/inderkilla-national-park/>



Location
32° 13' 43.7268" N 77° 25' 1.884" E



Common name: Himalayan Serow

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Parvati), Himachal Pradesh, Telephone: 01902-265041

National Park

Khirganga National park

Known to be one of the most beautiful National Parks in the country, the Khirganga National Park is located in Kullu and is Blessed with a scintillating landscape, comprising of glossy green hills, tall towering trees, dense green shrubberies, and rustic rest houses. Visitors to the Park can follow the trail leading from the center of the Park for easier spotting of the biodiverse flora and fauna. The Park also has a significant diversity of avifauna. It has been considered a haven for nature lovers who see the Park as a fantastic place to unwind and relax.

Habitat	Subalpine dry scrub, alpine Moist Pasture, Sub tropical Broadleaf Hill Forest.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear, Himalayan Tahr, Himalayan Goral, Himalayan Serow, Musk Deer, Blue Sheep; Himalayan Monal, Koklass Pheasant, Kalij Pheasant, Hill Partridge, Himalayan Snow Cock
Plants	Dry Alpine Pastures

How to reach there

By air: Kullu (48 Km)
By road: Kullu-Kasol (40 km) via Manikaran-Bharshaini (15 km). 4-5-hour trek from Bharshaini to Khirganga

Where to stay

Forest Rest House and Inspection hut at Kasol.

Date of Notification 📅
28 July 2010

Area 🗺️
705 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-October,
April-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://himachaltourism.gov.in/destination/nature-parks/>



Location
32° 0' 22.536" N 77° 40' 11.2512" E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Tabo: 01906-22341
 Director, Pin Valley National Park, Kaza
 Telephone: 01902-222633

National Park

Pin Valley National Park

Located in the Spiti Valley in the Lahaul and Spiti district, the Pin Valley National Park is in the desert habitat of the Spiti Valley, in the bounds of the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve of the Himalayas. On account of its deep ties with historical and contemporary Buddhist Tibetan culture, one can observe many Tibetan Buddhist influences in the region. The Park, with its snow laden summits and slopes, many of which are unexplored, provides a safe haven to a number of endangered animals including the Snow Leopards and Siberian ibex.

Habitat	Dry Alpine Pastures
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalayan
Animals	Snow Leopard, Ibex, Bharal, Lynx, Marmot, Tibetan Wolf, Red Fox, Marten, Weasel, Pika; Snow Cock, Bearded Vulture, Chukor, Golden Eagle, Griffon, Himalayan chough, Raven
Plants	<i>Dry Alpine Pastures</i>

How to reach there

By air: Kullu (288 Km)
By road: Shimla to Rampur (140 Km)- Atargu Bridge (17Km) and finally trek to Khaga (30 Km). Rupi-Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary – Shakrog Khango Pass-(Mudh (55 Km)- Pin Parvati Pass-Kaza (90Km)

Where to stay

Public Work Department Rest House at Sagnam, Tabo and Kaza, Forest Bunkers at Thango and Gaichung.

Date of Notification 📅
09 January 1987

Area 🗺️
675 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-October,
April-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://hplahaulspiti.nic.in/pin-valley-national-park/>



Location
32° 0' 0.828" N 77° 52' 55.992" E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, (WL) Simbalabara, DFO (WL) Shimla; Telephone No. 0177-2623993.

National Park

Simbalbara National Park

Located in the Paonta Valley of Sirmour district, the Simbalbara National Park in Himachal Pradesh lies along the state's border with Haryana. Mainly the vegetation is dense Sal forests and grasslands. The valley has a perennial stream. The Park has been preserved in its natural form by the Travel and Tourism Department of Himachal Pradesh. Visitors can soak in a beautiful view of the valley from the Park. Walking trails are also present in the adjoining forests. The best time to visit is October and November.

Habitat	Moist Sal Forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Leopard Cat, Indian Pangolin, Ghoral, Barking Deer, Jackal; White crested Kalij, Shama, Thrushes and Flycatchers
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Dehradun (70 km)
- By rail:** Yamunanagar (70 km) and Dehradun (60 km).
- By road:** Approachable from Paonta Sahib (20 km), Yamunanagar (70 km), Dehradun (70 km) or Chandigarh.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House Simbalbara & Mantaruwala Paonta Sahib, HPTDC Hotel at Paonta Sahib.

Date of Notification 2010

Area 27.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-December, March-April.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/simbalbara-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
 30° 26' 24.0576" N, 77° 28' 34.734" E



Common name: Blue-headed Redstart

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Wild Life Sundarnagar DFO (WL) Kullu; Telephone No. 01902-222276

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Mandi district, the Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh has provided a critical habitat to the rare Snow Leopard and Chir Pheasant. These animals can be seen living a life of peace and serenity amidst the thick foliage of tall trees. It represents the North-West Himalayan region within the Himalayan biogeographic zone. The terrain in Bandli Wildlife Sanctuary is hilly displaying an altitudinal range from 600 meters to 2000 meters. However, the changes in altitude are steep and abrupt. The highest point of Bandli Tibba is at an altitude of 2162 m.

Habitat	Ban Oak forest, Himalayan subtropical pine forest.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Leopard, Black Bear, Barking Deer, Goral, Common Langur, Macaque; Chir Pheasant, Black Partridge, Green Backed Tit, White Browed Rose Finch, Plain Backed Thrush, Himalayan Slaty Headed Parakeet, Blue Headed Redstart
Plants	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu (90km)
- By rail:** Jogindernagar (81km), Bhanter (57 km)
- By road:** From Chandigarh to Sundarnagar 175 Km or Shimla to Sundarnagar 132 Km Then to Maloh 5 Km which is adjacent to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Chajipur, Talra, Throach.

Date of Notification 1 November 1999

Area 32.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/bandli-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
 31° 19' 20.82" N, 77° 2' 16.188" E



Common name: Grey-winged Blackbird

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Chail; Telephone No. 01792-248354, DFO (WL) Shimla; Telephone No. 0177-2623993

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chail Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the famous hill station of Chail, the Chail Sanctuary is home to Sambar, Goral and Cheer Pheasants at Blossom and Jhaja. One can take in the spectacular sights of the Barking Deer and Kalijin at dusk and dawn. The sanctuary has an extensive forest cover of oak, pine and grassland. The former Maharaja of Patiala introduced the European Red Deer here nearly half a century ago. However, a survey in 1988 did not sight a single one of them. The sanctuary is the main attraction of the Chail with March to October being the best time to visit.

Habitat	Pine Forests, forest pastures, sub alpine grasslands, montane broadleaf deciduous forests, mixed broadleaf-coniferous forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Indian Muntjac, Goral, Crested Porcupine, Himalayan Black Bear, Wild Boar, Common Langur, Sambar, and Black-naped Hare; Cheer, Kaleej, Himalayan Tree Creeper, Black capped Sibia, Orange Flanked Bush Robin, Green Backed Tit, White Cheeked Bulbul, Grey-winged Blackbird
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus leucotriophora</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Rhododendron arboretum</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

By air: Shimla (60km), Chandigarh (103km).

By rail: Kandaghat (29km).

By road: Shimla to Chail town (45km) which is inside the sanctuary. Alternatively, from Kalka, via Solan-Kandaghat to chail(74km).

Where to stay

Forest trekker Hut, Forest Rest House, Palace Hotel H.P. Tourism and in addition number of private budget hotels.

Date of Notification

23 October 1999

Area

16 km²

Best time of the year to visit

April-June, September-November.



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/chail-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

31° 0' 18.612" N 77° 12' 0.99" E



Common name: Red Fox

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222207 Director PVNP Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222263

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chandratal Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Tibetan Plateau Bio-geographic zone, the Chandertal Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the Chandra Tal lake in the Lahaul part of the Lahul and Spiti district. The Tso Chikgma or Chandra Taal (meaning the Lake of the Moon) is close to the source of the Chandra River. It is highly sought after spot for tourists and high-altitude trekkers. The area's abundant biodiversity has historical, economic and medicinal significance. With the mountains of scree overlooking the lake on one side, and a cirque enclosing it on the other, the Chandra Tal lake is one of the two high-altitude wetlands in the country, which are declared to be Ramsar sites. The conservation of this pristine hidden paradise is critical and any visitors should try to never unsettle its delicate ecological balance.

Habitat	Alpine pasture or dry alpine scrub forests.
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalaya
Animals	Snow Leopard, Wolf, Himalayan Red Fox, Ibex, Blue Sheep, Marmot, Weasel; Red Billed and Yellow Billed Choughs, Black Redstart, Chukar Partridge, Golden Eagle, Horned Lark, Citrine Wagtail
Plants	Alpine Pasture or Dry Alpine Scrub Forests

How to reach there

By air: Kullu (190 Km)

By rail: Jogindernagar (166 Km)

By road: Manali (140 Km)

Where to stay

Privately operated camping sites are available in the vicinity of the lake.

Date of Notification

14 May 2007

Area

38.56 km²

Best time of the year to visit

July-September



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://hpwildlife.gov.in/kibber-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

32° 32' 33.2772" N 77° 36' 36.6156" E



Common name: Red-headed Bullfinch

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Nohra dhar, DFO (WL) Shimla;
Telephone No. 0177-2623993

Wildlife Sanctuary

Churdhar Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Sirmour and Shimla districts, the Churdhar Sanctuary is named after Churdhar Peak, the highest in Sirmour district and also in the outer Himalayas. The people of Sirmour, Shimla, Chaupal, Solan districts of Himachal Pradesh and Dehardun district of Uttarakhand attach great religious significance to the Churdhar Peak. The sanctuary is bustling with vibrant and abundant biodiversity of rare fauna and flora such as the Common Langur, the Himalayan Black Bear, the Red-headed Bullfinch etc.

Habitat	Western mixed coniferous, Kharsu Oak and alpine pastures. Forests of Deodar, Oak and other species.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common langur, Rhesus Macaque, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Wild Boar, Indian Muntjac, Musk Deer, Goral, Royle's Pika, Indian Porcupine; Koklas Pheasant, Himalayan Monal, Variegated Laughing Thrush, Chestnut-tailed Minla, Grey-Crested Tit, Black-crested Tit, White-tailed Nuthatch, Himalayan Green Finch, Red-headed Bullfinch, Brown Bull Finch
Plants	<i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Quercus leucotriophora</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Shimla-120KM, Chandigarh-130KM
- By rail:** Soalan-70KM
- By road:** Solan to Nohra (HQ of Sanctuary)-70KM, Shimla-Chopal-Surain(103KM);

Where to stay

Field Accommodation at Churdhar and Inspection Hut at Choras. Forest Rest House Sarian, Chopal Forest Division.

Date of Notification 1985

Area 55.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-September



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/churdhar-sanctuary.html>



Location

30° 51' 0.144" N 77° 27' 9.036" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Sarahan, DFO (WL) Sarahan;
Telephone No. 01782-274232.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Daranghati Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Shimla District's Rampur Bushahr, the Daranghati Sanctuary has the Manglab towards the north and Nogli Gab towards its south. It is home to different species of Koklas, Pheasants, Tragopan, and Kalij. Visitors can see Himachal's famous wooden temples, right in the middle of the sanctuary. Nestled among a panorama of beautiful landscapes an abundant native biodiversity include the Musk Deer, Goral and Himalayan Thar. Trekking options are available for adventure enthusiasts to Daranghati from Sarahan or along the old silk route. Guidance and advice may be sought from the forest staff posted at Dofda and Sarahan.

Habitat	Ban Oak forests; Moist Deodar forest; Kharsu Oak forest; Himalayan Sub alpine Fir forests. Western mixed coniferous forest occurs on northern and eastern slopes above 2000m. Main species are Blue Pine, Silver Fir and Spruce with cedar on well-drained sites and Rhododendrons.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Serow, Himalayan Tahr, Blue Sheep, Red Fox, Himalayan Weasel, Yellow-Throated Marten, Himalayan Palm Civet, Jungle Cat; Western Tragopan, Cheer Pheasant, Koklas, White Crested Kaleej, Monal, Himalayan Slaty Headed Parakeet, Himalayan Tree Pie, White Cheeked Bulbul, Black Bulbul, Rusty-Cheeked Scimitar-Babbler
Plants	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus gerardiana</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Shimla(207KM).
- By rail:** Shimla (192KM).
- By road:** From Shimla to Rampur Bushahr (140KM) then to Sarahan (40km) further to Kinoo (20KM), finally on foot to sanctuary (Daranghati I)(11KM). Alternatively from Rampur Bushahr to Taklech (60Km) then on foot to sanctuary daranghati II(25KM) or to Dophda (40KM) then on foot to sanctuary (25Km).

Where to stay

Forest Inspection Hut Sharnal & Forest Trekker Hut Babala, Rumpu village.

Date of Notification 1962

Area 171.50 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-June and October-November



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/daranghati-sanctuary.html>



Location

31° 30' 57.3444" N 77° 48' 33.8004" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Khajjiar,
DFO(WL) Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-
222639.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dhauladhar Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh, the Dhauladhar Wildlife Sanctuary, forms a stunningly picturesque landscape. Bounded by snow-capped mountains on three sides with a mesmerizing green valley in the front, the sanctuary has ample spots of in and around it. Activities such as paragliding and trout fishing can be carried out by adventure sports lovers in order to make their stay memorable. Other tourist attractions around the sanctuary include the Thamsar pass and Thamsar Lake. Thamsar Pass connects the Kangra/Mandi districts near BadaGraan/Barot to the remotest Bada Bhangal region of the state.

Habitat	Western mixed coniferous forest with deodar, fir, spruce and blue pine, oaks and alpine pastures.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Serow, Himalayan Weasel, Himalayan Palm Civet; Cheer Pheasant, Western Tragopan, Speckled Wood-Pigeon, Himalayan Woodpecker, Gold-billed Magpie, Himalayan Tree Creeper, Himalayan Slaty Headed Parakeet, Himalayan Tree Pie
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Quercus dilatate</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu(127Km)
- By rail:** Jogindernagar (30Km).
- By road:** From Chandigarh-Palampur-Baijnath and on to the sanctuary on foot. Shimla-Mandi-Barot (near the sanctuary) (205Km).

Where to stay

- Forest rest houses Bir Bhangal, Multan, Swar and Forest inspection Hut Raj Gundha.

Date of Notification 📅
1994

Area 🗺️
982.86 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://hpwildlife.gov.in/dhauladhar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 29' 35.952" N 76° 6' 0.864" E



Common name: Variegated Laughing Thrush

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Wildlife Range Bhandal
DFO (WL) Chamba
Telephone No. 01899-222639.
Email Id:- dfowlcha-hp@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gamgul Siyabehi Wildlife Sanctuary

The wildlife sanctuary of Gamgul of Chamba district is located at a high-altitude in the Bhandal valley in the Salooni tehsil. It is adjoined at the northern end by the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The famous Kashmir Stag has been reported to be found only in this sanctuary located in Himachal Pradesh. It is a viable home to the Himalayan Tahr, small populations of Musk Deer, and Pheasants. A number of colourful birds can also be spotted in the region. The typical high altitude vegetation found here includes deodar forests, coniferous forests and alpine pastures.

Habitat	Western Mixed Coniferous Forests, Moist temperate deciduous forests, Kharsu Oak forest, Birch/ Rhododendron forests and Alpine pastures.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Langur, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear, Fox, Himalayan Weasel; Cheer, Koklas, Himalayan Monal, Variegated Laughing Thrush, White-browed Blue Flycatcher
Plants	<i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Gaggal Kangra (171Km).
- By rail:** railhead Pathankot (161Km).
- By road:** From Pathankot to Banikhet (73Km) Banikhet to Bhandal via Bhalei, Salooni (88Km). Another route is from Chamba to Bhandal (88Km)

Where to stay

- Transit Hut Bhandal, Forest Rest House Bhainth, and PWD RH.

Date of Notification 📅
1976

Area 🗺️
108.40 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June & September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://hpwildlife.gov.in/gamgul-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 46' 35.76" N 75° 57' 5.346" E



Common name: Chukor Partridge

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Kullu,
DFO (WL) Kullu; Telephone No. 01902-222276.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kais Wildlife Sanctuary

Kais Wildlife Sanctuary in Himachal Pradesh was notified as a protected area in the year 1954. The basic aim for declaring it as a sanctuary was to protect the then endangered species like Pheasants and Musk Deer. The hilly terrain of Kullu has imparted a picturesque landscape to this sanctuary. A large biodiversity of wildlife residing here forms the chief attraction for of wildlife lovers. Efficient arrangements to facilitate its visitors have been made in this Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Pine Forests, Forest Pastures, Alpine and sub alpine grasslands. Maple, Fir, Ash, Deodar, Poplar, fir and walnut. Fir and Spruce, with some Oaks and Deodar Forests predominate at lower altitudes, above which are Birch-rhododendron scrub forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Langur, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear, Leopard; Himalayan Monal, Kalij, Koklas, Chukor Partridge, Cheer, Western Tragopan
Plants	<i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i>

How to reach there

By air: Bhunter (Kullu) 20Km.
By rail: Jogndernagar-137Km,
By road: From Chandigarh to Kullu (270Km) then via Kais Village on foot (10 Km). Alternatively, from Kullu to Naggar (30Km) then to Matan Thach by jeepable road-18 Km,

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses
Matikochhar and Naggar.

Date of Notification 📅
28 February 1954

Area 🗺️
12.61 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-October.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/bandi-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 03'37" N and 77° 12'32" E



Common name: Cheer Pheasant

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Khajjiar,
DFO(WL) Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-222639.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalatop-Khajjiar Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalatop Khajjiar Sanctuary is located about 6 km from Dalhousie at Kalatop and Khajjiar in Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, India. Falling in the path of the river Ravi, the sanctuary has abundantly dense deodar and fir forests and well trekking trails both at Kalatop and Khajjiar. Common animals found here include Pheasants, Serow and Black Bear. The locale is picturesque with abundant forests that are a sight to behold for any nature lover.

Habitat	Moist Deodar Forest, Western mixed coniferous forest and Ban Oak forest.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Langur, Leopard, Giant Indian Flying Squirrel, Indian Porcupine, Yellow-throated Marten; Koklas, Kaleej and Cheer Pheasant, Monal
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i>

How to reach there

By air: Gaggal (Kangra) (130Km).
By rail: Pathankot:90Km.
By road: From Chandigarh to Dalhousie (352 Km) on to Lakkadmandi (10Km) Kalatop is further 3Km and Khajjiar another 12Km. Alternatively, from Chabma to Khajjiar (25Km).

Where to stay

Forest Rest House Khajjiar,
Forest Rest House Kalatop,
Trekker huts Kalatop,
Transit Hut Khajjiar , Hotels in Khajjiar, Lakkar mandi, Kalatop and Dalhousie.

Date of Notification 📅
1958

Area 🗺️
17.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April to Mid July and September to November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/kalatop-khajjiar-wildlife-sanctuary-iba-india>



Location
32° 33' 12.78" N 76° 1' 7.86" E



Common name: Royle's Pika

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer Manali (WL), DFO (WL) Kullu,
Telephone No. 01902-222276.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kanawar Wildlife Sanctuary

Nestled in the Parbati valley of Kullu district, the Kanwar Sanctuary is located at quite an elevation, with a rocky terrain. Thick canopies of deodar and fir trees cover a major portion of the sanctuary. It is the abode of the rare "Western Tragopan" and numerous other species of birds including the Cheer Pheasant and White Cheeked Tit. It is a testament to the ethereal beauty of the local forests. The best way to experience the charming meadows and hidden lakes of the sanctuary is trekking. This journey unfurls the celestial beauty of the Himalayan region. Information and help to visitors is provided at the R.O. Wildlife Kasol.

Habitat	Temperate deciduous forest, Himalayan subtropical broadleaf forest, mixed coniferous forest, alpine dry pastures and alpine dry shrubs.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Snow Leopard, Jackal, Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Palm Civet, Himalayan Weasel, Fox, Goral, Indian Muntjac, Musk Deer, Royle's Pika, Indian Porcupine, Giant Flying Squirrel; Western Tragopan, Cheer, Monal
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu 27 KM
- By rail:** Jogindernagar-150Km.
- By road:** From Shimla to Kullu -230Km, Kullu to Kasol-23 Km and on foot to sanctuary-10Km to Garahan.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House Kasol and camping sites at Garahan.

Date of Notification 📅
28 February 1954

Area 🗺️
107.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/kanwar-sanctuary.html>



Location
25° 37' 52.356" N 86° 8' 28.68" E



Common name: Himalayan Weasel

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Kullu (WL), DFO (WL) Kullu
Telephone No. 01902-222276.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khokhan Wildlife Sanctuary

Khokhan Wildlife Sanctuary is located at a distance of 19 km from the heart of Kullu Town and is home to varieties of mammals and reptiles. The major attraction of this sanctuary is the Himalayan Black Bear that is listed as a vulnerable species. As it is not very far from Kullu town, visitors who come to this sanctuary area can indulge in adventurous activities. The average rainfall received during monsoon is 850 mm. Bhuntar is the nearest town from the Wildlife Sanctuary. The spectacle of thick forests atop the towering mountains is one of pure marvel and joy for any nature lover.

Habitat	Mainly moist temperate Deodar forests mixed with Kail, Fir and Spruce in higher reaches, alpine meadows at the top.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Tahr, Barking Deer, Goral, Leopard, Himalayan Weasel; Koklas, Monal, Western Tragopan, Red Jungle Fowl
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu, Bhuntar 9 Km.
- By rail:** Jogindernagar 115 Km.
- By road:** From Chandigarh to Kullu-312 Km or Shimla to Kullu-230 Km. From Kullu to Dohra nallah 14 Km then on foot 2Km. There are also trekking routes from Kullu and Shamshi, via Khokhan village-4-5 Km.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House- Kullu/ Bhunter, Camping site Nagni and Mujag.

Date of Notification 📅
28 February 1954

Area 🗺️
14.94 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/khokhan-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
31° 49' 51.852" N, 77° 4' 50.628" E



Common name: Himalayan Griffon

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222207 Director PVNP Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222263

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary, near Kibber village in the glorious Lahaul & Spiti district of Himachal Pradesh, lies over a mountain of limestone rock. It houses a monastery as well as the Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary. The local economy is driven by agriculture and there are abundant lush green fields. The vegetation here is sparse with great medicinal properties. Noted ecologist and scholar C.P. Kala has discovered eight species of rare and endangered medicinal plants in this sanctuary. Up to 30 snow leopards have also been spotted by the wildlife wing of forest department of Himachal Pradesh.

Habitat	Dry Temperate Zone (3275 to 4000 meters): The woody species occur only in small patches the value of which lie in their leafy folder, Firewood and as secondary timber.
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalaya
Animals	Snow Leopard, Ibex, Bharal, Red Fox, Himalayan Wolf, Tibetan Wild Ass, Lynx; Golden Eagle, Snow Cock, Chukor, Goldfinch, Himalayan Griffon, Brahminy Duck, Horned Lark
Plants	<i>Juniperus macropoda</i>

How to reach there

By air: Kullu, Bhuntar (250Km).
By rail: Shimla (456 Km)
By road: Shimla to Rampur Bushahr(140Km), on to Tabo (256Km) then to Kaza(40Km) and on to Kibbar village(15Km) then on foot to sanctuary (3-4 km). Alternatively, Shimla to Manali (280Km) and from Manali to Kaza approximately 175 Km. Then to Kibber village (15Km) and on foot to sanctuary (3-4 Km).

Where to stay

Forest bunkers at Tashi gang, Langch, Forest Inspection hut Kaza, forest Guard Hut, Kaza, private hotels in Kibber village.

Date of Notification 1992

Area 2220.12 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-September.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://hpwildlife.gov.in/kibber-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
 32° 18'00" N and 78° 25'00" E



Common name: Himalayan Monal

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer Wildlife Range, Bharmour, DFO (WL) Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-222639 and Email Id:- dfowlcha-hp@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary

The second largest Sanctuary of Himachal Pradesh, the Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary, Bharmour represents a diversity of altitude ranging from 2,195 m to 5,040 m. The Tundah Sanctuary is connected to this Sanctuary by a forest corridor on the west side. Situated just 17km from Bharmour, the Kugti Wildlife Sanctuary houses the well-known Manimahesh Temple. It is a popular religious tourism site with thousands of devotees embarking on the arduous journey of pilgrimage to the temple every year by ascending the rough terrains, gushing water streams, dense forests, green meadows and glaciers.

Habitat	Western Mixed Coniferous forest, Moist temperate deciduous, Kharsu Oak Forest, Birch/Rhododendron Scrub forest, Deciduous Alpine forest and alpine pasture.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Brown Bear, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard Cat, Leopard; Cheer Pheasant, Koklas, Monal
Plants	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia, Betula utilis, Rhododendron campanulatum, Cedrus Deodara, Picea smithiana, Abies pindrow</i>

How to reach there

By air: Gaggal Kangra (224Km)
By rail: Pathankot (214KM).
By road: From Pathankot to Chamba (120Km), Chamba to Bharmaur (67Km) then to Hadsar (13Km) to Kugti (14Km).

Where to stay

Forest rest houses Kugti, Pranghalla and IPH Rest House Kugti.

Date of Notification 1962

Area 405.49 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-June, September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://hpwildlife.gov.in/kugti-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
 32° 27' 1.4724" N 76° 36' 55.4148" E



Common name: Snowcock

Contact details:

Range Forest officer (WL) Sangla, DFO (WL) Sarahan, telephone No. 01782-274232, DFO Kinnaur, Telephone No. 01786-223358.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lippa Asrang Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Kinnaur District, the Lippa Asrang Sanctuary embraces in its fold the unique landscape of dry Trans-Himalayan region rising to altitudes anywhere between 3000 to 5122 meters. The area of this forest with its varied elevation, supports a wide variety of flora and fauna under peculiar climatic conditions. The huge biodiversity is a definite motivation to visit for nature and wildlife enthusiasts. The local forests are themselves quite diverse. Also spread across the area of the sanctuary is the Dwarf Juniper scrub forest. The sanctuary has further been declared an important bird area.

Habitat	Himalayan Dry Temperature Forest, Alpine Arid Pastures, Alpine Dry Scrub includes Kharsu oak, dry broadleaved and scanty coniferous trees.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Ibex, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear, Goral, Blue Sheep; Chukor, Yellow Billed Chough, Snowcock, Lammergeyer, Griffon, Chestnut Bellied Nuthatch
Plants	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus gerardiana</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu, Bhuntar (250Km).
- By rail:** Shimla (456Km)
- By road:** From Shimla to Rampur Bushahr (140Km), on National Highway 22 and further via Kalpa to Jangi (89Km). And finally, on foot (26Km).

Where to stay

IPH Inspection Hut Asrang, PWD Rest House Jhangi, Forest Rest House Apka.

Date of Notification 07 September 2001

Area 31 km²

Best time of the year to visit May- September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://wildlifesarahan.in/>



Location
31° 39' 28.08" N 78° 20' 7.44" E



Common name: Jungle Cat

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Chandigarh; DFO (WL) Shimla; Telephone No. 0177-2623993.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Majathal Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in Solan district, the Majthar Sanctuary has a steep and rugged terrain. It supports a large population of the endangered Cheer Pheasant, along with a large Goral population. A good time to visit the Sanctuary is during the winter months. Ample arrangements have been made to ensure trekking facilities for visitors. Visitors can even set up their tents to enjoy a night stay in the continuously expanding vicinity of the Sanctuary. The surrounding areas have a rich, thick cover of grass while there are dense forests of oaks, moru and kharsu inside the Sanctuary. The Chir Pine is only type of conifer that grows in the area.

Habitat	Slopes are sparsely forested with Chir Pine and Ban Oak and mostly dominated by grassy tracts, often extending continuously from the ridge-tops down to about 1000m. The lower parts towards north east draining into Sutlej river support mixed broad leaved forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Himalayan Black Bear, Jackal, Common Palm Civet, Himalayan Palm Civet, Jungle Cat, Leopard, Sambar, Indian Muntjac, Yellow-throated Marten, Goral, Wild Boar
Plants	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Quercus leucotriophora</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Chandigarh-100 Km, Shimla 90Km.
- By rail:** Shimla-52Km;
- By road:** Shimla via Kraghat or via Darlaghat-52 Km.

Where to stay

Forest Trekker Hut Kangri.

Date of Notification 1954

Area 30.86 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/majathal-sanctuary.html>



Location
31° 19' 4.512" N, 76° 55' 5.16" E



Common name: Yellow-throated Marten

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Kullu,
DFO (WL) Kullu; Telephone No. 01902-222276.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Manali Wildlife Sanctuary

The Manali Wildlife Sanctuary is the catchment of Manalsu Khad. Deodar, Kail, Horse Chestnut, Walnut and Maple forests are spread over a path that runs through the Manali log huts and Dhungri temple. In summers, one can witness herds of Ibex migrating in the glacier zone. The biggest attraction for visitors are the birds since the sanctuary is a habitat for numerous species of migratory birds during summer. It is also popular among those who seek an adrenalin rush. Passing through the sanctuary are various trekking routes, ranging from fairly easy climbs to difficult ones. Camping is also allowed during summers. The best time to trek is May and June.

Habitat	Coniferous forest (up to 2500m) dominated by Deodar and Blue Pine (kail) in the lower Manalsu Valley, dense Oak forest at higher altitudes (2300 to 3200m). Near and above tree line Junipers and Rhododendrons occur as scrub forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Ibex, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Brown Bear, Jungle Cat, Himalayan Palm Civet, Yellow-throated Marten, Indian Muntjac; Western Tragopan, Himalayan Monal, Koklas, Raptors
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Quercus dilatata</i> , <i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i> , <i>Juniper Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu Bhunter-52 Km.
- By rail:** Jogindernagar-165km.
- By road:** From Chandigarh to Kullu-230 km, Kullu to Manali 42km and alternatively Shimla to Manali 280km, then on foot on Manali Hadimba Road.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House-Manali,
- Trekkers' Hut-Bungdwari,
- Camping site-Lambadug.

Date of Notification 📅
28 February 1954

Area 🗺️
29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.india.com/travel/manali/places-to-visit/wildlife-manali-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 15' 6.84" N 77° 10' 13.188" E



Common name: Hawk Cuckoo

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Barot at Shilhbudhani & DFO (WL) Kullu; Telephone No. 01902-222276

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nargu Wildlife Sanctuary

A popular tourist destination, situated on the banks of the river Uhl, the Nargu Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Mandi. A major gateway to this sanctuary is the village of Barog, connected to Kullu via a trekking trail. Visitors can spot several animals including the Monal, the Himalayan Black Bear, Serow, Musk Deer, Black Bear, Barking Deer, Ghoral, and Pheasants within its bounds. Accommodation facilities can be availed by travellers visiting the rest houses located at Thaltukhod and Silbadhwani. The ideal time to visit this region falls between the months of April to May and August to October.

Habitat	Sub-tropical pine forests, Ban Oak forests, Moru Oak forest, moist deodar forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Civet, Barking Deer, Leopard, Porcupine; Hawk-Cuckoo, Jungle Fowl, Myna, Cheer, Kalij, Koklas, Vultures
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Quercus dilatata</i> , <i>Pinus roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu-100 Km.
- By rail:** Barot (inside)
- By road:** From Shimla to Mandi-160Km. Mandi to Jogindernagar road runs close to the western boundary of the sanctuary.

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House-thaltukod, ropa, Sibadhwani and Kathog.

Date of Notification 📅
1962

Area 🗺️
132.37 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April, August-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://mandi.hptours.org/wildlife/sanctuaries/nargu-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
31° 42' 39.9096" N 76° 56' 33.7092" E



Common name: Bar-headed Goose

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer Wildlife Range, Bharmour, DFO (WL) Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-222639 and Email Id:- dfowlcha-hp@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pong Dam Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

A big attraction for migratory ducks and geese from the Siberian region, this sanctuary can be seen teeming with thousands of ducks in the swamp area located in between the Shah Nahar barrage and Pong Dam as well as the shallow waters which surround the lake. The Pong dam was constructed on the Beas river in 1975. Also known as the Pong reservoir or the Maharana Pratap Sagar, the Pong Dam Lake was enlisted in November 2002 as a Ramsar Site. The sanctuary becomes home to about 220 species of birds from 54 families. Birds migrating from all over the Hindukush Himalayas and also as far as Siberia arrive during winters.

Habitat	Subtropical Pine forests. There is a little submerged aquatic vegetation. The Surrounding hillsides still support some mixed deciduous and Chir Pine forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Indian/Red Hare; Rednecked Grebe, Indian Skimmer, Black Stork, White-rumped Vulture, Himalayan Long-billed Vulture. A total of 228 species recorded, around Jawali and Shivalikh hills northeast of Jawali and 180 species at Shanehar barrage area. A large population of Bar-Headed Geese visits the lake every year.
Plants	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i> , <i>Mallotus philipinensis</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Dalbergia sisso</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Bauhinia Variegata</i> , <i>Prunus</i> , <i>acacia</i> , <i>Morus alba</i>

How to reach there

By air: Gaggal (Kangra)-60Km.
By rail: Mukerian-32 Km & Pathankot-30Km.
By road: From Shimla to Una-202 km then to Talwara-63 km then on the sanctuary 8 Km. Alternatively, Una to Dehra Gopipur-58 Km adjacent to sanctuary. From Chandigarh to Una-164 km on to Dehra Gopipur-58Km. From Shimla to Hamirpur-172 Km. Then to Jawalamukhi-30Km on to Dehra Gopipur-9Km. Nagrota Surian which is adjacent to the eastern side of the lake, can be approached from Dehra Gopipur.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses-Jawali, Dehra, Nagrota Surain. PWD Rest House-Jawali, Dehra, Nagrota Surian & Dada Siba, IPH Rest Houses-Terrase, dehra, BBMB Rest House-Talwara.

Date of Notification 1982

Area 207.59 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/pong-dam-lake-maharana-pratap-sagar-wildlife-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
 31° 59' 32.7012" N 76° 3' 8.9856" E



Common name: Ghoral

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Sangla, DFO (WL) Sarahan; Telephone No. 011782-274232

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rakchham Chitkul (Sangla Valley) Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at a height of around 5500 meters, the Rakchham Chitkul Sanctuary is a well-known attraction in Kinnaur. Lying between the Sangla Valley and Chhitkul and considered among the few popular wildlife reserves of Himachal Pradesh, it is deemed heaven-like for trekkers and nature lovers. Several trekking routes pass through this sanctuary, the most famous being the Lamkhanga Pass, since it connects Kinnaur with the Gangotri Glacier of Himachal Pradesh. Given that the sanctuary does not experience monsoon on account of its position in the dry zone, visitors can explore this reserve forest all through the year. Mostly dry deciduous type of vegetation covers the forest.

Habitat	Forest of Deodar, Kail, Chilgoza and Broad-leaved species on lower altitudes (2,000m and above); and fir-Spruce combination with Bamboo-dominated undergrowth on higher altitude (2,800m and above). The alpine zone starts above 2800 m altitude. The alpine area of sanctuary has a rich growth of medicinal herbs.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Serow, Himalayan Tahr, Bharal, Ghoral, Leopard, Snow Leopard; Monal, Koklas, Western Tragopan
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Pinus gerardiana</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

By road: From Shimla to Rampur-140 KM then via Nihulsari to Sangla-95 KM and on to sanctuary

Where to stay

Chitkul and Dhumti Villages.

Date of Notification 1989

Area 304 km²

Best time of the year to visit July- September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/rakchham-chitkul-sanctuary-kinnaur.html>



Location
 31° 23' 11.328" N 78° 21' 52.488" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Renuka; Telephone No. 01702-264327, DFO (WL) Shimla; Telephone No. 0177-2623993.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Renuka Wildlife Sanctuary

The Renuka Sanctuary is situated in Sirmour district of Himachal Pradesh. Formally declared a sanctuary (abhayaranya) an area of roughly about 3 square kilometres that lies outside the sanctuary has been declared as a buffer. The area adjacent to the Renuka Wildlife Sanctuary is highly revered by the locals as a pilgrimage destination. This region of Himachal gains high importance for the temples of mother and son duos. The sanctuary protects the rich local flora and fauna. Renukaji Mini Zoo, deemed to be the oldest zoo in Himachal Pradesh set up in 1983, also lies within the boundaries of the Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Dry mix deciduous forest and submerged water vegetation.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Jungle Cat, Porcupine, Goral, Himalayan Palm Civet; Blue Jay, Black Partridge, Scarlet Minivet, Bulbul, Common Coot; Mahseer, Mirror Carp
Plants	<i>Anogeissus Spp., Lucinea Spp., Terminalia Spp., Acacia catechu, Dalbergia sisso, Mangifera indica, Cordia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Chandigarh-125 KM.
By road: From Nahan-38 KM, Ambala-102 KM, Dehradun-129 KM, Chandigarh-125 KM.

Where to stay

Rest House Renuka, HP
 Tourism Hotel Renuka and private hotels in Dadau 3 KM away from Renuka.

Date of Notification 2013

Area 3.87 km²

Best time of the year to visit Through out of the year.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/renuka-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location
 30° 37' 39.7524" N 77° 27' 18.1548" E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Sangal, DFO (WL) Sarahan; Telephone No. 01782-274332.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the lap of Shrikhand mountains of the Dhauladhar ranges, the Rupi Bhaba Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the Rupi and Bhaba Valleys of Lower Kinnaur. The sanctuary is located on upper reaches of these valleys on the left bank of the river Sutlej. The region has a diverse altitudinal range between 909 to 5,650 meters, and is covered with lush green forests. The undulating terrain of the sanctuary shelters an abundance of Indian wildlife species. Although the sanctuary's elevation falls between 2000 - 6000 meters, yet it is quite popular for its extensive alpine pastures as well as numerous treks and trails.

Habitat	Pine Forests, Forest Pastures, Rivers, Alpine and Sub alpine grasslands, Montana broadleaved deciduous forests and mixed broadleaved-coniferous forests.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Barking Deer, Musk Deer, Red Fox, Goral, Ibex, Leopard, Snow Leopard, Serow, Blue Sheep, Himalayan Tahr; Western Tragopan, Cheer, Koklas, Blue-throated Flycatcher, White-throated Tit, White-cheeked Tit, Orange Bulfinch, Hill Partridge, Himalayan Woodpecker
Plants	<i>Pinus roxburghii, Quercus semicarpifolia, Betula utilis, Cedrus deodara, Pinus gerardiana, Picea smithiana, Abies pindrow, Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

By road: From Shimla to Rampur Bushahr (140KM) on NH5, then to Chaurah (37 KM) also by NH5 and then on foot 3 KM. Alternatively Rampur Bushahr (60 KM) and on to Katgaon (16 KM) adjacent to the Sanctuary, by road.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House Rupi.

Date of Notification 1982

Area 503 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-June and September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://hpwildlife.gov.in/rupi-bhaba-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
 31° 35' 51.252" N 77° 50' 24.144" E



Common name: Khaleej

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL), Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222207 Director PVNP Kaza; Telephone No. 01906-222263

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary

Located next to Maraur in Himachal Pradesh, the Sainj Wildlife Sanctuary is nestled in the V-shaped Sainj Valley rising from the lower mountain ranges of the main Himalayas to the east of Kullu. The Sainj river flowing past a series of interlocking spurs as it becomes wider while travelling to the southwest to merge with the Beas river at the tiny village of Larji. One can see the tower temples, considered unique for their height and believed to play a significant role in protecting clans from invaders, within the sanctuary. Built from locally available materials such as wood and stone, even after hundreds of years, these structures stand strong.

Habitat	Ban Oak forest; Moist deodar forest, Mixed coniferous forest, Kharsu Oak forest and Alpine and sub alpine grasslands.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Bharal, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Tahr, Himalayan Ibex, Red Fox, Musk Deer, Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear; Western Tragopan, Cheer, Khaleej, Koklas and White-cheeked Tit
Plants	<i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>

How to reach there

By air: Kullu, Bhuntar (250 Km)
By rail: Shimla (456 Km)
By road: Shimla to Rampur Bushahr(140Km), on to Tabo (256Km) then to Kaza(40Km) and on to Kibbar village (15Km) then on foot to sanctuary (3-4 km). Alternatively, Shimla to Manali (280Km) and from Manali to Kaza approximately 175 Km. Then to Kibbar village (15Km) and on foot to sanctuary (3-4 Km).

Where to stay

Forest bunkers at Tashi gang, Langch, Forest Inspection hut Kaza, forest Guard Hut, Kaza, private hotels in Kibber village.

Date of Notification 1994

Area 90 km²

Best time of the year to visit May-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.greathimalayannationalpark.org/valleys/sainj-valley/>



Location
 31° 46' 7.068" N, 77° 18' 23.436" E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Wildlife Range Saichu, DFO Wildlife Division Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-222639.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sech Tuan Nala Wildlife Sanctuary

Sechu Tuan Nalla Wildlife Sanctuary is located at an altitude ranging from 2550 to 6072 m. Situated in the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Sechu Tuan Nalla wildlife sanctuary is located in the proximity of Chamba town. Some high-altitude endangered species of both flora and fauna are found in the sanctuary. Chamba, famous for temples and trek routes, sees many foreign and domestic tourists. Apart from the wildlife attractions, the place is a home to many Buddhist and Hindu temples. For trekkers, there are many trekking routes to the sanctuary from the Chamba town.

Habitat	Himalaya dry temperate Forest, Moist alpine scrub and dry alpine scrub.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Ibex, Musk Deer, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear; Western Tragopan, Koklas, Monal, Green Backed Tit, Black Tit
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Acontium heterophyllum</i> , <i>Jurinea macrocephala</i>

How to reach there

By road: From Delhi to Pathankot (400KM) to Chamba (120 KM) and then on to Sach Pass (4414 m, open from June to October) via Sathraudi (105 KM), to Sarsu (38 KM), then to Tholi (10 KM), on to Ishtiar (25KM), then to Killar (25 KM) on to Sach (13 KM), finally to Sechu (12 KM). A third approach is from Keylong to Nigari (59 KM), then on foot to Sach (45 KM) which is adjacent to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses Sechu, Sach, PWD Rest House-Sach.

Date of Notification 1962

Area 390.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit April-June, September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/sechu-tuan-nala-wildlife-sanctuary-iba-india>



Location
 32° 58' 43.068" N, 76° 33' 46.224" E



Common name: Wall Creeper

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Wild Life Range Karsog and DFO (WL) Kullu; Telephone No. 01902-222276

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the areas of outer Seraj areas such as Janjehli in Mandi District, the Shikari Devi Wildlife Sanctuary houses the Shikari Devi temple, the local Goddess revered in the region. Historically, she was prayed to by hunters of the area to bring success in their hunt, thereby the origin of the name "Shikari Devi". The region is breath taking and provides a panoramic views of the surrounding area. It can make visitors feel as though they have reached the top of the world. It was notified to be a sanctuary for the first time in 1962 and then re-notified on 27th March 1974.

Habitat	Himalayan Moist temperature Forest, Sub-Alpine Forest, Alpine Moist Scrub.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Himalayan Palm Civet, Musk Deer, Barking Deer, Goral, Langur; Himalayan Griffon, Tickells Leaf Warbler, Plain-backed Thrush, Rufous-streaked Accentor, Wall Creeper
Plants	<i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron Campanulatum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Shimla 143 Km
- By rail:** Shimla 128 KM Nearest
- By road:** From Shimla to Sundernagar-132 KM, then Sundernagar to Thunag or Mandi to Thunag to Janjehli, Shikari by road 80-90 KM, and Alternatively, from Shimla to Karsog by road 116 KM and Karsog to Shikari Devi 12 Km.

Where to stay

Trekker Hut- Shikari Devi, Shankar Dehra with wildlife division Kullu and Forest Rest Houses at Devidarh, Snarli, Janjehli, Khanukhli with territorial DFOs.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27 March 1974

Area 🗺️
29.94 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-October.r



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/himachal/shikari-devi-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location
31° 25' 52.464" N 77° 10' 38.784" E



Common name: Great Himalayan Barbet

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden-cum-Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Division, Shimla. Telephone: 01772623993

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shimla Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary

The Shimla Water Catchment Wildlife Sanctuary located near Shimla town, is considered to be one of the densest forests of Asia, and has had a long history of conservation. In fact it has been under conservation for over 135 years. A fairly easy and relaxing trek leads through the Sanctuary on a rough narrow road which is levelled with almost no ups and downs. The sanctuary offers opportunities for wildlife tourism with breath taking vistas to nature lovers, with lots of potential for animal and bird sighting. The sanctuary has a huge variety of trees like the Ban-oak, Moru-oak, Kharsu-oak, Kail, Spruce, Silver fir, Rhododendron, Chir and Himalayan Cedar.

Habitat	Cedars, Firs, Pines and Oaks jostle each other for space and the canopy-density at places prevents even the sunlight from peeping through to the forest floor.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Sambar, Fox, Jackal, Porcupine, Leopard; Cheer, Koklas, Khaleej, Himalayan Pied Woodpecker, Great Himalayan Barbet
Plants	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Shimla (28 km).
- By rail:** Shimla (8 km).
- By road:** 8 km from Shimla

Where to stay

Hotels and Forest Rest House in and around Shimla.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1958

Area 🗺️
10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May-June and October-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/shimla-water-catchment-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
31° 6' 46.008" N, 77° 13' 19.812" E



Common name: Green-backed Tit

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Throach (WL); DFO (WL) Shimla; Telephone No. 0177-2623993.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Talra Wildlife Sanctuary

The Talra Wildlife Sanctuary in the eastern region of Shimla is a part of the two tehsils of Jubbal and Chopal and is located quite close to the borders of Uttarakhand. The sanctuary was an erstwhile hunting ground during the British rule and continued to remain so even post-independence. It is home to oak and fir forests usually prevalent in the Upper Western Himalayas as well as thick forests indigenous to the Western Lower Himalayas. This dense network of forests creates a splendid green corridor in the sanctuary grounds, attracting nature lovers to this region.

Habitat	Deodar forests in lower portions with dense fir and spruce in upper portions. Dense Kharsu Oak forest in the upper part of the Sanctuary.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Goral, Langur, Leopard, Barking Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Sambar, Monal, Koklas Pheasant, Speckled Wood-pigeon, Himalayan Woodpecker, Black-crested Tit, Green Backed Tit
Plants	<i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Shimla is the nearest airport.
- By rail:** Shimla is the nearest railway station.
- By road:** and make the rest of the sentence not bold. Also insert new paragraphs as follows:

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses
Chajipur, Talra, Throach.

Date of Notification 1962

Area 46.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit May to June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/talra-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
30° 57' 12.312" N, 77° 36' 17.316" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, (WL) Tirthan, CF (National Parks), Shamshi (Kullu); Telephone No. 01902-265320.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tirthan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Tirthan wildlife sanctuary, located in the Kullu district, is one of the most astoundingly beautiful sanctuaries in Himachal Pradesh. A section of this sanctuary has also been declared a World Heritage Site. Hot springs originate in the mountain ridges around the sanctuary. On the southern side, it is joined by the Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP). Approvals and permissions to go to the GHNP can be sought at the Sai Ropa complex at Shamshi Village. Near the complex is situated the famous Shringa Rishi Temple in Banjar. If the visitor proceeds any further, she/he would be greeted by the famous Chaini Kothi, a site of archeological and architectural wonder.

Habitat	Ban Oak forest; Moist deodar forest: Mixed coniferous forest: Kharsu Oak forest and Alpine and sub alpine grasslands.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Snow Leopard, Himalayan Tahr, Musk Deer, Himalayan Brown Bear and Black Bear; Western Tragopan, Cheer, Kaleej, Koklas and White-cheeked Tit
Plants	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kullu, Bhuntar (80KM).
- By rail:** Jogindernagar (160 KM)
- By road:** From Delhi to Kullu (512 KM), then via Aut to Banjar (43KM) then to Gushaini (12KM) and on to Bathad (9KM) by jeep able road and then on foot.

Where to stay

Shakti trekkers, camp and camping sites. Local homestays in fringe villages.

Date of Notification 1992

Area 61.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit April-May, September- October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.tirthanvalley.com/about.php>



Location
31° 34' 00" N and 77° 27' 00" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (WL) Khajjiar,
DFO(WL) Chamba; Telephone No. 01899-
222639.

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at the junction of Tundah Nalla and river Ravi, the Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary is about 45 km from Dalhousie. It is connected by a forest corridor to the east to the Kugti Sanctuary. The altitude of this sanctuary falls in the range of 2074 to 5532 m. The 'Banni Mata Mandir' in the Banni Village and the Kali Cho Pass (one of the most difficult mountain passes in the state) are some other attractions situated within the Tundah Wildlife Sanctuary. The Kali Cho Pass joins the Udaipur/Triloknath in Lahaul Valley to the Bharmaur region in the Chamba district.

Habitat	Moist temperate deciduous forests, Western mixed coniferous forests, Kharsu Oak forest, Sub alpine forest and alpine pastures.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Brown Bear, Goral, Himalayan Tahr, Ibex, Himalayan Black Bear; Monal, Western Tragopan, Koklas, Flycatchers and Thrushes
Plants	<i>Quercus semicarpifolia</i> , <i>Betula utilis</i> , <i>Rhododendron campanulatum</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Picea smithiana</i> , <i>Abies pindrow</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Gaggal (Kangra) (204Km).
- By rail:** Pathankot (184KM).
- By road:** From Delhi to Pathankot (Train/Road 485 KM), on to Chamba (120KM) and from Chamba to Durgathi (44 KM) and to Tundah (20KM). Alternatively, from Shimla to Chamba (370 KM) and then by same route as above.

Where to stay

Forest rest houses – Tundha, Badgran, Lahal, PWD RH Dughati.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 October 1999

Area 🗺️
64 km²

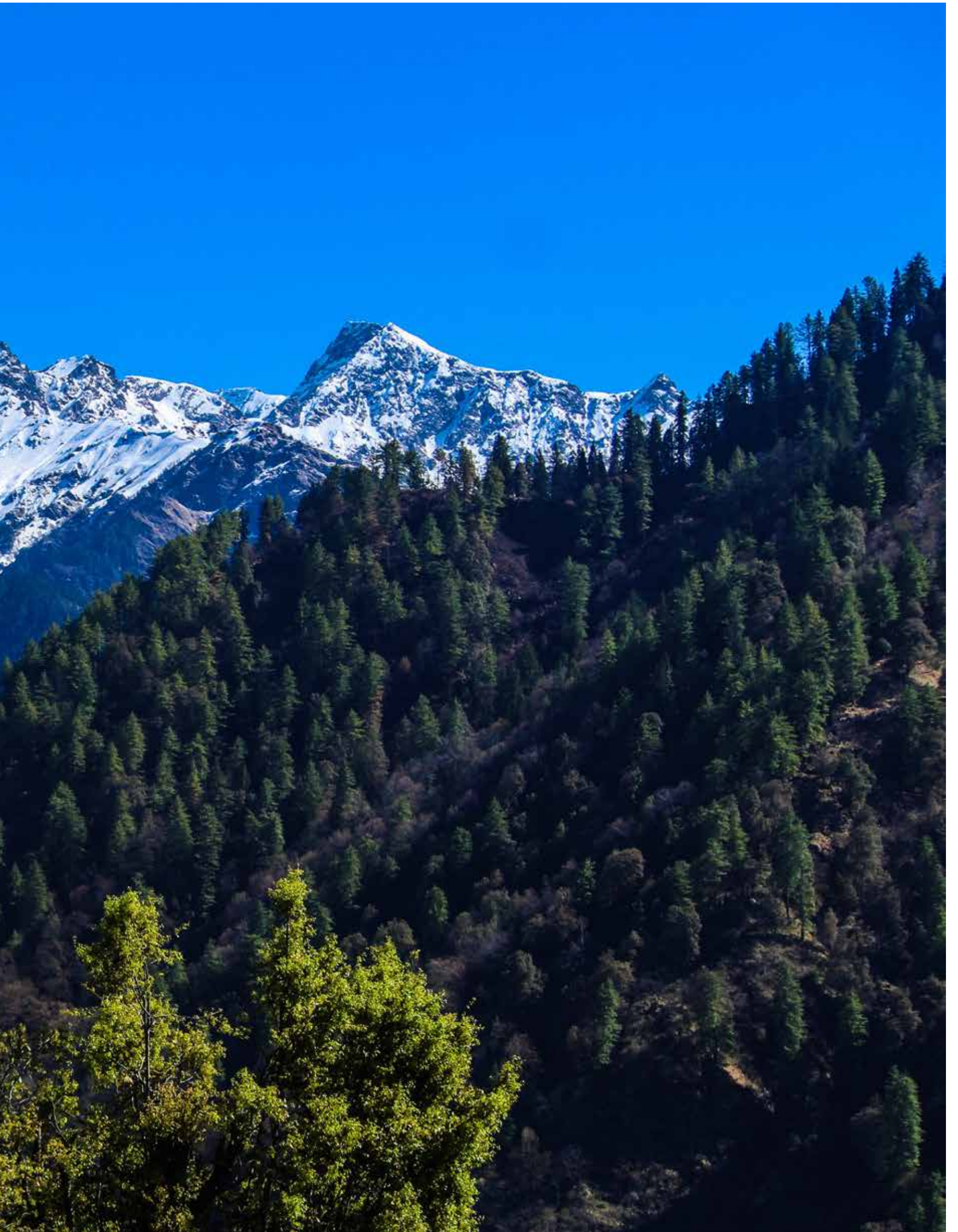
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-June, September-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://hpwildlife.gov.in/tundah-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 30' 39.852" N 76° 28' 3.234" E







Jammu and Kashmir



Common name: Himalayan Monal

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

National Park

City Forest (Salim Ali) National Park

Salim Ali National Park or City Forest National Park is a National Park located in Srinagar. The name of the Park commemorates the Indian ornithologist Salim Ali. The Park was converted into the Royal Springs Golf Course, Srinagar between 1998 and 2001. Visitors can enjoy the startling display of natural beauty in the region. It is a wildlife spectacle, home to some rare species of mammals one can only witness in these parts of the world.

Habitat	Conifer forest, sub-alpine scrub, alpine meadows
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Kashmiri Stag, Serow, Musk Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Jackal, Flying Fox; Chakkar, Snow Cock, Monal
Plants	Dry Alpine pastures

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Sonamarg airport located About 80 Km from the Salim Ali National Park. Sonamarg airport is well connected by road to National Park.

By rail: The nearest railway station is Srinagar railway station located About 80 Km from the Salim Ali National Park. Srinagar railway station is well connected by road to National Park.

By road: Salim Ali National Park is well connected to Major Cities and Places by road network. There are a number of government and privately operated vehicles that go to National Park at frequent intervals.

Where to stay

The options for accommodation near the Salim Ali Park are privately owned hotels: Hotel Glacier Heights, Sonamarg Glacier Hotel, Mountain Green Camping and Paradise Camping Resorts.

Date of Notification 📅
1992

Area 🗺️
9.07 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April - November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/salim-ali-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
34° 04' 31.20" N, 74° 48' 8.39" E



Common name: Yellow-billed Blue Magpie

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

National Park

Dachigam National Park

Located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, the Dachigam National Park whose name literally stands for "ten villages" for the ten villages that were relocated for its formation, has some of the richest biodiversity of flora and fauna. The habitat is a combination of forests, meadows and waterfalls which enables a thriving population of animals, birds and plants.

Habitat	Coniferous forests, dotted with alpine pastures, surging meadows, waterfalls and scrub vegetation.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Kashmiri Stag, Musk Deer, Leopard, Himalayan Gray Langur, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Black Bear, Jackal, Hill Fox, Himalayan Weasel, Jungle Cat, Long Tailed Marmot, Himalayan Brown Bear, Yellow-throated Marten, Jungle-cat, Himalayan Fox, Serow, Monal Pheasant, Crimson Tragopan, Golden Eagle, Bearded Vulture, Griffon Vulture, Blood Pheasant, Cinnamon Sparrow, Orange Bullfinch, Black Bulbul, Koklass Pheasant, Peregrine Falcon, Yellow-billed Blue Magpie, Grey Heron
Plants	Wild Cherry, Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple, Apricot, Walnut, Chestnut, Oak, Willow, Poplar, Chinar, Birch, Pine, Elm, Chestnut, Poplars

How to reach there

By Air: Srinagar airport is 32 km. from the park.

By Rail: Jammu (315 km.) is the most convenient railhead.

By Road: Srinagar town is an accessible 21 km. away from Dachigam and is well connected to major cities and towns in India. There is only one road that runs 10 km. within the park through the Numbal Beat in Lower Dachigam. It is partly metalled, the rest of it being a kuccha jeep track. You can take a vehicle upto Lower Dachigam, but from here onwards, you would have to travel on foot or on Zanskari ponies.

Where to stay

Visitors to Dachigam could choose to make Srinagar a base where there are a number of government and privately run hotels as well as houseboats catering to varying budgets.

Date of Notification 📅
4 February 1981

Area 🗺️
141 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://srinagar.nic.in/tourist-place/dachigam-national-park/>



Location
34° 8' 14.604" N 75° 2' 17.1348" E



Common name: Markhor

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden Jammu & Kashmir Govt.
Phone: Jammu Office (0191-2572570)
Phone: Srinagar Office (0194-2312847)

Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife) &
Regional Wildlife Warden-Kashmir
Phone: 0194-2501069

National Park

Kazinag National Park

Kazinag National Park is situated about 70 km away from the capital city of Srinagar. The Park comprises of the two wildlife sanctuaries (Limber and Lachipora) and one conservation reserve (Naganari). It is a critical habitat for a large population of the Markhor. Also known as the screw horn goat, the Markhor, is a large wild goat species found only in this biogeographic zone. Ideal time of the year for bird watching is May to September, for mammal watching- April to May, and for trekking is June to August in the Park.

Habitat	Conifer forest, sub-alpine scrub, alpine meadows
Biographic zone:	Lesser Himalayas
Animals	Pir Panjal Markhor, Himalayan Ibex, Himalayan Ghoral, Musk deer, Himalayan Brown bear, Leopard, Yellow throated Marten, Himalayan Marmot, Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel, Golden Eagle, Monal, Koklas, Sparrow Hawk, Snow Pigeon, Cuckoo, Himalayan Pied Kingfisher, Lesser Pied Kingfisher, Nutcracker, Jackdaw, Long Tailed Minivet, Sooty Flycatcher, Kashmir Red Breasted Flycatcher
Plants	Deodar & spruce, Kail, Birch, Prunus-Acer, Horse chestnut, Indigofera, Spirea and Rosa, Juniperus, Lonicera and salix.

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Srinagar

By Train: Nearest railway station is Balamulla

By Road: Nearest towns is Baramulla, from where the Park can be reached via Jhelum Valley Road

Where to stay

One Guest house at Limber Wildlife Sanctuary is available.

Alpine tents, sleeping bags are also available.

Date of Notification 📅
2000

Area 🗺️
90.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April- September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://jkwildlife.com/wild/Files/discover/kazinag.asp>



Location
34° 10' 0" N, 74° 2' 0" E



Common name: Bearded Vulture

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

National Park

Kishtwar National Park

Kishtwar National Park is a National Park located in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir, India. The Park has river Rinnay on its North, the Kibar Nala catchment on the South, the Marwa river on the West and main divide of the Great Himalayas on the East. The astoundingly beautiful region houses a flourishing biodiversity of animals, birds and plants.

Habitat	Silver fir and spruce, mixed with cedar and blue pine are predominant from 2,400m to 3,000m.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Musk Deer, Ibex, Markhor, Snow Leopard, Wild Boar, Bharal, Indian Muntjac, Serow, Rhesus Macaque; Himalayan Monal, Koklass, Himalayan Snowcock, Western Tragopan, Himalayan Jungle Crow, Bearded Vulture, Griffon Vulture, White Cheeked Bulbul
Plants	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i> , <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Pinus wallichiana</i> , <i>Juglans regia</i> , <i>Parrotiopsis jacquemontiana</i> , <i>Desmodium tiliaefolium</i> , <i>Dipsacus mitis</i> , <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> , <i>Ulmus Spp.</i> , <i>Brachypodium Spp.</i> , <i>Anemone Spp.</i> , <i>Primula Spp.</i> , <i>Quercus Spp.</i> , <i>Rosa Spp</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Jammu airport, about 250 Km from Kishtwar National Park.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Jammu railway station, about 248 Km from Kishtwar National Park.

By road: Bus services are operated up to Plamer only, about 20 km north of Kishtwar.

Where to stay

Forest Rest houses at Ikhata, Sounder, Sirshi And Yourdu (Marwah).

Date of Notification 📅
1981

Area 🗺️
2191.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://kishtwar.nic.in/tourist-place/kishtwar-national-park/>



Location
33° 37' 6.7152" N 75° 59' 38.0472" E



Common name: Himalayan Marmot

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Baltal-Thajwas Wildlife Sanctuary

Baltal-Thajwas Wildlife Sanctuary is flanked by the large snow laden peaks of 'Sonamarg' and the Sindh river which is well known for its Mahseer and Trout population. The Thajwas glacier is one of the primary attractions of Thajwas and is extremely popular among visitors in the summer months on account of its astoundingly picturesque surroundings and abundant wealth of wildlife.

Habitat	Abies pindrow, Betula utilis, Juglans regia and Picea sp. constitute the larger bulk of the tree assemblage. Indigofera hetranth, Berberis lycicum, and Rosa webbiana constitute the shrub cover of the area.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Asiatic Black Bear, Common Leopard, Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Marmot, Royle's Pika, Kashmir Musk Deer, Red Fox, Grey Langur; Koklas, Monal
Plants	Abies pindrow, Betula utilis, Picea smithiana, Indigofera hetranth, Rubus fruticosus, Rosa Webbiana, Berberis lycicum, Viburnum grandiflorum, Persea duthiei, Dipsacus inermis, Skimmia arborescens

How to reach there

- By air:** Srinagar Airport
- By rail:** Jammu (350km)
- By road:** 350km from Jammu by road.

Where to stay

Privately owned hotels and resorts near the sanctuary in Sonmarg.

Date of Notification 🗓️
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
210.50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://jkwildlife.com/wild/files/Thajwas.asp>



Location
34° 12' 37.944" N, 75° 22' 45.156" E



Common name: Himalayan Wolf

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary

The Gulmarg Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in Baramulla district of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. It comes under the northwest Biogeographic Zone 2A. The sanctuary falls to the north-east of the Pir Panjal range and is stunningly picturesque. It offers a rare experience of a heavenly locale that is teeming with some of the most unique mammals and birds. The forest vegetation is extremely diverse and like a great work of art, is a sight to behold.

Habitat	Various vegetation types. The spurs and grooves are dominated by natural coniferous cover.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Common Leopard, Barking Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Indian Wolf, Grey Langur, Red Fox, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Brown Musk Shrew, Small Indian Mongoose, Short-tailed Bandicoot Rat, Birch Mouse, Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel; Grey Heron, Pond Heron, Night Heron, Eurasian Sparrow Hawk, Golden Eagle
Plants	Blue Pine, Silver Fir, Birch, Fir, Kail, Spruce, Yew, Primula elliptica, Potentilla gelida, Corydalis cornuta, Gentian venusta, Anemone obtusiloba, Aquilegia nivales, Polygonum affine, P. alpinum

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is Srinagar.
- By rail:** The nearest railhead is Jammu (342 km).
- By road:** Buses ply from Srinagar (48 km).

Where to stay

There are many Home stays, Hotels and Guests houses are available near the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
180 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.famousplacesinindia.in/Wildlife-Sanctuaries/Gulmarg-Wildlife-Sanctuary.aspx>



Location
34° 4' 57.252" N 74° 20' 51.396" E



Common name: Rufous-breasted Accentor

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hirapora Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Shopian district of Jammu and Kashmir, the Hirapora/Heerpora Wildlife Sanctuary is approximately 70 kilometers to the south of Srinagar. Flanked on its north boundary by Lake Gumsar, on the northeast by Hirapora village, on the west by the Pir Panjal Pass, with the Rupri to the east and the Saransar to the south, this sanctuary offers breath taking sights of natural beauty and wildlife to its visitors.

Habitat	Western mixed coniferous forests, deciduous sub-alpine scrub forests and sub-alpine pastures.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Musk Deer, Leopard, Tibetan Wolf, Himalayan Palm Civet, Pir Panjal Markhor; Spotted Forktail, Western Tragopan, Rock Bunting, Rufous-breasted Accentor, Himalayan Woodpecker, Blue Rock Thrush, White-capped Redstart, Himalayan Griffon, Common Stonechat, Grey Wagtail
Plants	<i>Abies Pindrow</i> , <i>Betula Utlilis</i> , <i>Juniperus Communis</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Srinagar (70km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (320km)
- By road:** 70km south of srinagar

Where to stay

Privately owned hotels and resorts near the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 📅
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
110 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://kishtwar.nic.in/tourist-place/kishtwar-national-park/>



Location
33° 44' 0.348" N, 74° 47' 15.036" E



Common name: Jungle Bush Quail

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary

The Jasrota Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the banks of River Ujh extending over an area of 10 sq km. Housing a flourishing diversity of flora and fauna, the sanctuary is especially a critical habitat for several species of mammals. Bamboo plantations and shrubs dominate the vegetation of the sanctuary. The ecological diversity of the vegetation in the forest is very abundant. So much so that it offers a peak into an almost pristine home for the fauna and avifauna in the region. A truly satisfying experience for wildlife enthusiasts and visitors who wish to explore undisturbed forests.

Habitat	Dry mixed deciduous type
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque; Green Pigeon, Jungle Bush Quail, Red Jungle Fowl, Peafowl
Plants	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>A. arabica</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , <i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> , <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Jammu (65km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (65km)
- By Road:** 63km from jammu

Where to stay

Privately owned hotels and resorts near the sanctuary and lot of options in Jammu city.

Date of Notification 📅
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
10.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.kashmirhills.com/attractions/wildlife/jasrota-national-park/>



Location
32° 29' 10.32" N 75° 24' 19.476" E



Common name: Markhor

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lachipora Wildlife Sanctuary

The Lachipora wildlife sanctuary is situated near the village of Lachipora, Kashmir, in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The sanctuary is located in the northern bank of the river Jhelum and the entire area is enveloped by thick, dense forests. There are gorgeous green fields all over the region which is a spectacular haven for nature lovers. The most spectacular element of the sanctuary is that it is a safe harbour for the majestic Markhor - a native mammal found in this part of the Himalayas.

Habitat	Coniferous Forests, Broadleaf Forests and meadows of Alpine pasture
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Markhor, Western Tragopan
Plants	Birch, Horse Chestnut, Himalayan Fir and Persian Walnut

How to reach there

- By Air:** Sri Nagar (90km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (365km)
- By road:** 90km from Srinagar

Where to stay

Privately owned hotels and resorts near the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
37.65 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://kishtwar.nic.in/tourist-place/kishtwar-national-park/>



Location

34° 9' 34.596" N, 74° 3' 46.08" E



Common name: Himalayan Pied Kingfisher

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Limber Wildlife Sanctuary

The Limber Wildlife Sanctuary in the Baramulla district, has been commissioned as a future National Park in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir to ensure the conservation of the unique biodiversity of flora and fauna found in the region. An experience of bird sighting can be so unique in this sanctuary because of the rare species of birds endemic to the area. The wildlife in the area is charismatic and a source of wonder and delight to any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Coniferous forest
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Markhor, Himalayan Musk Deer, Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Marmot, Small Kashmir Flying Squirrel; Golden Eagle, Sooty Flycatcher, Kashmir Red-breasted Flycatcher, Himalayan Pied Kingfisher
Plants	Vegetation in Kajiinag is dominated by coniferous forests with deodar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>) at lower altitudes, fir (<i>Abies pindrow</i>)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Sri Nagar (70km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (345km)
- By Road:** 70km from Srinagar

Where to stay

Guest house at Limber Wildlife Sanctuary. Alpine tents and Sleeping bags are also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
26 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Bird Watching: May to September.
Mammal watching: April to May.
Tracking: June to August.



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/limber-kazinag-or-qazinag-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

34° 11' 58.2" N 74° 21' 6.48" E



Common name: Five-striped Palm Squirrel

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nandini Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nandini Wildlife Sanctuary is named after its namesake village near Jammu. It is a mesmerizing abode of wildlife, home to several species of rare and endangered animals. The sanctuary also provides a viable habitat to a significant avian population. In fact its vast diversity of native wildlife stands out as a special feature and could be a cherished destination for wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Bharal, Grey Langur, Goral, Indian Fox, Barking Deer, Two Species of Civet, Jungle Cat, Hare, Leopard, Five-striped Squirrel, Porcupine; Babbler, Barbets, Bee-eaters, Indian Mynah, Blue Rock Pigeon, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Chir Pheasant, Chakor
Plants	<i>Desmodium Desv.</i> , <i>Indigofera L.</i> , <i>Cassia L.</i> , <i>Crotolaria L.</i> , <i>Ipomea L.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Vitis L.</i> , <i>Acacia Mill.</i> , <i>Atylosia Wight.</i> & <i>Arn.</i> , <i>Corchorus L.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Jammu (30km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (30km)
- By road:** 28km from Jammu

Where to stay

Accommodation of the forest department and lots of options for accommodation are available in Jammu city.

Date of Notification 📅
1981

Area 🗺️
33.34 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.nativeplanet.com/jammu/attractions/nandini-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 42' 1.044" N, 74° 46' 21.504" E



Common name: Ibex

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary

Declared a protected area in the Aru Valley, the Overa-Aru Wildlife Sanctuary is situated near Pahalgam in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir. It lies on the periphery of the villages of Aru and Overa and is home to a beautiful ecosystem that supports several floral and faunal species such as the Kashmir Red Deer and the Asiatic Ibex. A visit to these parts of the Himalayas can be a truly humbling experience for any human as the majesty of nature stares down on one.

Habitat	The type of vegetation is broadly Himalayan Moist Temperate and Himalayan Dry Temperate.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Kashmir Red Stag, Muskdeer, Ibex, Himalayan Serow, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Brown Bear
Plants	<i>Aconitum heterophyllum</i> , <i>Arnebia benthamii</i> , <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> , <i>Berberis lyceum</i> , <i>Bergenia lingulate</i> , <i>Datura stramonium</i> , <i>Dioscorea deltoidei</i> , <i>Lavatera cashmeriana</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Sri Nagar (76km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (350km)
- By Road:** 76km from Srinagar

Where to stay

There is a tourist resort at Pahalgam, a rest house in the sanctuary and also other private accommodation.

Date of Notification 📅
19 March 1987

Area 🗺️
511 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-November.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/overa-ar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
34° 2' 28.32" N 75° 19' 5.808" E



Common name: Himalayan Marmot

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary

Known for various charismatic species such as the Kashmiri Stag, the Himalayan Marmot and more, the Rajparian (Daksum) Wildlife Sanctuary has been declared a protected area. It is located in the Anantnag district of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, about 85 kilometers south of Srinagar. It is the abode of an immense diversity of charismatic mammals. The diversity of landscapes is another allure of this sanctuary.

Habitat	Riverine vegetation, coniferous forests, alpine pasture and scrub, rock faces.
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Kashmiri Stag (Hangul), Musk Deer, Serow, Himalayan Marmot, Himalayan Mouse-Hare, Kashmiri Flying Squirrel, Yellow-throated Marten, Brown Bear, Himalayan Black Bear
Plants	<i>Aesculus indica</i> , <i>Juglanus regia</i> , <i>Rubinia Spp.</i> , <i>Morus Spp.</i> , <i>Quercus incana</i> , <i>Rhus succedanea</i> , <i>Celtis cavacasica</i> , <i>Prunus persica</i> , <i>Ulmus wallachiana</i> , <i>Corylus colourna</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Sri Nagar (100km)
- By Rail:** Jammu (370km)
- By road:** 100 km from Srinagar

Where to stay

JKTDC's tourist bungalow and home-stays.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2002

Area 🗺️
20 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
July-November



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.natureweb.net/sanctuaries/rajparian-daksum-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location

33° 36' 45.36" N, 75° 26' 6.648" E



Common name: Leopard Cat

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramnagar Rakha Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramnagar Wildlife Sanctuary is located only 6 km away from the Jammu city. This wildlife sanctuary has the distinction of housing some extremely rare species of mammals. This pocket is a wonderfully complex mosaic of two kinds of forests. Some of the distinct animals that can be spotted here by visitors include the Barking Deer, Bluebull, Rhesus Monkey, Wild Boar among others.

Habitat	Dry mixed deciduous, dry deciduous scrub
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Jackal, Hare, Porcupine, Wild Boar, Mongoose, Leopard Cat
Plants	<i>Acacia modesta</i> , <i>Acacia arabica</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** airport is Jammu is 8 kms
- By rail:** railway station is Jammu
- By Road:** 6 km from Jammu

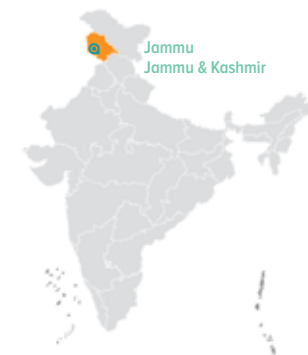
Where to stay

There are many home stays near the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1981

Area 🗺️
31.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.natureweb.net/sanctuaries/ramnagar-rakha-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location

32° 44' 57.948" N 74° 52' 12.684" E



Common name: Rufous Turtle Dove

Contact details:

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Near Hotel Lalit Grand,
Boulevard Road,
Srinagar, J&K
Phone: 0194-2501069
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Department of Wildlife Protection,
Manda Hills,
Near Hotel Ashok,
Jammu, J&K
Phone: 0191-2572570
feedback@jkwildlife.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated at a distance of 42 kms from Jammu, the flora of the Surinsar Mansar Wildlife Sanctuary consists mainly of mixed scrub forest and broad leaved trees and plants. It houses various species of animals like the Leopard, the Barking Deer and Goral and also has a large avifauna population. The scenic beauty of the region is almost inspirational for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts who may choose the months between September to March to visit.

Habitat	Pinus gerardina, mixed scrub forest, broad leaf shrubs
Biographic zone:	Himalaya
Animals	Goral, Leopard, Barking Deer, Wild Boar; Rufus Turtle Dove, Red Jungle Fowl, Gray Partridge, Peafowl, Black Partridge, Green Pigeon
Plants	<i>Bahunia variegata</i> , <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Mallotus phillipensis</i> , <i>Acacia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Jammu as the nearest airport
- By rail:** Jammu as the railway station
- By road:** 42km from Jammu

Where to stay

One can easily get a hotel or lodge in Jammu.

Date of Notification 📅
4 February 1981

Area 🗺️
97.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.kashmirhills.com/attractions/wildlife/surinsar-mansar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
32° 41' 49.164" N, 75° 8' 39.156" E



Common name: Yellow-throated Marten

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden Jammu & Kashmir Govt.
Phone: Jammu Office (0191-2572570)
Phone: Srinagar Office (0194-2312847)

Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife) & Regional Wildlife Warden-Kashmir
Phone: 0194-2501069

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tata Kuti Wildlife Sanctuary

The region of Poonch is fascinating for its rich display of flora and fauna in a lush green setting of meadows and coniferous forests. The majestic Pir Panjal range's highest peak, the Tatakuti, standing at 15560 ft with crystal clear water, alpine lakes along with thirteen other lakes surrounded by glaciers and snow capped peaks look magnificent in all their glory. The Tata Kuti Sanctuary lies adjacent to the Hirapora Wildlife Sanctuary and is home to the endangered Pir Panjal markhor (*Capra falconeri cashmiriensis*) which faces a high risk of local extinction with less than 350 individuals of the species remaining in the country, to be found only in certain pockets of Jammu and Kashmir.

Habitat	Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests
Biographic zone:	Lesser Himalayas
Animals	Pir Panjal Markhor, Leopard, Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Black Bear, Western Tragopan or Western Horned Tragopan, Cheer Pheasant
Plants	Deodar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>), fir (<i>Abies pindrow</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea smithiana</i>), Kail (<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>), Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>), Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus indica</i>), Fir (<i>Abies pindrow</i>), Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), Burza (<i>Betula utilis</i>), Bren (<i>Ulmus walliachiana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i>), Kanzul (<i>Acer caesium</i>), Bird cherry (<i>Prunus cornuta</i>), Virin (<i>Corylus jacquemontii</i>). Many herbs of medicinal value are also present

How to reach there

- By Air:** The nearest airport is Srinagar
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Awantipora (ATPA)
- By Road:** Nearest towns are Poonch - about 82 Km, and Surankote- about 52 Km.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Surankote, Bufiaz, Dehragali, Chandimarh, Poshiana, Mandi, Loran, Sawjian and Poonch. Plenty of option of private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 📅
30 January 2012

Area 🗺️
66.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April - September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.jkforestadm.nic.in/index.html>



Location
33° 36' to 33° 46' N, 74° 19' to 74° 32' E



Common name: Himalayan Marmot

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tral Wildlife Sanctuary

The Tral Wildlife Sanctuary serves as a protected haven for the endangered Hangul, and the critically endangered Kashmir Stag. The sanctuary provides an essential buffer around the Dachigam National Park and Overa-Aru wildlife sanctuary creating a secure and viable habitat for the remaining Hangul population. A subspecies of the elk native, the Hangul or Kashmir stag has magnificent antlers, which can have anywhere between 11 to 16 points. Found only in Kashmir, it is the last surviving Asiatic sub-species of the European red deer family.

Habitat	Broad-leaved forest, sub-alpine scrub, alpine meadows
Biographic zone:	Lesser Himalayas
Animals	Kashmir Stag or Hangul, Musk deer, Himalayan Marmot, Serow, Brown Bear, Kashmiri Flying Squirrel, more than 200 species of birds
Plants	Deodar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>), fir (<i>Abies pindrow</i>), Spruce (<i>Picea smithiana</i>), Kail (<i>Pinus Wallichiana</i>), Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>), Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus indica</i>), Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>), Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>), Burza (<i>Betula utilis</i>), Bren (<i>Ulmus walliachiana</i>), Ash (<i>Fraxinus floribunda</i>), Kanzul (<i>Acer caesium</i>), Bird cherry (<i>Prunus cornuta</i>), Virin (<i>Corylus jacquemontii</i>)

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden Jammu & Kashmir Govt.
Phone: Jammu Office (0191-2572570)
Phone: Srinagar Office (0194-2312847)

Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife) &
Regional Wildlife Warden-Kashmir
Phone: 0194-2501069

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is Srinagar

By rail: Nearest railway station is Awantipora (ATPA)

By Road: Nearest town is Awantipora, which is less than 30 minute drive from the Park and well connected via road and rail network.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House at Tral

Plenty of option of private accommodation available at Srinagar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
26 October 2019

Area 🗺️
154.15 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April- September



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.jkforestadm.nic.in/index.html>



Location

33° 55' 48" N, 75° 6' 0" E









Jharkhand



Common name: Cotton Teal

Contact details:

Field Director, Palamau Tiger Reserve, P.O. Daltonganj Dist., Palamau 822101. Telephone: 06562-222650; Fax: 06562- 222650; E-mail: root@fdptr.b.nic.in

National Park

Betla National Park

The Betla National Park is a National Park is situated on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Palamu and Latehar district of Jharkhand, India. It has a rich diversity of charismatic fauna including Elephants, Sloth Bears and Leopards. It harbours an extensive avifauna population and is sheer delight for bird lovers. The region is situated on the historical Indo-Gangetic plain with a kind of diversity in endemic wildlife that can leave any visitor baffled. This fascinating ecosystem maybe visited between the months of October to April.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic plain
Animals	Elephant, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Hyaena, Langur, Indian Giant Squirrel, Mouse Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Bluebull, Kakar, Small Indian Civet, Pangolin, Porcupine, Mongoose; Hornbill, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Black Partridge, White-necked Stork, Black Ibis, Pied Hornbill, Wagtail, Crested Serpent-eagle, Forest Owllet, Cotton Teal, Knob-Billed Duck; King Cobra, Russell's Viper, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 170 km
- By rail:** Daltonganj 15 Km
- By road:** Daltonganj 15 Km

Where to stay

There are government and private options available close to the National Park.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10 September 1986

Area 🗺️
226.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://jharkhandtourism.gov.in/destinationDetails/70>



Location
23° 53' 12.408" N 84° 11' 33.558" E



Common name: King Cobra

Contact details:

Range Forest Office, Mango (Opp. Payal Talkies) Jamshedpur or Divisional Forest Office, Doranda, Ranchi Ph 0651-2480948

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary

Located 10 km from the city of Jamshedpur, the Dalma Wildlife Sanctuary in the Indian state of Jharkhand is a remarkable habitat noted mostly for its significant population of Indian Elephants. The forest cover is quite diverse with regard to the native floral diversity. The wildlife found in the region is a quintessential representation of the endemic species therein. The earthiness and charm of this sanctuary is unparalleled and offers a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers alike.

Habitat	Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Elephant, Indian Giant Squirrel, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Mouse Deer, Pangolin, Mongooses; Falcons, Golden Oriole, Indian Tree Pie, Paradise Fly Catchers; King Cobra
Plants	Sal, Gamhar, Mahua, Semal; King Cobra

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 90 Km
- By rail:** Jamshedpur 16 Km
- By road:** Jamshedpur 16 Km

Where to stay

Forest Rest house and huts
Many hotels, Resorts and guest houses are available in Jamshedpur city.

Date of Notification 🗓️
17 July 1976

Area 🗺️
193.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://forest.jharkhand.gov.in/wildlife/dalma.aspx>



Location
22° 53' 46.32" N 86° 12' 19.8" E



Common name: Brahminy Starling

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife
Division Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautam Budha Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Koderma district in the state of Jharkhand. The region used to be a private hunting reserve prior to becoming a wildlife refuge. The Tiger can be found here along with the Leopard and Chinkara. Ample diversity of birds is also found in the region. Nature lovers observe here an ecosystem with extremely high and alluring floral diversity.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Chinkara; Vulture, Eagle, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Pheasant, Indian Roller, Golden Oriole, Red Vented Bulbul, Indian Tree Pie, Brahminy Starling, Chameleon, Python, Lizard
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>terminalia Tomentosa</i> , <i>Terminalia belliriica</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Madhuca indica</i> , <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> , <i>Flemengia chappar</i> , <i>Zizyphus xylopyrus</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 170 km
- By rail:** Koderma 30 km
- By road:** Koderma 30 km

Where to stay

Forest Rest House and local hotels, Guest houses are available in Koderma for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
14 September 1976

Area 🗺️
121.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.nomadline.com/gautam-buddha-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
24° 32' 31.704" N 85° 33' 33.876" E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Division
Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated about 89 kms north of Ranchi in Jharkhand, the Hazaribagh Wildlife Sanctuary is a part of the lower Gangetic plains. With a low hilly terrain, spanning across an average altitude of 615 metres, the sanctuary provides a safe habitat to animals such as the Leopard and Spotted Deer among others. The diversity of large and small mammals as well as birds in the region is impressively very high and is an absolute treat for wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Spotted Deer, Hyaena, Wild Boar, Bear, Sambar, Barking Deer, Porcupine, Indian Pangolin, Macaque, Mongoose, Jackal, Fox; Paradise Flycatcher, Hoopoe, Serpent Eagle, Golden Oriole, Drongos, Kingfisher
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Terminalia belliriica</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Madhuca indica</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 120 Km
- By rail:** Hazaribagh 23 Km
- By road:** Hazaribagh 18 Km

Where to stay

Tourist lodges at Rajaderwa and Salparni and local hotels, Guest houses are available in Hazaribagh for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24 May 1976

Area 🗺️
186.25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.jharkhand.gov.in/>



Location
24° 8' 37.6764" N 85° 23' 2.5728" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Koderma Forest Division, Koderma
Phone: 06534- 255549(O), 255265(R).
Koderma, Jharkhand 825410

Wildlife Sanctuary

Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary

Koderma Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Koderma district of Jharkhand, is a rich reserve of flora and fauna. Main rivers in the sanctuary are Phutlahiya Nala and Rajwa Nala. Dhvajadhari Pahar located within 2 km. from Koderma town inside the sanctuary area is an important place to visit. Visitors can have a bird's eye view of whole of the sanctuary area from the hill. With the biggest concentration of Mica in the country the Koderma Forest division is rich in geological assets. The refuge is open all through the year so any time except for the monsoons because the area becomes wet and marshy which is not much suitable to pay a visit

Habitat	Dry Peninsular Sal Forest and Northern Dry Mixed Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic plains
Animals	Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Leopard, Hyaena, Jackal, Wild Boar, Porcupine; Cobra, Krait, Python; Crested Serpent Eagle, Bulbul, Indian Grey Hornbill, Rose Ringed Parakeet, Golden Oriole, Small Green Bee-eater, Grey Tit, Magpie Robin
Plants	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> , <i>A. Farnesiana</i> , <i>Adiakheru (Lepidagathis hamiltoniana)</i> , <i>Surwar (Celosia argentea)</i> , <i>Kharthuwa (Chenopodium album)</i> , <i>Aakwan (Calotropis gigantea)</i> , <i>Carissa carandas</i> , <i>Salai (Boswellia serrata)</i> , <i>Semul (Bombax ceiba)</i> , <i>Cassine glauca</i> , <i>Sal (Shorea robusta)</i> , <i>Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon)</i> , <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> , <i>Teak (Tectona grandis)</i> , <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> , <i>Palash (Butea monosperma)</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is Ranchi
By rail: Nearest railway station is Koderma
By road: Nearest town is Koderma, which is just 10 km away and is well connected via road network.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Koderma and Meghatar, and Ganjhandi
Circuit houses at Tilaiya and Koderma.

Date of Notification

25 January 1985

Area

177.35 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://koderma.nic.in/forest-department/>



Location

24° 32' 28.78" N, 85° 34' 34.26" E



Common name: Black-hooded Oriole

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Division
Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lawalong Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Lawalong CD block in the Chatra subdivision of the Chatra district, the Lawalong Wildlife Sactuary in the state of Jharkhand comprises of forests that are classified as Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. The wildlife in the region is diverse and replete with charismatic animals. The sanctuary offers a chance for bird enthusiasts to explore the habitat of some rare native birds.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Hyaena, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sambar, Barking Deer, Porcupine, Indian Pangolin, Macaque, Mongoose, Jackal, Fox, Common Otter; Hoopoe, Bee-eater, Jungle Myna, Red-vented Bulbul, Black-hooded Oriole, Barbet, Pied Kingfisher; Chameleon, Python, Cobra
Plants	Sal, Bija, Gamhar, Khair, Palash, Salai, Semal, Bair, Arjun, Karam, Siris, Kaj, Kend, Mahulan, Mahua, Karanj, Ratti

How to reach there

By air: Ranchi (174 km)
By rail: Tori 66 Km
By road: The sanctuary is around 35 km from Chatra.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Chatra and Lawalong.

Date of Notification

9 August 1978

Area

211.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildlifeinindia.in/lawalong-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

24° 9' 44.028" N, 84° 39' 26.928" E



Common name: Grey Wolf

Contact details:

Field Director, Palamau Tiger Reserve, P.O. Daltonganj Dist., Palamau 822101.
Tel.: 06562-222650; Fax: 06562- 222650;
E-mail: root@fdptr.b.nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mahuadanr Wolf Wildlife Sanctuary

The Mahuadanr Wildlife Sanctuary is conceptualized in the year 1986. The sanctuary is drained by Burha River and its tributaries flowing from the hills of Chhattisgarh. During summers, one can experience severe heat of sometime up to 49°C during daytime, as well as night frost during winter. The forest cover provides a viable home to many species of mammals, including the majestic Four-horned Antelope, apart from a significant population of birds.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic Plain
Animals	Grey Wolf, Jackal, Hyaena, Langur, Macaque, Indian Giant Squirrel, Mouse Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Bluebull, Small Indian Civet, Pangolin, Porcupine, Mongoose; Hornbill, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Black Partridge, White-Necked Stork, Black Ibis, Pied Hornbill, Wagtail, Knob-billed Duck
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 124 Km
- By rail:** Latehar 47 Km
- By road:** Latehar 40 Km

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses and local hotels.

Date of Notification 📅
23 June 1976

Area 🗺️
63.25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/mahuadanr-wolf-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
23° 24' 12.636" N, 84° 0' 25.272" E



Common name: Crested Serpent Eagle

Contact details:

Field Director, Palamau Tiger Reserve, P.O. Daltonganj Dist., Palamau 822101.
Tel.: 06562-222650; Fax: 06562- 222650;
E-mail: root@fdptr.b.nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary

Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary was initially created on the Chota Nagpur plateau of Jharkhand State spread over a forest area of 979.97 Km². From the total area of this sanctuary, an area of 226.32 Km². has been identified as the Betla National Park. The region is home to populations of majestic Tigers, Leopards, Elephants and more. Bird lovers would be thrilled with the diversity of native birds in the area.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous types with bamboo brakes
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sloth Bear, Bluebull, Wild Dog, Wolf, Hyaena; Hornbill, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Black Partridge, White-Necked Stork, Black Ibis, Pied Hornbill, Wagtail, Crested Serpent Eagle, Forest Owlet, Cotton Teal, Knob-Billed Duck; King Cobra, Russell's Viper, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 170 km
- By rail:** Daltonganj 15 Km
- By road:** Daltonganj 15 Km

Where to stay

Forest rest houses and local hotels.

Date of Notification 📅
17 July 1976

Area 🗺️
752.94 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/palamau-wildlife-sanctuary-tiger-reserve/>



Location
23°41'20"N 84°14'56"E



Common name: Black Ibis

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Gumla Forest Division
District Forest Office
Gumla, Jharkhand 835207

Wildlife Sanctuary

Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in the year 1990, 89 villages are a part of the Palkot Wildlife Sanctuary dotted with dry deciduous forests. The Sal, Mahua, Salai are some of the trees found among the flora of the region while the fauna includes mainly Leopards, Sloth Bears, Jackals. The bird population of the region is also significant and truly diverse. The region is home to the famous King Cobra as well.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plain
Animals	Elephant, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Jackal, Monkey, Porcupine, Hare; Hornbill, Peafowl, Red Jungle Fowl, Black Partridge, White-Necked Stork, Black Ibis, Pied Hornbill, Wagtail, Crested Serpent-Eagle, Forest Owlet, Cotton Teal, Knob-Billed Duck; King Cobra, Russell's Viper, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 120 Km
- By rail:** Gumla 25 Km
- By road:** Gumla 25 Km

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels, guest houses are available in Gumla

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 March 1990

Area 🗺️
182.83 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.jharkhand.gov.in/wildlife/palkot.aspx>



Location
22° 44' 17.88" N 84° 35' 21.264" E



Common name: Indian Cobra

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife
Division Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Wildlife Sanctuary

Parasnath Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated about 25 kms away from Giridih town in south-east part of Giridih District, the Parsnath Wildlife Sanctuary constitutes a lush green and gigantic Parsnath Pahar that stands gloriously in all its majestic silence. Wildlife enthusiasts can revel at the sight of Leopards, Langurs and Jackals among others. There is an ample bird and reptile population in the region as well.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Langur, Monkey, Wild Boar, Jackal, Hyaena, Hare, Porcu453pine, Jungle Cat; Peafowl, Parakeet, Cuckoo; Chameleon, Python, Indian Cobra
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 170 Km
- By rail:** Parsnath 16 Km
- By road:** Giridih 30 Km

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Dumri and dharmshalas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 August 1984

Area 🗺️
49.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/parasnath-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
24.18° N 86.3° E



Common name: Indian Rock Python

Wildlife Sanctuary

Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary

A census town in Topchanchi CD block, Topchanchi Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Dhanbad, Jharkhand. Falling in the Indo-Gangetic plains, the primary habitat is of dry and moist deciduous forests which supports a healthy population of Leopards, Wild Boars, Barking Deer among others. These forests are one-of-a-kind and harbour some legendary reptiles.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Hare, Jungle Cat, Spotted Deer, Porcupine, Jackal, Fox, Hyena, Common Langur, Peacock, Indian Rock Python, Krait
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By air:** Ranchi 100 Km
- By rail:** Dhanbad 35 Km
- By road:** Dhanbad 35 Km

Where to stay

IB at Topchanchi and local hotels, Guest Houses and lodges are available in Dhanbad.

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Division
Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Date of Notification 📅
3 June 1978

Area 🗺️
12.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October to March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.indiasanctuaries.com/topchanchi-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
23° 55' 22.008" N 86° 11' 3.372" E



Common name: Indian Roller

Wildlife Sanctuary

Udhwa Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Constituted by an extraordinary amalgamation of two lakes namely Pataura and Berhale that add up to occupy an area of approximately 565 kms. the Udhwa Lake Bird Sanctuary is located only a stone's throw from the holy rivulet famously called as Ganga which greatly enhances the aesthetic value of the region. With the vast diversity of colourful, native birds that inhabit this region, it is nothing short of a spectacle for bird lovers.

Habitat	Dry and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Indo-Gangetic Plain
Animals	Gull, Jacana, Teal, Cormorant, Little Grebe, Darter, Indian Roller, Lapwing, Plover, Wagtail, Egret, Heron, Ibis, Stork, Lark, Bee-eater, Sparrow, Myna, Pipit, Bulbul, Drongo, Hawk, Fishing Eagle, Kite, Kingfisher, Vulture, Swift, Swallow, Indian Roller, Parakeet
Plants	Sal, Asan, Sidha, Semal, Karam, Chilbil, Kusum, Bherhul, Dhaura, Khair, Salai

How to reach there

- By Air:** Kolkata (328KM)
- By Rail:** Sahebganj 42 Km
- By Road:** Sahebganj (52Km)

Where to stay

Circuit house at Sahebganj and local hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are available in Sahebganj for accommodation.

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Division
Hazaribagh
06546-223767

Date of Notification 📅
17 August 1991

Area 🗺️
5.65 km²

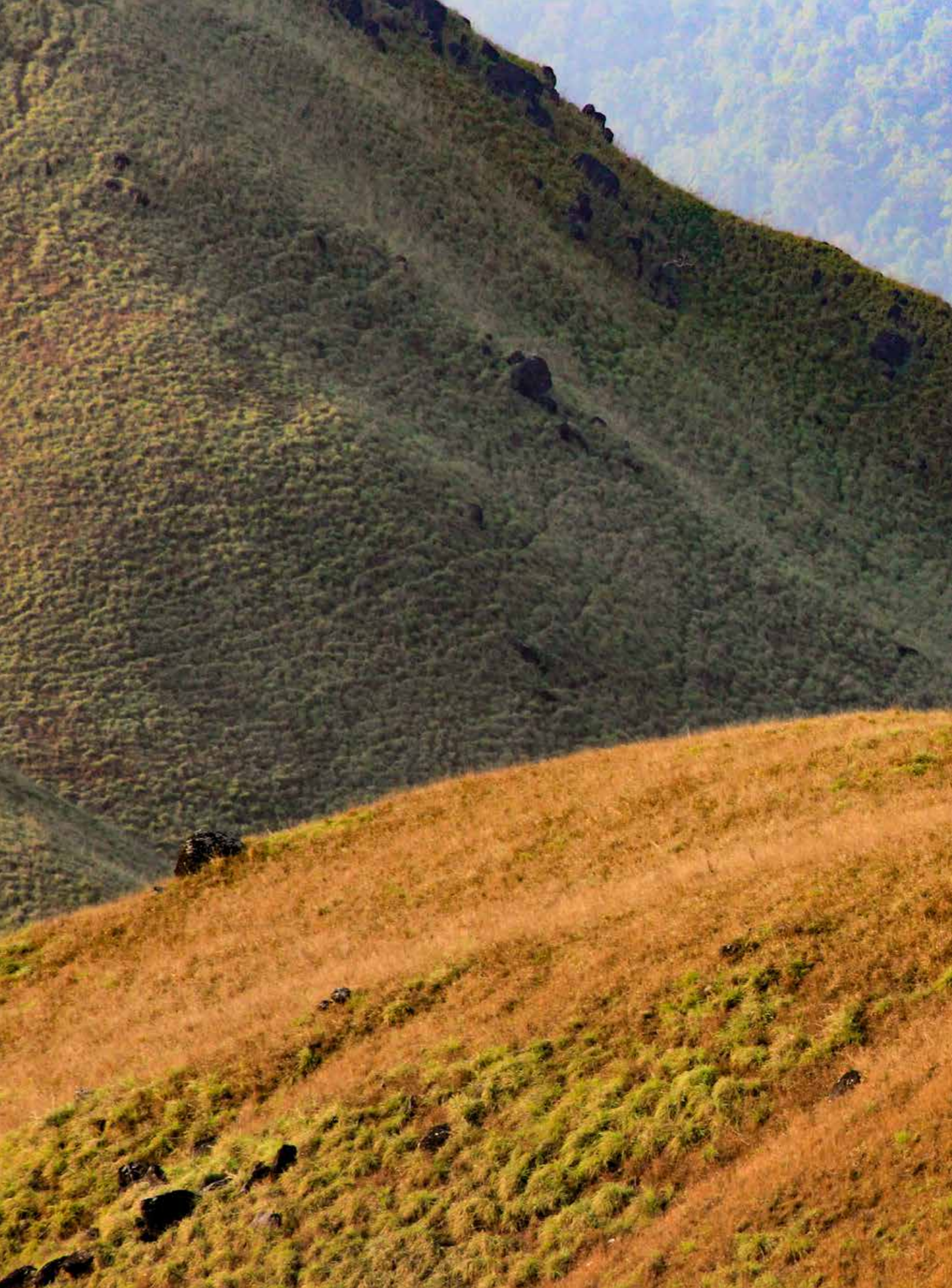
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeindia.in/udhwa-lake-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
25° 11' 28.464" N, 87° 36' 20.844" E





Karnataka



Common name: Green Pit Viper

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

National Park

Anshi National Park

Also known as the Kali Tiger Reserve, this National Park is situated in the district of Uttar Kannada. The region comprises of thick forests with the Kali river flowing through them. The Park is the abode of numerous majestic beings, among them are included tigers, panthers and elephants. It is a humongous tract of forest land to ensure ample space for large mammals to co-exist. The forest is extremely rich in floral biodiversity with some rare medicinal plants adorning the region.

Habitat	It is in the eco-regions of North Western Ghats montane rain forests and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Elephant, Tiger, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Bonnet Macaque; Ceylon Frogmouth, Great Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Indian Grey Hornbill, Asian Fairy Bluebird; Kin G Cobra, Indian Rock Python, Green Or Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	Malabar Tamarind, <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Knema attenuata</i> , <i>Hopea wightiana</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , Blackboard tree, <i>Flacourtia montana</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Dharwad (108 km)
- By Rail:** Karwar railway station (54 km)
- By Road:** Dandeli (52 km)

Where to stay

Multiple private homestays and resorts are available in and around Dandeli.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2 September 1987

Area 🗺️
417.34 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



Uttara Kannada
Karnataka



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/karwar/anshi-national-park/>



Location
15° 1' 0" N, 74° 23' 0" E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

National Park

Bandipur National Park

Home to the second highest Tiger population in India, the Bandipur National Park is located in Gundulpet taluk of the Chamaraajanagar district. The Park is the largest protected area in Southern India and is part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. It is also the largest habitat of Wild Elephants in South Asia. The wildlife in the region nestled in the enchanting medley of trees and shrubs attracts wildlife enthusiasts and nature lovers from all over the country.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forests, moist deciduous forests and shrublands.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Sloth Bear, Four-horned Antelope, Jackal, Dhole, Spotted Deer, Gray Langur, Indian Giant Squirrel; Peafowl, Grey Junglefowl, Honey Buzzard, Red-headed Vulture, Indian Vulture; Spectacled Cobra, Indian Rock Python
Plants	Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>), Rosewood (<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>), Sandalwood (<i>Santalum album</i>), Indian-laurel (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>), Indian kino tree (<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore (80 km)
- By Rail:** Mysore (80 km)
- By Road:** Mysore (80 km)

Where to stay

Private hotels and Rest houses available at Mysore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 June 1974

Area 🗺️
874.24 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



Mysore,
Chamarajanagar
Karnataka



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.bandipurnationalpark.in/>



Location
75° 12' 17" E to 76° 51' 32" E and 11° 35' 34" N to 11° 57' 02" N



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

National Park

Bannerghatta National Park

Bannerghatta National Park located near Bangalore, Karnataka, is a widely known tourist destination. The Park's infrastructure has been developed in a way to facilitate visitors who are nature and wildlife enthusiasts. To this end, the Park has its own zoo, an animal rescue center, a pet corner, an aquarium, a butterfly enclosure, a snake house and a safari park. It has a steady population of Elephants, Gaurs, Leopards and Foxes among others.

Habitat	Evergreen and dry evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Jackal, Fox, Sloth Bear, Indian Gazelle, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque; Oriental Turtle Dove, Greater Coucal, White Breasted Waterhen, Black-crowned Night Heron, Grey Heron
Plants	<i>Narcissus latifolia</i> , <i>Schleichera oleosa</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , Sandalwood, Neem, <i>T. arjuna</i> , <i>Grewia tilaefolia</i> , <i>Santalum album</i> , Tamarind, Bamboo, Eucalyptus

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bangalore (56 km)
- By Rail:** Bangalore (33 km)
- By Road:** Bangalore (24 km)

Where to stay

There are a lot of accommodation options in Bangalore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
6 September 1974

Area 🗺️
260.51 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://bannerghattabiologicalpark.org/>



Location
12°48' N 77°34' E



Common name: Grey-Headed Bulbul

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

National Park

Kudremukh National Park

The Kudremukh National Park located in the Dakshina Kannada, is a beautiful and enchanting place, in the Udupi and Chikmagalur districts of the state of Karnataka. Nestled in the Western Ghats the paradise-like Park is an intricate network of different kinds of forests with green slopes scattered all over. Home to an extensive biodiversity, the Park is a delight to nature and wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest and Semi-evergreen Forest, Montane Wet Temperate Forest and Grassy Slopes.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Asian Elephant, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Gaur, Wild Boar, Mouse Deer; Nilgiri Wood-pigeon, Broad-tailed Grass-warbler, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Nilgiri Flycatcher, Grey-headed Bulbul; Western Ghats Gliding Lizard, King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	Tropical Wet Evergreen and Tropical Semi-evergreen Forest, Montane Wet Temperate Forest (Shola) and Montane Grassy Slopes

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mangalore (109 km)
- By Rail:** Udupi (80 km)
- By Road:** Kalasa, 20kms; Karkala 48 kms.

Where to stay

Few Homestays and Eco Resorts are available at Kudremukh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1987

Area 🗺️
600.57 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
13° 07' 46.24" N 75° 16' 06.79" E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

National Park

Nagarhole (Rajiv Gandhi) National Park

The Nagarhole National Park also known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Park is situated between the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu and the Mysuru plateau in Karnataka. The Park is a mesmerizing maze of tropical evergreen and dry evergreen forests of the Western Ghats and support charismatic species of mammals such as the tiger, gaur, elephant, leopard as well as many unique birds. It is however, the vegetation of this area that truly defines it. With trees such as the rosewood, teak, sandalwood etc., the landscape is not just vibrant and green but smells heavenly as well.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen and dry evergreen
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Gaur (<i>Bos Gaurus</i>), Asian Elephant (<i>Elephas Maximus Indicus</i>), Leopard (<i>Panthera Pardus Fusca</i>), Wild Dog (<i>Cuon Alpinus Alpinus</i>); Oriental White-Backed Vulture (<i>Gyps Bengalensis</i>), Lesser Adjutant (<i>Leptopilos Javanicus</i>), Greater Spotted Eagle (<i>Aquila Changa</i>), Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon (<i>Columba Elphinstonii</i>); Mugger Crocodile
Plants	Rosewood, Teak, Sandalwood, Silver Oak, Crocodile Bark, <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> (crepe myrtle), Indian Kino Tree, <i>Grewia tilaefolia</i> , Axlewood

How to reach there

By Air: Mysore (103 km)

By Rail: Mysore (89 km)

By Road: Hunsur (47 km)

Where to stay

The best place for accommodation is the Jungle Lodges & Resorts Kabini River Lodge.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1988

Area 🗺️

643.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.nagarhole.com/>



Location

12°3'N 76°9'E



Common name: Western Ghats Gliding Lizard

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Adichunchunagiri Wildlife Sanctuary

Adichunchunagiri Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Nagamangala taluk of Mandya district close to the Chunchunagiri temple and pilgrimage centre. The territory of the wildlife sanctuary has an extraordinary diversity of trees and plants. It offers a safe home to a vast variety of small mammals, birds and reptiles.

Habitat	Scrub Forests, Plantation
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Bonnet Macaque, Fruit Bat, Jungle Cat, Common Mongoose, Hare; Peafowl; Western Ghats Gliding Lizard, King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Andrographis serpellyfolia</i> , <i>Pterolobium hexapetalum</i> , <i>Annona squamosa</i> , <i>Dalbergia</i> Spp., <i>Aristolochia indica</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Parthenium hysterophoris</i> , <i>Zyzipus oenophloea</i> , <i>Tridax procumbens</i> , <i>Leucas aspera</i> , <i>Lagascea molis</i> , <i>Asparagus</i> Spp., <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , <i>Curculigo orchiodes</i> , <i>Calotropis procera</i> , <i>Gloriosa superba</i> , <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> , <i>Thespesia populnea</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Bangalore

By Rail: Bangalore

By Road: Bangalore, 115 kms; Mandya, 65 kms

Where to stay

Various hotel and resorts are available for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️

21 October 1981

Area 🗺️

0.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location

12° 55' to 73° 0' N and
76° 40' to 76° 45' E



Common name: Yellow-throated Bulbul

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary

The Arabithittu Wildlife Sanctuary consisting of dry deciduous scrub forests has a rich diversity of trees and plants in its territory alongwith plantations of bamboo, sandal and eucalyptus. The region has an extensive variety of charismatic mammals such as leopards and the spotted deer among others. Apart from them, the avifauna and reptile population in the area is also quite abundant. The sanctuary is very popular among wildlife enthusiasts for its rich fauna.

Habitat	The sanctuary mainly consists of dry deciduous forest, southern tropical dry thorn and riverine forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Elephant, Wild Boar, Leopard, Dhole, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Black-naped Hare, Chevrotain, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque; White-rumped Vulture, Indian Vulture, Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon, Greater Spotted Eagle, White-naped Tit, Yellow-throated Bulbul; Western Ghats Gliding Lizard, King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , jambul, <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Feronia</i> sp., <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Mysore (40 km)
By Rail: Mysore City (30 km)
By Road: Mysore

Where to stay

Many private hotels available at Mysore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
30 April 1985

Area 🗺️
13.50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location

12.17°N 77.543°E



Common name: Barn Swallow

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Attiveri Wildlife Sanctuary

A village in the Mundgod taluk of Uttara Kannada district, the Attiveri Bird Sanctuary is located in and around the Attiveri reservoir. Riverine and deciduous forests are dominant in the part of the sanctuary surrounding the reservoir. The local ecosystem is replete with diverse vegetation that is mesmerizes all visitors. The wide diversity of wildlife in the region includes the majestic four-horned antelope, various species of native primates and charismatic Indian snakes.

Habitat	Riverine and deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Black-naped Hare, Chevrotain, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque; Cattle Egret, Indian And Little Cormorants, Black-headed Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill, Pied And White-throated Kingfishers, Indian Grey Hornbill, Barn Swallow; King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Feronia</i> Sp., <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Hubli (43 km)
By Rail: Hubli (43 km)
By Road: Mundgod, 15 kms

Where to stay

The nearest hotels to stay are located at Belagavi City (2.6 Kms from Attiveri) Jungle Lodges & Homestay Options.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1994

Area 🗺️
2.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location

15° 4' 44" N, 75° 2' 29" E



Common name: Olive Keelback

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary

Associated with Project Tiger, the Bhadra Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area and tiger reserve. A wide range of flora and fauna are present in the sanctuary. It is also an extremely popular spot for day outings among visitors. The lush green thick forests of the Western Ghats harbouring tigers, elephants, gaurs, leopards and many other small and large mammals attracts wildlife enthusiasts from all over.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen, Tropical dry evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Elephant, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Leopard, Including Melanistic Varieties, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Wild Dog, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Slender Loris, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Pangolin, Porcupine, Flying Squirrel, Malabar Giant Squirrel; Olive Keelback
Plants	Crepe Myrtle (<i>lanceolata</i>), Kadam, Thaasal (<i>Tiliaefolia</i>), Simpoh (<i>Pentagyna</i>), Teak, Kindal, Indian-laurel, Rosewood

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mangalore (193 km)
- By Rail:** Chikkamagaluru (79 km)
- By Road:** Bhadravati 23kms, Chikkamagaluru 38km

Where to stay

Options are available to stay in Bhadravathi and Shivamogga cities(32 Kms).

Date of Notification 1994

Area 500.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/bhadra-wildlife-sanctuary-and-tiger-reserve/>



Location 13°28'N 75°40'E



Common name: Crimson-backed Sunbird

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest, Belgaum
Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Khanapur taluk, near the Karnataka-Goa border in Belagavi district, and is spread over an area of around 190 sq km. This sanctuary is known for the Barapede caves, and is one of the only known breeding areas of the Wroughton's Free-tailed Bat, a threatened species. The floral biodiversity is very rich in elusive medicinal plants. The terrain is very picturesque with large mammals and countless beautiful birds occupying the region.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen, topical dry evergreen forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Spotted Deer, Fox, Wild Dog, Elephant; Nilgiri Wood-pigeon, Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Grey-headed Bulbul, Rufous Babbler, White-bellied Blue-flycatcher
Plants	The sanctuary is a mosaic of Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests and grass lands. It is rich in medicinal plants.

How to reach there

- By Air:** Belgaum Airport (52 km)
- By Rail:** Belgaum
- By Road:** Belgaum

Where to stay

The Nearest Hotels to stay are located at Belgaum (50 Kms from Bhimgad).

Date of Notification 3 February 2010

Area 190.42 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/bhimgad-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location 15°32'39"N 74°21'03"E



Common name: White-naped Tit

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001

Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary

Named after the ancient Ranganatha Swamy Temple at its edge, the Biligiri Ranganatha Swamy forms the critical wildlife corridor connecting the Eastern Ghats to the Western Ghats. This in turn promotes a steady gene flow between individuals of species that inhabit both the mountain ranges. This has given some very unique characteristics to the region as well as to its inhabitants. The floral inhabitants display tremendous diversity and provide homes to hundreds of species of native birds in the region.

Habitat	Tropical dry broadleaf and tropical dry deciduous forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gaur, Asian Elephant, Tiger Leopard, Langur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; 254 Species Of Birds Recorded, Including The White-naped Tit; Cobra, Krait, Saw Scaled Viper, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	The forests harbor close to 800 species of plants from various families and show a close affinity to the Western Ghats.

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore, 80kms
- By Rail:** Mysore, 80kms
- By Road:** Mysore, 80kms

Where to stay

The best place to experience BR Hills is the River Tern Lodge, a property of Jungle Lodges & Resorts.

Date of Notification 📅
14 January 1987

Area 🗺️
539.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/biligiri-ranganathaswamy-tiger-reserve-and-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
11°59' 38" N 77° 08' 26"E



Common name: Lion-tailed Macaque

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife
Division, Hunsur, Dist.- Mysore
08226-22059

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in Kodagu District, the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary, in the lap of an enchanting section of the Western Ghats has been named after the highest point of the hill range, the Brahmagiri Peak. With evergreen and semi-evergreen forests as well as grasslands with shola forests at higher altitudes, the sanctuary is a critical habitat to native biodiversity. An immense diversity among wildlife especially small and large mammals can be found in the region. Visitors flock to the sanctuary to see the charismatic elephant and tiger in the region.

Habitat	Wet evergreen forest, Moist deciduous forest, Shola Forest and high-altitude savanna grass lands
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-Tailed Macaque, Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Nilgiri Langur, Slender Loris, Bonnet Macaque, Common Langur, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Malabar Giant Squirrel
Plants	The area has mainly evergreen and semi-evergreen forest, and in the higher altitudes, there are grasslands with shola forest patches. Bamboos are well represented in these forests.

How to reach there

- By Air:** Kozhikode (128 kms)
- By Rail:** Coorg, 60kms
- By Road:** Coorg, 60kms

Where to stay

Hotels and Resorts available at Kodagu.

Date of Notification 📅
5 June 1974

Area 🗺️
181.29 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
12.39°N 75.49°E



Common name: Chinkara

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bukkapatna Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Sira taluk of Tumakuru district, the Bukkapatna Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary was declared a protected area for the conservation of the chinkara, the region being the southernmost point of the distribution of this rare antelope. The region's unique savanna habitat, claimed to be one of the finest of its kind, supports the endemic wildlife. The sanctuary is the only one that is home to all three species of antelopes found in the state. The region is home to around 25 species of mammals, 160 species of birds, 28 species of native reptiles and 12 species of amphibians. Hence its conservation is critical and highly prioritized.

Habitat	Savanna (dry thorny scrub forests)
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Four-horned antelope, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Common langur, Common fox, Fruit bat, Hyena, Indian porcupine, Indian wolf, Jackal, Jungle cat, Mice, Mongoose, Rat, Squirrel, Spotted deer, Wild boar, Ashy wren warbler, Black drongo, Black winged kite, Blossom headed parakeet, Blue Jay, Black headed oriole, Common weaver bird, Crow pheasant, Chestnut bellied nut hatch, Common myna, Common hawk, Cattle egret, Common peafowl, Common kingfisher, Grey babbler, Grey wagtail, Grey jungle fowl, Great horned owl, Gray partridge, Golden backed woodpecker, Cobra, Chameleon, Garden lizard, Krait, Monitor lizard, Python, Viper
Plants	<i>Acacia sp.</i> , <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , <i>Ixora arborea</i> , <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , <i>Strychnos potatorum</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Grewia hirsuta</i> , <i>Morinda pubescens</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Eucalyptus citriodor</i> and <i>Albizia lebbek</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is at Bengaluru, Karnataka
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is at Tumkur Railway Station
- By Road:** Well Connected by roads as Tumkur is located just 70 kms from Bengaluru.

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Tumkur.

Date of Notification 📅
2019

Area 🗺️
136.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
All year round



More Information on this PA can be found here

[https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(j5rilqmj2ggjxt5bynta2fmw\)\)/English/FieldDivision.aspx?SrB+W5OgJfEQ5hEH7b5ftw==](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(j5rilqmj2ggjxt5bynta2fmw))/English/FieldDivision.aspx?SrB+W5OgJfEQ5hEH7b5ftw==)



Location

13°37'38.3"N 76°44'03.8"E



Common name: Indian Blue Robin

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kollegal, 08224-253027

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated about 100 kms south of Bangalore, the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary is named after the revered river Cauvery that flows along the sanctuary's eastern boundary. Along the length of the Cauvery, a number of low hills, out crops and rocky knobs can be found that add to the aesthetic beauty of the region. The diversity of wildlife in the region is astounding. Nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts would be thrilled to witness rare species of large mammals, primates and countless colourful birds.

Habitat	The sanctuary mainly consists of dry deciduous forest, southern tropical dry thorn and riverine forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Elephant, Wild Boar, Leopard, Dhole, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Black-naped Hare, Chevrotain, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Ratel, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Smooth-coated Otter; Indian Courser, Malabar Parakeet, Large-Billed Leaf Warbler, Indian Blue Robin
Plants	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , Jambul, <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Feronia Sp.</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i> , <i>Acacia amata</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore
- By Rail:** Mysore
- By Road:** Mysore, 80kms

Where to stay

Accommodation is available at camps nearby.

Date of Notification 📅
14 January 1987

Area 🗺️
1027.53 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredibleindia/en/destinations/mysore/cauvery-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

12.17°N 77.54°E



Common name: Green Vine Snake

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Gulbarga Circle

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary

The Chincholi Wildlife Sanctuary is home to a rich variety of biodiversity that includes rare medicinal herbs and extremely valuable species of trees such as Red Sanders and Sandalwood. The floral biodiversity is so rich and rare that it pulls nature lovers from all across the country and beyond. The region is extremely rich in the diversity of various mammals, primates, birds and reptiles. It is a dream come true for any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Dry and Moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Gaur, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Bonnet Macaque, Gray Langur, Gray Slender Loris; Great Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Indian Grey Hornbill, Asian Fairy Bluebird; King Cobra, Spectacled Cobra, Russell's Viper, Saw-Scaled Viper, Common Krait, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Green Vine Snake, Bamboo Pit Viper, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Calophyllum wightianum</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Knema attenuata</i> , <i>Hopea wightiana</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Flacourtia montana</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Artocarpus lacucha</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Rajiv Gandhi Int. Airport, Hyderabad (141 km)

By Rail: Sedam, 30kms

By Road: Chincholi

Where to stay

Chincholi town has few budget hotels. More options are available in Humnabad and Kalaburagi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2012

Area 🗺️
134.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/chincholi-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
17.47°N 77.43°E



Common name: Fairy Bluebird

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Dandeli Wildlife Division, Dandeli 581 325 08284-31585

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary

A birdwatchers paradise, the Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is a beautiful and viable habitat for approximately 200 species of birds. The most famous among these are the Malabar pied hornbill and the great hornbill (great Indian hornbill or great pied hornbill). A unique attribute of this sanctuary is that it is the only known tiger reserve in the country which reports frequent sightings of the extremely rare and elusive black panther. The floral diversity of the region is also very noteworthy and renders a picturesque charm to these parts.

Habitat	North Western Ghats montane rain forests and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopards, Including Melanistic Variants, Elephant, Tiger, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Bonnet Macaque, Gray Langur, Gray Slender Loris, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Wild Dog, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Small Indian Civet; Ceylon Frogmouth, Fairy Bluebird
Plants	<i>Calophyllum wightianum</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Knema attenuata</i> , <i>Hopea wightiana</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Flacourtia montana</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Hubli

By Rail: Hubli

By Road: Hubli

Where to stay

Several resorts and camps are available nearby.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2 September 1987

Area 🗺️
886.41 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/dandeli/dandeli-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
15°30'23"N 74°23'30"E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub-division, Dharwad
0836-440302

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Daroji Bear Wildlife Sanctuary

The Daroji Bear Wildlife Sanctuary, declared exclusively for the protection and conservation of the Sloth Bear, is the first Sloth Bear Sanctuary in India and Asia. Apart from sloths, the immense biodiversity of trees and other flora found in the region is quite noteworthy. The Sanctuary has a very stable population of Sloth Bears, which reside in the numerous caves found in the hillocks within the Sanctuary. A fair number of bird species adorn the sanctuary. Nature lovers would be blown away by the unique region and its rare inhabitants protected by this sanctuary.

Habitat	Primarily dry deciduous scrub and Southern thorn forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Sloth Bears, Yellow-throated Bulbul, Painted Spur Fowl, Sand Grouse, Rock Bush Quail; Monitor Lizard, Star Tortoise
Plants	<i>Acacia latronum (Donnejali)</i> , <i>Aerua lanata</i> , <i>Alangium Lamarckii</i> , <i>Albizzia Odorotissima</i> , <i>Canthium Species</i> , <i>Capparia Divaricate</i> , <i>Capparis Horrida</i> , <i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> , <i>Cassia Absus (Kaduhuliga)</i> , <i>Chloroxylom Swietinia (Mashiwal)</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Bengaluru (363 km)

By Rail: Bellari, 57 km

By Road: Bellari, 57 km

Where to stay

Located at the edge of the Sanctuary, is a property of Jungle Lodges & Resorts. Tented cottages and dormitories are also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1992

Area 🗺️

82.72 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.karnataka.com/tourism/sanctuary/daroji-sloth-bear-sanctuary/>



Location

15°14'N 76°31'E



Common name: White Stork

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests, Wildlife
Sub-division, Dharwad
0836-440302

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ghataprabha Wildlife Sanctuary

With the Ghataprabha river flowing through a part of it, the Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary, is a lively and exuberant landscape comprising of over 20 islands. A reservoir and a large island were created in the upstream section of a weir & dam constructed during 1883 near Dhupdal. The vegetation of this region is mostly swampy and supports abundant wildlife and flora. One may encounter the famous Gray langurs among the mammals of the region. A healthy diversity of birds is also prevalent in the area.

Habitat	Riverine and dry deciduous forest patch
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gray Langur, Mongoose, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Jungle Cat; Demoiselle Crane, White Stork; Egret, Ibis, Kingfisher
Plants	<i>Swampy and Marshy Vegetation. Acacia Nilotica, (Karijali), Pithecolobium Dulce (Sihunce), Bambusa Arundianaeca (Dowga), Imperata Cylindrica (Elephant Grass)</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Belgaum (69 km)

By Rail: Ghataprabha (2 km)

By Road: Gokak (10 km)

Where to stay

Accommodation is available in nearby towns.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1974

Area 🗺️

29.78 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.bangaloreorbit.com/wildlife-sanctuaries-in-karnataka/ghataprabha-wildlife-sanctuary/ghataprabha-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

16.25°N 74.75°E



Common name: Eurasian Spoonbill

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest, Shimoga
08182-222983

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gudavi Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the midst of a dense forest, the Gudavi Bird Wildlife Sanctuary has a unique landscape. It is bounded by cultivated fields on its west and north, and has lush green moist deciduous forest on the east and south. Rare and endangered species of animals, birds and plants are a part of the biodiversity supported by this region. Wildlife enthusiasts would exclaim at the chance to encounter Spotted Deers and jungle cats. However, the real celebrities are the birds of the region.

Habitat	Riverine, dry evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Jungle Cat, Palm Civet, Spotted Deer, Mongoose; Grey Heron, Night Heron, Little Cormorant, Junglefowl, Indian Pond Heron, Darter, Indian Shag, Bittern, Little Grebe, White Ibis, Black Kite, Brahminy Kite, Eurasian Spoonbill
Plants	Marshy vegetation, <i>Vitex leucoxydon</i> , <i>Kirganelia reticulata</i> and <i>Phyllanthus polyphyllus</i> and <i>Terminalia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Mangalore, 235 km

By Rail: Shimoga (103 km)

By Road: Sorab, 16kms

Where to stay

Accommodation options are available at Sagar and Shimoga.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1989

Area 🗺️

0.73 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.karnataka.com/shimoga/gudavi-bird-sanctuary/>



Location

14°26'23"N 75°0'45"E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gudekote Extension Wildlife Sanctuary

An expansion in the protected area for the conservation of the sloth bear has been carried out around the Gudekote Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary is situated in the Bellary district of Karnataka. The sanctuary is home to unique endemic fauna and flora. With many traditional fruit trees natively found in the region, one can also be delighted by the fact that it is adorned by over 130 species of birds. The sanctuary is a much-preferred destination for bird lovers.

Habitat	Scrub Jungle
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Sloth bear, Indian Leopard, Pangolin, Porcupine, Indian Fox, Indian Jackal, Jungle cat, Indian Star Tortoise, Asian Palm Civet, Red Sand Boa.
Plants	<i>Aerva lanata</i> , <i>Asparagus racemosus</i> , <i>Pulicaria wightiana</i> , <i>Senna auriculata</i> , <i>Mellettia pinnata</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Grewia damine</i> , <i>Abutilon indicum</i> , <i>Grewia villosa</i> , <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , <i>Bridelia tomentosa</i> , <i>Ziziphus oenoplia</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Morinda pubescens</i> and <i>Solanum virginianum</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is at Bengaluru

By Rail: Nearest railway station is at Bellary

By Road: Well Connected by roads Bellary

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at

Date of Notification 🗓️

2019

Area 🗺️

120.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/gudekote-sloth-bear-sanctuary/>



Location

15°14'N 76°31'E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gudekote Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary

Another region that was notified as a protected area exclusively for the conservation of the Sloth Bear is the Gudekote Sloth Bear Wildlife Sanctuary. The wildlife that calls these forests home, is quite unique. With many traditional fruit trees natively found in the region, one can also be delighted by the fact that it is adorned by over 130 species of birds. The sanctuary is a much preferred destination for bird lovers.

Habitat	Dry Deciduous Scrub and Southern Thorn Forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Pangolin, Porcupine, Indian Fox, Jackal, Jungle cat, Asian Palm Civet; 130 species of bird; Star Tortoise, Sand Boa
Plants	Custard Apple, Jackfruit, Ficus, Jamun

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bengaluru (268 km)
- By Rail:** Bellari (54 km)
- By Road:** Bellari (54 km)

Where to stay

Options are available to stay in Bellary City 54 Kms away from the Sanctuary.

Date of Notification 📅
2013

Area 🗺️
47.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/gudekote-sloth-bear-sanctuary/>



Location
15°14'N 76°31'E



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest, Shimoga
08182-222983

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jogimatti Wildlife Sanctuary

Earlier notified as Jogimatti State Forest by the Maharaja, the 'Jogimatti Wild Life Sanctuary' has a lush green habitat comprising of evergreen and deciduous forests. Not only is the forest ecosystem unique, the wildlife predominant in the region is quite rare as well. The leopard is the star mammal of the sanctuary. However, its the presence of over a hundred species of birds in the area that utterly fascinates bird lovers.

Habitat	Evergreen to Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Porcupine, Indian Fox, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Asian Palm Civet; 120 species of bird; Python, Monitor Lizards
Plants	<i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Carallia brachiata</i> , <i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> , True Cinnamon, Bamboo, Bauhinia, Eucalyptus, Silver Oak, Teak And Jamba

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bangalore (200 km)
- By Rail:** Chitradurga (10 km)
- By Road:** Chitradurga (10 km)

Where to stay

Accommodation at Chitradurga

In jogimatti wild life sanctury there are two cottages for public accommodation, and one main british inspection bungalow (two suit rooms) for forest officers.

Date of Notification 📅
23 December 2015

Area 🗺️
100.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
14°26'23"N 75°0'45"E



Common name: Bonnet Macaque

Contact details:

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kamasandra Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated about 60 kms from Kolar district, the erstwhile Kammasandra Reserve Forest and Sorakayalahalli Reserve Forest have been declared as a wildlife sanctuary. The region is frequented by elephants during their migratory season. It acts as a connecting forest tract to the forests of Andhra Pradesh. In fact, it facilitates the movement of elephants in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Despite low rainfall, the faunal and floral diversity of the regional ecosystem is astounding and attracts nature lovers from the state and beyond.

Habitat	Dry deciduous and scrub forests, bamboo patches
Biographic zone:	Eastern Ghats
Animals	Spotted Deer, Black Buck, Bonnet Macaque, Small Indian Civet, Jackal, Several Species Of Squirrel, Hare, Fox, Chameleon and Mongoose roam freely here, while there are a variety of birds including the Indian Pea Fowl, Hoopoe, Indian Roller, Indian Koel, Great Tit, White Wag Tail, White Ibis, Jungle Babbler, Golden Oriole.
Plants	Chigare (<i>Albiziaamara (Roxb)</i>), Bevu (<i>Melia dubia</i>), Hala, Bore (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>), Kakke (<i>Cassia fistula</i>), Seethapala (<i>Custard Apple</i>)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is at Bengaluru
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is at Kolar
- By Road:** Well connected by roads

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Kolar district

Date of Notification 🗓️
2019

Area 🗺️
78.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒



More Information on this PA can be found here

[https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/\(S\(tnadsovquh0rce1kjsj2ymdz\)\)/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx](https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/(S(tnadsovquh0rce1kjsj2ymdz))/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx)



Location



Common name: Mongoose

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Gadag Division,
Gadag Binkadakatti -582103
9449863733
dyconservatorgadag@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kappathagudda Wildlife Sanctuary

With the Ghataprabha river flowing through a part of it, the Ghataprabha Bird Sanctuary, is a lively and exuberant landscape comprising of over 20 islands. A reservoir and a large island were created in the upstream section of a weir & dam constructed during 1883 near Dhupdal. The vegetation of this region is mostly swampy and supports abundant wildlife and flora. The unique ecosystem of the area makes a visit here a truly one-of-a-kind experience for nature lovers. It is a bird watcher's haven who throng to the region each year.

Habitat	Riverine and dry deciduous forest patch
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gray Langur, Mongoose, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Jungle Cat; Demoiselle Crane, European White Stork; Egret, Ibis, Kingfisher
Plants	Swampy and Marshy Vegetation. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , (Karijoli), <i>Pithecollobium dulce</i> (Sihunce), <i>Bambusa arundianaeca</i> (Dowga), <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Elephant Grass)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Belgaum (69 km)
- By Rail:** Ghataprava (2 km)
- By Road:** Gokak (10 km)

Where to stay

Accommodation is available in nearby towns.

Date of Notification 🗓️
8 July 1999

Area 🗺️
244.15 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/FieldDivision.aspx?u15H0wzBSyslgA2b3mb/Wg==>



Location

15° 15' 41.544" N, 75° 43' 2.352" E



Common name: Kollegal Ground Gecko

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Cauvery WLD,
Kollegal

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in Eastern Ghats, the Malai Mahadeshwara Wildlife Sanctuary takes its name from the presiding deity of the famed Male Mahadeshwara Hills Temple, the "Lord Male Mahadeshwara". The temple is situated within the premises of the sanctuary. The forests here harbour the majestic Indian elephants and tigers, the four-horned antelope and common langur among others. The flourishing diversity of flora and fauna make this destination a much preferred one for nature lovers.

Habitat	The predominant forest type of the sanctuary is dry and moist deciduous forests.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Indian Elephant, Tiger, Gaur, Wild Boar, Leopard, Dhole, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Sambar, Four-horned Antelope, Black-naped Hare, Chevrotain, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Ratel; Kollegal Ground Gecko
Plants	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Boswelia serrata</i> , <i>Chloroxylon swietinia</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bengaluru (242km)
- By Rail:** Mysore (130km)
- By Road:** Kollegal (78km)

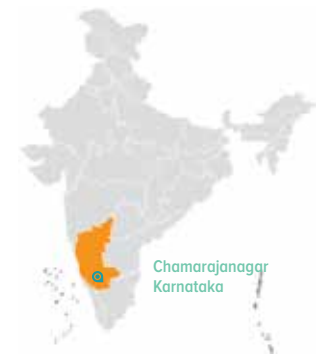
Where to stay

Many private hotels, Guest houses are available in nearby towns such as Kollegal, Chamrajnagar for accomodation purposes.

Date of Notification 🗓️
7 May 2013

Area 🗺️
906.19 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
12° 0' 46.9368" N, 77° 34' 38.3232" E



Common name: Golden Jackal

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub division,
Aranya Bhavan, Ashokpuram,
Mysore 570 008
0821-481159

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Mandya District, the Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary is about 5 km from Melkote. Covering an expanse of approximately 49.82 sq. kms. the Melkote Temple Wildlife Sanctuary has been blessed as a bountiful home to hundreds of species of birds, mammals, reptiles and trees alike. The forests are unique in their composition of vegetation and are a delightful, thrill infused getaway for any nature lover. The presence of over 130 species of birds in the region render it a bird watcher's paradise.

Habitat	Dry Deciduous Scrub and Southern Thorn Forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Pangolin, Porcupine, Indian Fox, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Asian Palm Civet; 130 species of bird; Star Tortoise, Sand Boa
Plants	Custard Apple, Jackfruit, Ficus, Jamun

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore (60 km)
- By Rail:** Pandavapura (25 km)
- By Road:** Mandya (25 km)

Where to stay

Many private hotels available at Mysore and Mandya

Date of Notification 🗓️
1974

Area 🗺️
49.82 km²

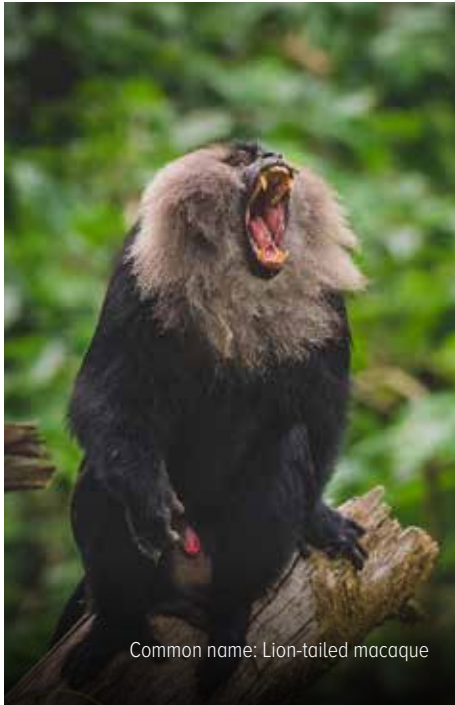
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.mysorenature.org/around-mysore/mandya-sector/melkote/melkote-temple-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
12.65°N 76.67°E



Common name: Lion-tailed macaque

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Kudremukh Wildlife Division,
Karkala, Dakshina Kannada.
08258-21183

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in Kollur in the Udupi district of Coastal Karnataka, the Mookambika Wildlife Sanctuary is named after Goddess Mookambika, the presiding deity of the famous Mookambika Temple which is located at the heart of the Sanctuary. The lush thick jungles in the Western Ghats comprise of a diverse array of forest ecosystems that support an immensely diverse wildlife including leopards and many species of primates.

Habitat	Tropical Semi-evergreen, Tropical Wet Evergreen, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gaur, Lion-tailed Macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Golden Jackal, Bonnet Macaque, South-western or Black-footed Grey Langur, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Eurasian Otter, Porcupine; Egyptian Vulture
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Caryota urens</i> , <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mangalore (120 km)
- By Rail:** Kundapura (40 km)
- By Road:** Udupi (80 km)

Where to stay

Many private hotels available at Udupi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1974

Area 🗺️
370.37 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/mookambika-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
14° 09' 28" N, 74° 53' 16" E



Common name: Malabar Whistling Thrush

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub division,
Aranyabhavana, Ashokpuram,
Mysore 570008
0821-481159

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated to the north of the Bandipur National Park, the Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary in the Mysore district is a little piece of ecological heaven. Covering an expanse of about 30.32 sq kms., the sanctuary has in its ambit scrub forests and cultivation practiced close to the reservoir as well as adjacent to a degraded dry deciduous forest in the south of the sanctuary. The resident wildlife diversity in the region is immense and a trip to these parts can inspire any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Open dry deciduous forests to tropical mixed deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Dhole, Golden Jackal, Lion-Tailed Macaque, Common Langur, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Malabar Giant Squirrel; Malabar Trogon, Great Hornbill, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Imperial Pigeon; Mugger Crocodile, Indian Pond Terrapin, Star Tortoise, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Chameleon, Skinks (Mabuya Spp.), Geckos (Hemidactylus), Common Rat Snake, Indian Cobra
Plants	Silver Oak, Coffee

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore (65 km)
- By Rail:** Mysore (65 km)
- By Road:** Mysore (65 km)

Where to stay

Forest Dept. Rest houses and local hotels, Resorts and Guest houses are easily available in Mysore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
9 March 1998

Area 🗺️
30.32 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
11° 52' 47" to 11° 56' 51" N and
76° 26' 10" to 76° 28' 37" E



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub division, Medikeri-571201
08272-28019

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary

Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Somwarpet taluk of the Kodagu district. It is home to rare and endangered bird life. Mandalpatti peak, Kote betta and Makkalagudi betta are mountains adorning the sanctuary. A fantastic variety of primates are unique to these regions, apart from the leopards, sambar, gaur, Spotted Deer and many more. The most charismatic species of Indian snakes can be spotted by visitors here.

Habitat	Tropical Wet Evergreen, and Semievergreen, Montane Wet Temperate Forests, Montane Grassy Slopes
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Grey Langur, Lion-tailed Macaque, Bonnet Macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar; Black-chinned Laughing thrush, Nilgiri Wood-pigeon; Gliding Lizard, King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	Cycas Circinalis (Cycadales), Decussocarpus Wallichianus (Coniferales) and Gnetum Ula and G. Contractum (Gnetales)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore (140 km)
- By Rail:** Mysore (140 km)
- By Road:** Mysore (140 km)

Where to stay

Homestays and hotels in the area.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1987

Area 🗺️
102.92 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/tourism/sanctuary/pushpagiri-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
12° 35' 30" N, 75° 40' 00" E



Common name: Whitebacked Vulture

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Ramanagara Dvn.

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramadevarabetta Vulture Wildlife Sanctuary

Officially set up in 2012, the vulture sanctuary is the abode of the long-billed, Egyptian and white-backed vultures. These rare birds have been roosting for several decades in the hills of Ramanagara. Of the nine species of vultures found in India, three reside in the protected region within this sanctuary. The spectacular diversity of wildlife in the region is a major crowd puller, the leopard and golden jackal being the primary attractions.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forests, thorny scrub, moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Golden Jackal, Fox, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Indian Crested Porcupine; Long-billed Vulture, Whitebacked Vulture, Egyptian Vulture
Plants	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Schleichera oleosae</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Grewia tilaefolia</i> , <i>Santalum album</i> , <i>Shorea talura</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Vitex altissima</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bangalore (50 km)
- By Rail:** Ramanagara (4.6 km)
- By Road:** Bengaluru (50 km)

Where to stay

Many private hotels available at Bengaluru.

Date of Notification 🗓️
30 January 2012

Area 🗺️
3.46 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://ramanagara.nic.in/en/tourist-place/vulture-sanctuary/>



Location
12° 45' 963" to 120 45' 115" N and 770 18' 291" to 770 17' 466" E



Common name: Blackbuck

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ranebennur BlackBuck Wildlife Sanctuary

Declared as a sanctuary mainly to protect the stunning blackbucks, the Ranebennur Blackbuck Sanctuary is divided into two unconnected parts, an eastern and a western section. The vegetation prevalent here is mainly that of scrub forests and plantations of eucalyptus. Its the wildlife of the region which forms the chief attraction, the majestic blackbuck being the most charismatic species settled in these parts. Some very rare species of Indian snakes also adorn these areas.

Habitat	Southern Tropical Thorn Forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Grey Wolf; Great Indian Bustard; Gliding Lizard, King Cobra, Bamboo Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Acacia Sp., Dodonaea Spp., Cassia Spp., Carissa Spp., Cenchrus and Stylozanthus Species, Eucalyptus Sp., Santalum Album, Albizia Lebbek, Cassia Sp., Prosopis Spp., Leucaena Sp</i>

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub-division, Dharwad
0836-440302

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

How to reach there

- By Air:** Hubli (110 km)
- By Rail:** Ranebennur (5 km)
- By Road:** Ranebennur (5 km)

Where to stay

Many private hotels
available at Hubli.

Date of Notification 📅
17 June 1974

Area 🗺️
119 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/tourism/sanctuary/ranebennur-blackbuck-sanctuary/>



Location
14° 38' 01" N, 75° 39' 07" E



Common name: Black-headed Ibis

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ranganathittu Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

A paradise for bird watchers and nature lovers alike, the Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary is located on the banks of sacred river Cauvery. The habitat is predominantly riverine and is the preferred nesting ground to several rare species of birds. The region houses certain truly rare and unique native flora as well. The landscape is unconventional and thrilling for nature lovers who can spend their time spotting and identifying certain very magnificent birds found in the region.

Habitat	Riverine vegetation
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Common Otter, Palm Civet; Little Cormorant, Indian Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Oriental Darter, Asian Openbill, Blackheaded Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill; Mugger Crocodile
Plants	Ranganathittu has its own endemic species of plant <i>Iphigenia mysorensis</i> , a relative of the lily found nowhere else in the world.

Contact details:

Asst. Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Sub division,
Aranya bhavana, Ashok puram,
Mysore-570 008
0821-481159

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mysore (18 km)
- By Rail:** Mysore (18 km)
- By Road:** Mysore (18 km)

Where to stay

Many private hotels
available at Mysore.

Date of Notification 📅
1940

Area 🗺️
0.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/ranganathittu-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
12° 22' 50" N 76° 39' 05" E



Common name: Barking Deer

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Davanagere (T)
Dvn, Davanagere

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelope Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in Jagaluru taluk of the Davanagere district, the Rangayyanadurga Four-horned antelopes Wildlife Sanctuary has been accorded its protected status in a bid to promote the effective protection and conservation of Four-horned antelopes. These majestic animals face constant threat from poaching, habitat loss and fragmentation. The mix of tropical and dry deciduous forests provide a safe preserve for the antelopes as well as for other animals and plants endemic to the region. Visitors can marvel in the absolute wonder of this picturesque habitat which is home to charismatic species such as the sambar and langur.

Habitat	Southern tropical mixed and Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Four Horned Antelope, Fox, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Indian Crested Porcupine; Peafowl, Stork, Cuckoo
Plants	<i>Harwickia binata</i> , <i>Albizzia amara</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Anogoessis latifolia</i> , <i>Embllica officinalis</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Bengaluru
- By Rail:** Davanagere
- By Road:** Davanagere

Where to stay

Forest Rest house and local hotels at Davanagere.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10 January 2011

Area 🗺️
77.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
14° 32' to 14° 42' N and
76° 07' to 76° 17' E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife
Division, D.C. Office Compound, Shimoga
577201
08182-22983

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sharavathi Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Sharavathi River Valley of Sagar taluk, the Sharavathi Valley Wildlife Sanctuary in the Shivamogga District represents one of the most enchanting landscapes in the Western Ghats. The region is enveloped primarily by evergreen and semi-evergreen forests within the valleys and grassy patches on hilltops. This green paradise is abundantly rich in diverse varieties of flora and fauna. Wildlife enthusiasts may derive great pleasure from the immense diversity of large and small mammals in the area.

Habitat	Evergreen, semi-green and moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-Tailed Macaque, Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jackal, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Boar, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Giant Flying Squirrel, Porcupine, Otter, Pangolin
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Caryota urens</i> , <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Hubli (207 km)
- By Rail:** Shimoga (115 km)
- By Road:** Sagar (52 km)

Where to stay

Rest houses and hotels in the area, including near Jog Falls.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27 June 1974

Area 🗺️
930.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit
November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnatakaturism.org/tour-item/sharavathi-valley-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
13°47'33"N 75°10'35"E



Common name: Jungle Babbler

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Division, D.C. Office
Compound, Shimoga 577201
08182-22983

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the most popular wildlife sanctuaries of Karnataka, the Shettihalli Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Shimoga (Shivamogga) district of Karnataka. Home to a large diversity of flora and fauna, the sanctuary is an ecological system of different kinds of deciduous and evergreen forests. Charismatic species such as the tiger, leopard, langur, elephant etc. adorn the forests of this sanctuary apart from a wide range of many other native species of animals and birds.

Habitat	Mostly dry and moist deciduous forests in the eastern and central parts. Towards the west, with an increase in rainfall, there are semi-evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jackal, Gaur, Elephant, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Common Mongoose, Striped-necked Mongoose, Porcupine, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Giant Flying Squirrel, Pangolin; Hornbills, Kingfishers, Bulbuls, Jungle Babbler
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i> , <i>Machilus macrantha</i> , <i>Caryota urens</i> , <i>Aporosa lindleyana</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mangalore (171 km)
- By Rail:** Shimoga (32 km)
- By Road:** Shimoga (32 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels at Shivmoga.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 November 1974

Area 🗺️
395.60 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November and January



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/shimoga/shettihalli-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
13° 53' 41.0784" N 75° 23' 21.1704" E



Common name: Malabar Pied Hornbill

Contact details:

Kudremukh Wildlife Division,
Karkala, Dakshina Kannada
21183

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary

Named after Lord 'Someshwara', the presiding deity of the famous Someshwara Temple, which is situated within its bounds, the Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary in the Karkala and Kundhapur Taluk of Udipi is a mesmerizing and complex landscape of various kinds of forests. This region of ecological abundance houses in its lap the luxury of an immense biodiversity of animals, birds, reptiles and trees. Wildlife enthusiasts would be thrilled at the possibility of tiger and leopard sightings in the region.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forests, west coast semi evergreen forests and southern secondary moist mixed deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Dhole, Jackal, Palm Civet, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Indian Porcupine, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Muntjac, Mouse Deer, Gaur, Indian Hare, Lion Tailed Macaque, Bonnet Macaque, Common Langur, Giant Flying Squirrel; Great Indian Hornbill, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Malabar Trogon, Ceylon Frogmouth, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Whistling Thrush; King Cobra
Plants	Teak is Predominant

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mangalore (75 km)
- By Rail:** Udupi (37 km)
- By Road:** Hebri (5 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels at Mangalore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 June 1974

Area 🗺️
314.25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.karnataka.com/udupi/someshwara-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
13°29'N 74°50"E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Wildlife Division, D.C. Office
Compound, Shimoga 577201
08182-22983

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in Kodagu district, the Talakaveri Wildlife Sanctuary is a part of the lush green Western Ghats. This sanctuary takes its name from Talakaveri, which is the origin of the sacred Cauvery River as it flows along the sanctuary's eastern edge. To the people of Kodagu, the origin of the river Cauvery is a site of tremendous religious importance. Hence this site attracts a lot of attention from visitors. The wide variety of wildlife including certain rare birds and reptiles boosts its allure.

Habitat	Tropical Wet Evergreen, Semievergreen and Montane Wet Temperate Forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Clawless Otter, Asian Elephant, Tiger, Stripe-Necked Mongoose, Mouse Deer; Fairy Bluebird, Malabar Trogon, Broadbilled Roller; Python, Viper
Plants	<i>Albizia lebbek</i> , <i>Artocarpus lakoocha</i> , <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> and <i>Mesua ferrea</i>

How to reach there

Nearest Airport: Mangalore (123 km)

Nearest Railhead: Mysore (166 km), Mangalore (123 km)

Road: Talakaveri is well connected by roads. One can reach this sanctuary from Bangalore via Mysore, Madikeri, Kushalanagar, Bhagamandala. And from Mangalore via Puttur, Sullija, Madikeri, Bhagamandala

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels at Mangalore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1987

Area 🗺️
105.59 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
12°20'N 75°30"E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Tumkur (T) Dvn.,
Tumkur

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary

The Thimlapura Wildlife Sanctuary ecosystem supports a significant population of native flora that bestow beauty and tranquility to the sanctuary which in turn is further surrounded by the 'Thimlapura Conservation Reserve'. The forest cover gives a home to some very unique animals such as sloth bears, Indian crested porcupines, the sambar, langur among many others who share their home with some rare native birds.

Habitat	Southern tropical mixed and Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Fox, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Indian Crested Porcupine; Peafowl
Plants	<i>Harwickia binata</i> , <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Anogoessis latifolia</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Bengaluru

By Rail: Tumakuru (61 km)

By Road: Madhugiri (15 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2016

Area 🗺️
50.86 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLife.aspx>



Location
12°20'N 75°30"E



Common name: Indian Gazelle/Chinkara

Wildlife Sanctuary

Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary

Yadahalli Chinkara Wildlife Sanctuary has ecological, faunal, floral and geomorphological importance. It has been constituted specifically for the purpose of protecting and propagating the beautiful Chinkara and other wildlife therein or its environment. Vegetation of the region is a mixture of open and impenetrable thick forests, a rare ecological wonder in these current times and a sight to behold for nature lovers. The region is replete with charismatic animals, birds and reptiles and is a thrilling experience for all wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Southern tropical mixed and Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Indian Gazelle/Chinkara, Fox, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Bonnet Macaque; Peafowl
Plants	<i>Harwickia binata</i> , <i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Anogoessis latifolia</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Ziziphus jujube</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i>

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Bagalkote (T)

Department of Tourism,
Government of Karnataka
49, 2nd Floor, Khanija Bhavan,
Race Course Road, Bengaluru,
Karnataka 560001
Tel: +91-80-2235 2424
feedback@karnatakaturism.org

How to reach there

- By Air:** Belgaum (140 km)
- By Rail:** Bagalkote (30 km)
- By Road:** Bagalkot (30 km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels at Bagalkot and guest houses, Lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 December 2015

Area 🗺️
96.36 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://aranya.gov.in/aranyacms/English/WildLifeSanctuary.aspx>



Location
16.1817°N 75.6958°E



Common name: Asian Elephant





Kerala



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

The Wildlife Warden, Munnar P.O., Idukki District
685612
Phone: 04865-231587
Email: ww-munnar@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Anamudi Shola National Park

This picturesque sanctuary is surrounded by Eravikulam National park, Pampadum Shola National park, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and Mathikettan Shola Park. The park is named for Anamudi, the tallest peak in peninsular India. The stunted and contorted trees of the shola woods are clad luxuriously in lichens, mosses and climbers.

Habitat	Montane evergreen shola forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Nilgiri Tahr, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Grey Langur, Sloth Bear, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Wild Dog; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Rufous Babbler, Crimson-backed Sunbird, Nilgiri Blue Robin, Grey-headed Bulbul, White-bellied Treepie, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Ceylon Frogmouth, Black-and-Orange Flycatcher, Broad-tailed Grassbird, Rufous Babbler, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Nilgiri Pipit
Plants	<i>Litsea wighteana</i> , <i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i> , <i>Syzygium gardneri</i> , <i>Callophyllum austro-indicum</i> , <i>Bhesa indica</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The last leg of your drive to the park will take you through Munnar.
- By rail:** Pollachi is the closest point to the park on the railway network.
- By air:** You could drive to the park from Cochin or Coimbatore, which have the nearest airports.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Eco-huts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
14th December 2003

Area 🗺️
7.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-September



More Information on this PA can be found here

Anamudi Shola - High altitude Destinations | Eco Tourism in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location
10° 7' 35.76" N, 77° 15' 29.52" E



Common name: Nilgiri Tahr

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Munnar PO, Idukki District
685612
Phone: 04865-231587
Email: ww-munnar@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Eravikulam National Park

This is an unusual national park, with a background of tea plantations. It is located very close to Munnar, the hill station. Eravikulam is best known for the Nilgiri Tahr and the Neelakurinji flowers.

Habitat	Grasslands, shrublands, forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Marten, Small-clawed Otter, Tiger, Leopard, Wild dog, Sloth Bear, Lion-tailed Macaque, Sambar, Jackal, Jungle Cat; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Nilgiri Pipit, Nilgiri Verditer Flycatcher, White-bellied Shortwing, Kerala Laughing Thrush
Plants	<i>Eupatorium glandulosum</i> , <i>Microtropis ramiflora</i> , <i>Actinodaphne bourdillonii</i> , <i>Pittosporum tetraspermium</i> , <i>Chrysopogon zeylanceus</i> , <i>Eupatorium adenophorum</i> , <i>Syzygium arnottianum</i> , <i>Strobilanthes kunthianus</i> , <i>Tripogon bromoides</i> , <i>Arundinella fuscata</i> , <i>Eulalia phaeothrix</i> , <i>Cyanotis Species</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** Cochin is the nearest city in Kerala. But the good network of roads in Kerala and Tamil Nadu means that you do not have to drive through Cochin.
- By rail:** Aluva is a railway station that you could alight at to drive on to the sanctuary.
- By air:** The nearest airports are at Cochin and Coimbatore.

Where to stay

Guest houses at Munnar
Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Eco-huts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in Munnar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
31st January 1978

Area 🗺️
97 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year except the monsoon (June-September)



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.keralatourism.org/ecotourism/trekking-programs/eravikulam-eco-tourism/12>



Location
10° 10' to 10° 20' N, 77° to 77° 10' E



Common name: Nilgiri Tahr

Contact details:

The Wildlife Warden
Munnar P.O., Idukki District 685612
Phone: 04865-231587
Email: ww-munnar@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Mathikettan Shola National Park

The park is located on the Tamil Nadu border. Three streams originate from the hill ranges of Mathikettan. There is a tribal colony on the north-eastern border of the park. Considering the unique nature of the shola forest in Mathikettan and its importance as an elephant strip, the state government has declared it as a National park in 2008. The park falls in Udumbanchola Taluk of Pooppara Village with an extent of 12.82 sq kms. One of the shola parks in Idukki, the place is considered to be the abode of several endemic species of flora and fauna. Three streams namely Uchillkuthi Puzha, Mathikettan Puzha, and Njandar being the tributaries of Panniyar, originate from the hill ranges of Mathikettan.

Habitat	Montane evergreen shola forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Spotted Deer, Nilgiri Tahr, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Jungle Cat, Wild Dog, Gaur, Sambar, Flying Squirrels; Blue Rock Thrush, Blue-headed Rock Thrush, Lorikeet, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Black-and-Orange Flycatcher, Nilgiri Flycatcher, White-bellied Shortwing; King Cobra, Rat Snake, Cobra, Python
Plants	<i>Litsea wighteana</i> , <i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i> , <i>Syzygium gardneri</i> , <i>Callophyllum austro-indicum</i> , <i>Bhesa indica</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** You need to drive through Munnar to reach the sanctuary.
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is at Theni, where the metre-gauge tracks are being changed to the broad gauge.
- By air:** Cochin and Madurai airports are the airports you could arrive at before you start driving.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Eco-huts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in Munnar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10th October 2003

Area 🗺️
12.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
Mathikettan Shola National Park in Idukki Eco Tourism in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location
9° 59' 4.92" N, 77° 14' 46.68" E



Common name: Black and Orange Flycatcher

Contact details:

The Wildlife Warden, Munnar P.O., Idukki District 685612
Phone: 04865-231587
Mobile: 9447979093
Email: ww-munnar@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Pampadum Shola National Park

Pampadum Shola National Park is home to several endangered species of flora and fauna. It is the smallest national park in Kerala and was declared as such in 2003. Since then, it has been attracting travellers for its lush forests and a variety of wildlife and trekking trails. The name of the park literally translates to the forest where the snake dances. The ideal time to visit the park is between August-October. It is situated about 35 km from Munnar and is rich in exotic flora with around 22 species of trees, 74 species of herbs and shrubs and 16 species of identified climbers.

Habitat	Montane evergreen shola forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Wild Dog, Asian Elephant, Gaur; Blue Rock Thrush, Blue-capped Rock Thrush, Lorikeet, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Black and Orange Flycatcher, Nilgiri Flycatcher, White-bellied Shortwing; King Cobra, Python
Plants	<i>Parantica nilgiriensis (Nymphalidae)</i> , <i>Libythea lepita</i> , <i>Pantoporia ranga</i> , <i>Rohana pariasatis</i> , <i>Zipoetis sainus</i> , <i>Jamides dalecto</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The drive to this park will take you through the hill station of Munnar.
- By rail:** The railway stations of Aluva and Udumalpet are both convenient changing points for those travelling here by train.
- By air:** The nearest airports are at Cochin and Coimbatore.

Where to stay

Log houses at Kuttikadu and Neduvarpu.

Date of Notification 🗓️
December 2003

Area 🗺️
1.32 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forest.kerala.gov.in/index.php/wildlife/2015-03-16-09-50-24/national-parks/pampadum-shola-national-park>



Location
10° 7' 35.76" N, 77° 15' 29.52" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

The Deputy Director, Periyar East Division,
Thekkady P.O., Via Kumily 685536
Phone: 0486-9222027
Email: dd-ptr-east@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Periyar National Park

Periyar is one of the best known sanctuaries of India. A boat ride on a reservoir to view wildlife at the water's edge is a unique experience at Periyar. Elephants, Sambar, Gaur and Wild Boar are regularly seen from the boat. With luck, other animals may be seen. The first official action towards the conservation of wildlife and biodiversity in Kerala was taken in 1934 by the Maharaja of Travancore, Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma, by declaring the forests around Periyar lake as a private reserve to stop the encroachment of tea plantations. It was founded as Nellikkampatty Reserve. It was consolidated as a wildlife sanctuary in 1950 after the political integration of India.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, grassland, Eucalyptus plantations
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Gaur, Elephant, Sambar, Mouse Deer, Barking Deer; Malabar Grey Hornbill, Racket-tailed Drongo, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Blue-winged Parakeet, Nilgiri Flycatcher; Monitor Lizard, Python, King Cobra, Malabar Pit Viper, Striped Coral Snake
Plants	<i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Cullenia excelsa</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Artocarpus hirsuta</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The approach to Periyar is through Kumily, a small town just outside Periyar.
- By rail:** You can travel up to Kottayam by train.
- By air:** Cochin and Madurai airports are the nearest airports.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Eco-huts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27th October, 1982

Area 🗺️
350 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
Periyar Tiger Reserve, Thekkady - Eco tourism destinations in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location
9° 18' to 9° 41' N and 76° 55' and 77° 25' E



Common name: Lion-tailed Macaque

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Silent Valley Division,
Mannarkkad P.O., Palakkad 678582
Phone: 04924-222056
Email: ww-svnp@forest.kerala.gov.in

National Park

Silent Valley National Park

Silent Valley National Park holds undisturbed tropical evergreen rainforests. It is well known as the home of the Lion-tailed Macaque. In the 1970s, a hydroelectric project was called off so that this relatively pristine region would be preserved. Nestled in the most breath taking areas of the Western Ghats, the Silent Valley is home to some of the most unique species of flora and fauna in the country.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, Southern subtropical broad-leaved hill forest, Southern montane wet temperate forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Nilgiri Tahr, Hairy-winged Bat; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Rufous Babbler, Crimson-backed Sunbird, Nilgiri Blue Robin, Grey-headed Bulbul
Plants	<i>Ellettaria cardamomum</i> , <i>Impatiens sivarajanii</i> , <i>Cullenia exarillata</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The nearest town is Palakkad. You could approach the park through this town or from Tamil Nadu.
- By rail:** The railhead is Palakkad.
- By air:** If you are travelling to the sanctuary by air, you could arrive at one of the airports in Kerala, like Kozhikode, and Coimbatore.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Eco-huts, Lodges and Guest houses are available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
15th November, 1984

Area 🗺️
89.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.silentvalley.gov.in/>



Location
11° 4' to 11° 13' N and 76° 24' to 76° 29' E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Aralam Wildlife Division, Iritty P.O.
Phone: 0490-2493160
Email: ww-aralam@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary

Drained by the tributaries of the Cheenkannipuzha River, Aralam is the only sanctuary in Kannur District. It is a very picturesque place. It is known for its butterfly diversity and the butterfly migration that can be witnessed here in December. Aralam village itself houses the famous Central State Farm, a government of India initiative built in 1971. This is one of the main production centres of hybrid coconut seeds in the country. A visit to the sanctuary is incomplete without visiting the great Katti Betta, the tallest peak in the area, which is 1145m high.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, West Coast semi-evergreen forest, South Indian moist deciduous forest, Southern hilltop evergreen forest, plantations
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Nilgiri Langur
Plants	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> , <i>Canarium strictum</i> , <i>Cullenia exarillata</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus Sp.</i> , <i>Drypetes elata</i> , <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i> , <i>Holigarna arnottiana</i>

How to reach there

By road: This sanctuary is 45 km from Thalasseri and the same distance from Kannur.

By rail: Disembark at Thalasseri if you are travelling to Aralam by train.

By air: The nearest airport is at Kozhikode (113 km).

Where to stay

Inspection bungalow, dormitory.

Government guest house and many private lodges at Iritty.

Date of Notification 📅
15th October 1984

Area 🗺️
55 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here

Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary – famous for butterfly wealth | Ecotourism Locations in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location

11° 54' to 11° 59' N and 75° 47' to 75° 57' E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Peechi Wildlife Division, Peechi P.O., Thrissur
Phone: 0487-2699017
Email: ww-peechi@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chimmony Wildlife Sanctuary

Chimmony Sanctuary is located on the western slopes of the Nelliampathy Hills. It is a land of streams, mountains and expanses of deciduous trees. It is known for the clouds of butterflies that mud-puddle on the edge of the lake. Chimmony dam was established in 1984 on the western slopes of Nelliampathy hills. The sanctuary consists of the watershed areas of Kurumali river and Mupilam river.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Slender Loris, Porcupine
Plants	<i>Palaquium Ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua Ferrea</i> , <i>Cullenia Exarillata</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus Indicus</i> , <i>Hopea Parviflora</i> , <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> , <i>Cedrellatoona</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Syzigium cumini</i> , <i>Largerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>alstoniascholaris</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is located 45 km from Thrissur.

By rail: The Thrissur railway station is 48 km from the sanctuary.

By air: If you are travelling by air, you need to arrive at Nedumbassery (Cochin airport, 60 km).

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges and Homestays are available in surrounding areas for accomodation.

Date of Notification 📅
25th August 1984

Area 🗺️
85 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

Chimmony – a trek inside the wildlife sanctuary| Trekking Packages Thrissur | Eco Tourism in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location

10° 25' 54.66" N, 76° 29' 26.844" E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Munnar Wildlife Division,
Munnar P.O., Idukki 685612
Phone: 04865-231587
Email: ww-munnar@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary

Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the rain-shadow region of the Western Ghats. While most of Kerala receives generous rainfall from the south-west monsoon (June-October), Chinnar gets some showers only in November. Thus the climate of Chinnar has created a very unique dry ecosystem. A large diversity of flora is a distinguishing feature of this sanctuary. There is an Interpretation Centre at Karimutty, two eco shops, one each at Chinnar check post and Aalampetty, an amenity centre, inspection bungalow, dormitory and cafeteria/at Chinnar check post to cater to the needs of visitors.

Habitat	Thorny scrub forest, dry deciduous forest
Biogeographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Grizzled Giant squirrel, Grey Langur
Plants	<i>Acacia arabica</i> , <i>Acacia concinna</i> , <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Santalum album</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Pongamia glabra</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is located 60 km from Pollachi and 200 km from Kochi.
By rail: The nearest railway station is at Pollachi.
By air: Fly up to Cochin or Coimbatore and drive on to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

Inspection bungalow, dormitory (Chinnar).

Date of Notification 🗓️
August 1984

Area 🗺️
90.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

Chinnar – a Jungle trek in Summer in Munnar | Eco Tourism in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location

10° 15' to 10° 21' N and 77° 15' to 77° 17' E



Common name: Small Minivet

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Peechi Wildlife Division, Peechi P.O., Thrissur
Phone: 0487-2699017
Email: ww-peechi@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chulannur Peafowl Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is locally known as Mayiladumpara. The name is derived from the Malayalam word for 'Peafowl'. Apart from peafowl, there are many other bird species in Chulannur. Chulannur Peafowl Sanctuary offers a facility for nature camps. "Nature Education Center" is also there inside the peafowl sanctuary. A "butterfly park" also there inside the sanctuary, which adds to the beauty of this bird sanctuary. There is a watchtower inside this bird sanctuary. The use of Plastic materials is banned inside this peacock sanctuary.

Habitat	Sparse forest with small trees and shrubs
Biogeographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Peafowl, Streak-throated Woodpecker, Mahratta Woodpecker, Grey Partridge, White-browed Bulbul, White-browed Fantail, Kestrel, Small Minivet
Plants	Endemic Medicinal Plants, <i>Acacia arabica</i> , <i>Acacia concinna</i> , <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Santalum album</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Pongamia glabra</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is located 30 km from Palakkad Town.
By rail: The nearest railway station is also at Palakkad.
By air: The nearest airport is at Coimbatore.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges and Homestays are available in surrounding areas for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
15th May, 2007

Area 🗺️
3.42 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

Mayiladumpara – the only Peacock Sanctuary in Kerala | Kerala Tourism



Location

10°42'0"N 76°28'0"E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Idukki Wildlife Division, Painavu
P.O., Idukki 685603
Phone: 0486-2232271
Email: ww-idukki@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary

The forests surrounding the Idukki Arch Dam make up Idukki Sanctuary. The dam was the first one to be constructed to generate electric power in Kerala. Located about 450-750 m above sea level, the sanctuary is cradled by the Cheruthoni and Periyar Rivers. The beautiful lake surrounding the sanctuary is perfect for romantic boat rides. The tropical evergreen and deciduous trees add to the charm of the place.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, shola, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Bonnet Macaque; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Rufous Babbler, Crimson Backed Sunbird, Nilgiri Blue Robin, Grey-headed Bulbul; Monitor Lizard, Python, King Cobra, Malabar Pit Viper, Striped Coral Snake
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus indicus, Palaquium ellipticum, Calophyllum polyanthum, Vernonia arborea, Mesua ferrea</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is a 115-km drive from Ernakulam and 120 km from Kottayam.

By rail: You can take a train up Kottayam (120 km).

By air: The nearest airport is at Nedumbassery (Cochin, also known as Kochi, 120 km).

Where to stay

Inspection bungalows (Vellappara, Vazhathopu—Kerala State Electricity Board)

Dormitory (Vellappara)

Private hotels at Cheruthoni, Kattappana, Thodupuzha

Date of Notification
9th February 1976

Area
70 km²

Best time of the year to visit
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
Idukki Wildlife Sanctuary and Eco tourism Activities | Trekking Packages Idukki | Eco Tourism in Kerala (keralatourism.org)



Location
9° 45' 30" to 9° 53' 30" N and 76° 55' to 77° 4' 5" E



Common name: Lion Tailed Macaque

Contact details:

PCCF (Wildlife) & Chief Wildlife Warden
Forest Headquarters Vazhuthacaud
Thiruvananthapuram 695014
Mobile No. 9447979000
Email: cww.for@kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karimpuzha Wildlife Sanctuary

A fragment of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, the Karimpuzha Wildlife Sanctuary, is situated near Nilambur in Kerala. The forest is a connecting corridor linking the Silent Valley National Park of Kerala and Mukurthi National Park of Tamil Nadu. One of the more pristine jungles, free from human disturbance, the sanctuary is a safe haven for a large variety of native fauna and flora. The region is truly unique in that it is home to seven kinds of forests. The unique and pristine ecological condition is a perfect setting to nurture hundreds of species of birds and butterflies within the forests.

Habitat	Semi-evergreen, Evergreen rainforest, Moist Deciduous, Sub-tropical savannah, sub-tropical hill forest, Montane wet temperate forest, Montane wet grassland.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Blue Winged Parakeet, Grey Headed Bulbul, White Bellied Blue Flycatcher, Broad Tailed Grass Wabler, Nilgiri Pipit, Nilgiri Tahr, Nilgiri Langur, Lion Tailed Macaque etc.
Plants	<i>Xylia xylocarpa, Terminalia paniculata, T. bellirica, T. alata, Radermachera xylocarpa, Artocarpus gomezianus, A. hirsutus, Stereospermum colais, Dalbergia latifolia, D. sissoides, Tetrameles nudiflora, Bombax ceiba, Pterocarpus marsupium, Careya arborea, Wrightia tinctoria, Tectona grandis, Persea macrantha, Calophyllum polyanthum, Hydnocarpus pentandra and Ixora brachiata. Among the deciduous trees, Wrightia tinctoria, Terminalia paniculata, Gmelina arborea, Miliusa tomentosa, Pterocarpus marsupium.</i>

How to reach there

By road: Nearest airport is at Coimbatore Airport which is about 62 km from Palakkad city. Cochin International airport about 111km

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Palakkad Town.

By air: Well Connected by roads

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at

Date of Notification
2019

Area
227.97 km²

Best time of the year to visit



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.kerala.gov.in/index.php/wildli/fe/2015-03-16-09-50-24/2015-06-26-09-04-29/karimpuzha-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Aralam Wildlife Division, P.O. Iritty, Kannur 670703
Phone: 0490-2493160

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kottiyoor Wildlife Sanctuary

Kottiyoor Wildlife Sanctuary was constituted to protect wildlife and habitats and to maintain continuity between protected areas. The forest of Odenthodu Malavaram and a part of Kottiyoor Reserve Forest fall within this sanctuary.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, West Coast semi-evergreen forest, grassland, shola forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Wild Boar, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Jungle Cat
Plants	<i>Artocarpus hirsutus</i> , <i>Epiprinus mallotiformis</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus tuberculatus</i> , <i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Cullenia excels</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> , <i>Bischofia juvanica</i> , <i>Knema attenuate</i> , <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> , <i>Cinnamomum Sp.</i> , <i>Holigarna ferruginea</i> , <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> , <i>Sapindus iquarifolia</i> , <i>Meliosma simplicifolia</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i>

How to reach there

By road:

By rail: Take a train to Thalassery railway station and drive 60 km to the sanctuary.

By air: You can fly up to Kozhikode. It is a 125-km drive up to the sanctuary from the airport.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges and Homestays are available in surrounding areas for accommodation

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st March 2011

Area 🗺️
30.38 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
The Green Drops: KOTTIYOOR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY
(udinikkara.blogspot.com)



Location
11° 53' 4.2" N, 75° 53' 17.88" E



Common name: Nilgiri Tahr

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests, Office of the Divisional Forest Officer—Munnar, Devikulam P.O.

Phone: 04865-264237
Email: acf.mnr.for@kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kurinjimala Wildlife Sanctuary

The name Kurinjimala means 'mountain of the Kurinji (or Neelakurinji)'. The Kurinji is the shrub *Strobilanthes kunthiana*, which is found at the middle and higher altitudes in some parts of the Western Ghats. This plant blooms once in 12 years. The sanctuary is home to many animals that are endemic to the Western Ghats.

Habitat	Shola forest, grassland, deciduous forest, evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Nilgiri Tahr, Sambar, Gaur, Asian Elephant, Brown Mongoose, <i>Funambulus sublineatus</i> ; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, White-bellied Shortwing
Plants	<i>Strobilanthes kunthiana</i> , <i>Artocarpus Hirsutus</i> , <i>Epiprinus mallotiformis</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus</i> , <i>Tuberculatus</i> , <i>Garcinia gummi-gutta</i> , <i>Garcinia morella</i> , <i>Cullenia excels</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> , <i>Bischofia juvanica</i> , <i>Knema attenuate</i> , <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> , <i>Cinnamomum Sp.</i> , <i>Holigarna ferruginea</i> , <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> , <i>Sapindus iquarifolia</i> , <i>Meliosma simplicifolia</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i>

How to reach there

By air: You could fly up to Kochi or Madurai airport and drive from there.

By rail: The railhead is Aluva.

By road: You need to drive about 48 km from Munnar.

Where to stay

Local homestays Hotels in Munnar.

Date of Notification 🗓️
06th October 2006

Area 🗺️
32 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.india.com/travel/munnar/places-to-visit/wildlife-kurinjimala-sanctuary/>



Location
10.22° N, 77.26° E



Common name: King Cobra

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer Kozhikode
6th Floor, B-Block, Civil Station, Kozhikode
673020
Phone: 0495-2374450

Range Officer, Peruvannamoozhy Range,
Peruvannamuzhi P.O., Kozhikode
Phone:: 0496-2619014

Wildlife Sanctuary

Malabar Wildlife Sanctuary

This is a popular sanctuary, visited by some 40,000 people annually. There are reservoirs as well as an animal rehabilitation centre, waterfalls, streams, and the Indian Institute of Spice Research in the area, all of which attract visitors. Vehicles are not permitted inside the sanctuary.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, West Coast semi-evergreen forest, Southern moist mixed deciduous forest, Southern hill-top evergreen forest, grassland, vayal (marshy grassland)
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Forty one species of mammal, including six Western Ghats endemics; 179 bird species; King Cobra, <i>Philautus pomudi</i> , <i>P. anili</i> , <i>P. tuberohumerus</i> , <i>P. neurostegona</i> , <i>P. ochlandrae</i> , <i>P. akroparallagi</i> , <i>P. chromasynhysi</i> ; Tor Khudree
Plants	<i>Meteoromyrtus wynaadensis</i> , <i>Syzygium stocksii</i> , <i>Eugenia argentea</i> , <i>Syzygium floccosum</i> , <i>Atuna indica</i> , <i>Coffea crassifolia</i> , <i>Garcinia malabarica</i> , <i>Humboldtia brunonis</i> Var. <i>Rakthapushpa</i> , <i>Atuna indica</i> , <i>Eugenia argentea</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Kozhikode has an airport.
- By rail:** Kozhikode is the railhead.
- By road:** The sanctuary is located in Chakkittappara and Koorachundu villages, Quilandy Taluk. It lies along the boundary of Kozhikode District with Wayanad District.

Where to stay

Visitor management activities are carried out at the ecotourism centres at Peruvannamuzhi and Kakkayam.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2010

Area 🗺️
74.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.forest.kerala.gov.in/index.php/wildlife/2015-03-16-09-50-24/2015-06-26-09-04-29/malabar-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
11.55° N, 75.95° E



Common name: Indian Flying Fox

Contact details:

Forest Range Officer, Research Range, Kodanad
Phone: 8547603785

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mangalavanam Wildlife Sanctuary

Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary is a tiny sanctuary in the centre of Kochi. The place primarily is a bird refuge, with many birds breeding communally here. The Mangalavanam Bird Sanctuary which was established in 2004 is the smallest protected area under the state forest department. It is the only bird sanctuary in Kerala which is located in Mangrove forests. The word Mangal means mangroves in Portuguese.

Habitat	Mangrove forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Indian Flying Fox, Painted Bat, Three-striped Palm Squirrel, Eurasian Otter; Common Redshank, Common Greenshank, Brahminy Kite, White-breasted Waterhen, Marsh Sandpiper
Plants	<i>Avicennia officinalis</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> , <i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> , <i>Acrostichum aureum</i> , <i>Cullenia excels</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Calophyllum elatum</i> , <i>Bischofia javanica</i> , <i>Knema attenuate</i> , <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i> , <i>Cinnamomum Sp.</i> , <i>Holigarna ferruginea</i> , <i>Lophopetalum wightianum</i> , <i>Sapindus iquarifolia</i> , <i>Meliosma simplicifolia</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i>

How to reach there

Mangalavanam bird sanctuary is located in the heart of Kochi, which is well connected by road, air and rail with other Indian cities.

Where to stay

Lot of options such as Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses, Hostels are available in Kochi for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
31st August 2004

Area 🗺️
0.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.keralatourism.org/kerala-article/2012/mangalavanam-bird-sanctuary/181>



Location
9° 54' N, 76° 18' E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

The Wildlife Warden, Thiruvananthapuram
Wildlife Division
Forestry Complex, Rajiv Gandhi Nagar
Vattiyookavu P.O., Thiruvananthapuram
Phone: 0471-2360762
Email: ww-tvm.for@kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is situated with the Western Ghats serving as its spectacular backdrop. Located close to Thiruvananthapuram, it is an extremely famous spot among visitors. The trail to Agasthyamala winds through the forest here. The Neyyar Dam nearby is also famous due to its many features, chief amongst them being a picturesque picnic spot for families, friends and solo-travellers alike. It boasts of a beautiful Watch Tower, a Deer Park, a Lion Safari Park and a Crocodile Rehabilitation and Research Centre as well.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, Southern hilltop tropical evergreen forest, Southern moist mixed deciduous forest, Southern tropical hill forest, Southern sub-tropical savannah, reed brake
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Tahr
Plants	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> , <i>T. bellerica</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Alstonia scholaris</i>

How to reach there

By road: Neyyar is a stone's throw from Thiruvananthapuram.

By rail: The nearest railway station is the Thiruvananthapuram railway station.

By rail: Thiruvananthapuram has an international airport.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Homestays, Resorts and KTDC owned accomodation available for good stays.

Date of Notification 🗓️
6th August 1958

Area 🗺️
128 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.keralatourism.org/destination/neyyar-reservoir-thiruvananthapuram/240>



Location
8° 29' to 8° 37' N and 77° 8' to 77° 17' E



Common name: Cochin Cane Turtle

Contact details:

Deputy Director, Parambikulam Tiger Reserve,
Anappad, Via Pollachi, Palakkad
Phone: 04253 277233
Email: ww-parambikulam@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary

The name 'Parambikulam' is derived from parambu (reeds, bamboo) and kulam (waterhole, pond). The biodiversity of this reserve is very rich and diverse. The large Kannimara Tree, an old Teak tree, is a popular attraction among visitors. The lush green landscapes of this sanctuary have been blessed with several species of animals including the elephant, tiger, lion-tailed macaque etc. as well as an abundant variety of birds and reptiles.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, Teak plantation, shola forest, vayal
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Tahr, Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard; Lesser Adjutant, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Peninsular Bay Owl, Broad-billed Roller, Great Pied Hornbill; King Cobra, Kerala Shieldtail, Travancore Kukri Snake, Travancore Wolf Snake, Cochin Cane Turtle
Plants	Teak, Neem, Sandalwood, Rosewood, <i>Haplothismia exannulata</i> , <i>Coscinium fenestratum</i> , <i>Utleria salicifolia</i> , <i>Anamalais</i> , <i>Tomopterna parambikulamana</i>

How to reach there

By road: Drive in through Palakkad or Pollachi.

By rail: Take a train up to Palakkad or Pollachi.

By air: Fly up to Coimbatore and drive from there.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are available in surrounding areas for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1973

Area 🗺️
285 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.parambikulam.org/>



Location
10° 20' to 10° 26' N and 76° 35' to 76° 50' E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Wild Life Warden, Peechi Wildlife Division,
Peechi. P.O., Thrissur
Phone: 0487-2699017
Email: ww-peechi@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary

The Peechi-Vazhani Wildlife Sanctuary is the ultimate destination for anyone enamoured with the intrinsic beauty of nature. Sprawling over a 125 sq.km complex, it lies about 20 km east of Thrissur. It is situated in the catchment area of the Peechi and Vazhani Dams. It is part of the Palapilli-Nelliampathy forests and forms the northern boundary of the Chimmini Wildlife Sanctuary. It is blessed with many a picnic spot along with a plethora of boating options. The highest point here is the 923 m high Ponmudi which offers an excellent view of the underlying valley.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Slender Loris, Porcupine
Plants	<i>Erythrina indica</i> , <i>Eugenia hemispheria</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Cullenia excelsa</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i> , <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i>

How to reach there

- By road:** The Peechi Vazhani wildlife sanctuary is well connected to Kochi, Trissur and Chalakkudy.
- By rail:** Nearest railways station is Thrissur, about 22 kms
- By air:** Cochin International Airport, about 98 km away

Where to stay

- Inspection bungalows (Vellappara, Vazhathopu—Kerala State Electricity Board)
- Dormitory (Vellappara)
- Private hotels at Cheruthoni, Kattappana, Thodupuzha.

Date of Notification 📅
6th August, 1958

Area 🗺️
125 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.keralatourism.org/destination/peechi-vazhani-wildlife-sanctuary-thrissur/71>



Location
10° 28' to 10° 38' N and 76° 18' to 76° 28' E



Common name: White-bellied Treepie

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Thiruvananthapuram Wildlife Division
Forestry Complex, Rajiv Gandhi Nagar, Vattiyorkavu P.O., Thiruvananthapuram
Phone: 0471-2360762
Email: ww-tvm.for@kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary gets its name from Peppara Dam. A habitat of evergreen forests and swamp support a tremendous biodiversity of animals and plants. The scenic landscape is extremely popular among visitors, nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts. Visitors to the sanctuary can go on a trek from Kaanithara to Vazhvanthol. A guide accompanies the trekkers.

Habitat	Tropical moist evergreen forest, Myristica swamp
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar; Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-bellied Treepie, Small Sunbird
Plants	<i>Terminalia paniculata</i> , <i>T. bellerica</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Alstonia scholaris</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Fly to Thiruvananthapuram airport.
- By rail:** Take a train to Thiruvananthapuram.
- By road:** The sanctuary is about 50 km from Thiruvananthapuram.

Where to stay

- Local resorts
- Hotels at Thiruvananthapuram.

Date of Notification 📅
21st December 1983

Area 🗺️
53 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.keralatourism.org/destination/peppara-wildlife-sanctuary-thiruvananthapuram/242>



Location
8.62° N, 77.13° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Assistant Field Director, Periyar Tiger Reserve
Thekkady 685536
Phone: 04869-222027, 04869-224571

Wildlife Sanctuary

Periyar Wildlife Sanctuary

Visitors' activities are in the Tourist Zone and the lake. Elephant rides and treks are activities other than boat rides from Thekkady. Visits to the watch towers in the sanctuary can be booked at the tourist information centre at the boat landing.

Habitat	Semi-evergreen forest, grassland, lake
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Nilgiri Langur, Indian Giant Squirrel, Giant Flying Squirrel, Sambar, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Stripe-necked Mongoose; Rocket-tailed Drongo, Blue-winged Parakeet, White-bellied Drongo, Small Sunbird, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Darter, White-necked Stork
Plants	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i> , <i>Careya arborea</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i> , <i>Tectona Grandis</i> , <i>terminalia</i> , <i>Ficus phoenix</i> , <i>Cullenis excelsa</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus bourdillonii</i> , <i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Canarium strictum</i> , <i>Artocarpus hirsutum</i> , <i>Callophyllum tomentosum</i> , <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> , <i>Gluta travancorica</i>

How to reach there

By air: Madurai airport (140 km) is the nearest airport.

By rail: Kottayam (114 km) is the railhead for Periyar.

By road: Kumily town is located at the entrance to the sanctuary. There are buses to Kumily from cities such as Kottayam, Ernakulam and Madurai.

Where to stay

Hotels in and just outside the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 1950

Area 427 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.periyarnationalpark.net/>



Location 9.46° N, 77.23° E



Common name: Malabar Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Shendurney Wildlife Division,
Thenmala Dam P.O.
Phone: 0475-2344600
Email: www.shendurney@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary

Shendurney is a preferred destination of both wildlife lovers and trekkers. With immense diversity in its habitat which comprises of varying kinds of forests and grasslands, the region supports many charismatic species of animals, plants and reptiles.

Habitat	West Coast tropical evergreen forest, Southern hilltop tropical evergreen forest, West Coast tropical semi-evergreen forest, Southern secondary moist mixed deciduous forest, Myristica swamp forest, Southern subtropical hill forest, reed brakes, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Nilgiri Langur, Lion-tailed Macaque
Plants	<i>Gluta travancorica</i> , <i>Terminalia paniculata</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Cullenia exarillata</i> , <i>Palaquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Poeciloneuron indicum</i>

How to reach there

By road: The distance from Thiruvananthapuram and from Kollam is 70 km. The sanctuary is 30 km from Shenkottai.

By rail: There are railways stations at Kollam and Shenkottai.

By air: Thiruvananthapuram airport is the nearest airport (75 km).

Where to stay

Inspection bungalow of Kerala Water Authority.

Date of Notification 25th June 1984

Area 100.32 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://shendurney.com/>



Location 76° 59' 30" to 77° 16' 30" E and 8° 44' to 9° 14" N



Common name: Bay Owl

Contact details:

Assistant Wildlife Warden, Thattekkad Bird Sanctuary, Njayappilli P.O., Kothamangalam 686691
Phone: 0485-2588302
Email: ro-thattekkad@forest.kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thattekkad Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

When Dr. Sàlim Ali carried out his Travancore–Cochin bird survey, he found Thattekkad to be one of the richest bird habitats. Thus this sanctuary is also known as Sàlim Ali Bird Sanctuary. It is a beautiful and complex ecosystem of many kinds of forests and includes teak plantations. The sanctuary also supports a significant diversity of mammals.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, Semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest, riparian forest, Teak plantation
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Sambar; Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Large-billed Leaf Warbler, Jerdon's Nightjar, Indian Cuckoo, Oriental Darter, Whiskered Tern, Collared Scops Owl, Ceylon Frogmouth, Bay Owl, Grey-fronted Green Pigeon, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Drongo Cuckoo, Indian Hawk Cuckoo, Large Hawk Cuckoo, Dark-fronted Babbler, Brown-cheeked Fulvetta
Plants	Teak, Rosewood, <i>Eleocarpus tuberculatus</i> , <i>Canarium strictum</i> , <i>Evodia aiunenkanda</i> , <i>Nephelium longata</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus indicus</i> , <i>Palanquium ellipticum</i> , <i>Myristica dactyloides</i> , <i>Hopea parviflora</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Dysoxylum malabaricum</i> and <i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia bellarica</i> , <i>T.paniculata</i> , <i>T.chebula</i> , <i>Bridelia retusa</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i>

How to reach there

By road: It is a 66-km drive to the sanctuary from Kochi.
By railway: Aluva railway station (48 km) is a convenient place to travel up to by rail.
By air: The drive from Kochi airport is 47 km.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, watchtower
Private ecotourism facilities.

Date of Notification 📅
20th September 1983

Area 🗺️
25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.thattekkadbirdsanctuary.org/>



Location

9° 54' N, 76° 18' E



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Wayanad Wildlife Division, Sulthan Bathery
Phone: 04936 2620454; Mobile: 8547603561
Email: ww-wynd.for@kerala.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary

A jeep ride through Wayanad Sanctuary may afford views of mammals such as Elephants and Giant Squirrels. You are certain to find a number of birds. Stopping in the vicinity of water is likely to be rewarding.

Habitat	South Indian moist deciduous forest, West Coast semi-evergreen forest, plantations of Teak, Eucalyptus and Grevillea
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Nilgiri Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Common Langur, Wild Dog, Common Otter, Malabar Giant Squirrel
Plants	<i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia Sp.</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Grewia tiliaefolia</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i>

How to reach there

By road: The sanctuary is located around 110 km from Kozhikode.
By rail: Kozhikode is the railhead for this sanctuary.
By air: Fly to Kozhikode and drive on from there.

Where to stay

Inspection bungalow, dormitory
Eco-tourism lodge
Tourist guest house and PWD rest house at Sulthan Bathery (about 2 km)
Private hotels at Sulthan Bathery.

Date of Notification 📅
30th May 1973

Area 🗺️
344.44 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.wayanadwildlifesanctuary.com/>



Location

11° 35' to 11°51' N and 76° 02' to 76° 27' E



A scenic landscape in Ladakh featuring a vibrant turquoise lake in the foreground, a white glacier with visible crevasses in the lower-left, and rugged, brownish mountains with patches of snow in the background under a clear blue sky.

Ladakh



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden,
Near Council Office, Leh
Phone: 01982-252171, 9419168155
Email: wildlifewardenleh@gmail.com

National Park

Hemis National Park

This Park located on the scenic west bank of the Indus River, is one of the prime attractions of Ladakh. The Hemis National Park is named after the popular monastery in the region- Hemis Monastery. Bharal and Snow Leopards are some of species of wildlife that provide the much deserved global recognition to this protected area.

Habitat	The upper mountain slopes are moist and are characterized by alpine vegetation while the other parts of the park support steppe vegetation.
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalayan Zone
Animals	Snow Leopard, Ibex, Tibetan Argali, Blue Sheep, Ladakhi Urial, Tibetan Wolf, Red Fox, Himalayan Marmot, Mountain Weasel, Woolly Hare; Golden Eagle, Lammergeier Vulture, Himalayan Griffon Vulture, Brown Accentor, Robin Accentor, Tickell's Leaf Warbler, Streaked Rosefinch, Black-Winged Snowfinch, Chukar, Red-Billed Chough, Himalayan Snowcock
Plants	<i>Anemone Spp.</i> , <i>Gentiana Spp.</i> , <i>Lloydia Spp.</i> , <i>Delphinium caragana</i> , <i>Artemisia Spp.</i> , <i>Stachys Spp.</i> , and <i>Ephedra Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: The park is located about 5 kms from Leh. The Leh Airport is the closest airport to the park.

By Rail: The nearest Railway Stations are Jammu Tawi and Kalka. One can hire a cab for leh/ Hemis NP. The distance from Jammu to Leh is about 800km, takes 15-16 hours and passes through picturesque route via Leh-Manali highway.

By Road: Nearest town Leh is well connected to Major Cities and Places by road network xxx.

Where to stay

No hotels are available in or near Hemis National Park. Homestays are available in nearby villages. Leh town has many resorts and hotels. <https://leh.nic.in/tourism/tourist-info/> provides list of hotels and registered homestays.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1981

Area 🗺️
3221 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Mid-June to Mid-October for trekking, and December-February to spot snow leopards.



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredibleindia/en/destinations/leh-ladakh/hemis-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location
33°59'00"N 77°26'00"E



Common name: Blue Sheep

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden,
Near Council Office, Leh
Phone: 01982-252171, 9419168155
Email: wildlifewardenleh@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary

Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary is characterized by narrow deep hills and very large tableland. It is a very popular protected area due to its breathtaking views and species such as black-necked crane and Tibetan wild ass. The breathtaking freshwater lake, Tso Kar, is a crucial breeding site for the brahminy duck, bar-headed goose, great crested grebe, brown-headed gull and the common tern.

Habitat	The topography is formed of deep gorges, extensive plateau, lake and river basins, and rolling hills.
Biographic zone:	Trans-Himalayan Zone
Animals	Snow Leopard, Tibetan wild ass, Lynx, Pallas's Cat, Tibetan wolf, Tibetan argali, Wild Yak, Tibetan gazelle, the Tibetan antelopes, Ladakh Urial, Blue Sheep, Wild Yak, Tibetan sand fox; Black-necked Crane, Bar-headed goose, Great crested Grebe, Golden Eagle, Lammergeier, Brown-headed gull, Upland buzzard, Ruddy Shelduck, Eurasian Eagle Owl
Plants	<i>Caragana versicolor</i> , <i>Geranium pratense</i> , <i>Artemisia Spp.</i> , <i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i> , <i>Rhodiola imbricate</i> , <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> , <i>Caragana pygmaea</i> , <i>Ephedra Gerardiana</i>

How to reach there

Nearest airport is Leh.

The nearest Railway Stations are Jammu Tawi and Kalka. One can hire a cab for Leh/ Hemis NP. The distance from Jammu to Leh is about 800km, takes 15-16 hours and passes through picturesque route via Leh-Manali highway.

Nearest town Leh is well connected to major cities and places by road network. From Leh Take the Keylong-Leh road to Tso Kar, via Upshi junction.

Where to stay

Camp sites available Inner Line Permit to be taken from the District Commissioner's (DC) office in Leh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
19/03/1987

Area 🗺️
12781 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May- October



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.lehladakhindia.com/changthang-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
33°10'19.68"N 78°49'30.79"E



Common name: Tibetan Gazelle

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden,
Near Council Office, Leh
Phone: 01982-252171, 9419168155
Email: wildlifewardenleh@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karakoram (Nubra Shyok) Wildlife Sanctuary

The Karakoram Wildlife sanctuary is a high altitude sanctuary, and is significant due to migratory populations of the Chiru or Tibetan Antelope. The sanctuary provides significant ecosystem services in the form of some rare medicinal plants species.

Habitat	Being a cold desert area, the vegetation in Karakoram Wildlife Sanctuary is quite sparse.
Biographic zone:	Himalayan Zone
Animals	Tibetan Antelope, Tibetan gazelle, Himalayan ibex, Bharal, Snow leopard, lynx, wolf, red fox, Himalayan marmot, common otter, Woolly hare, Double humped camel; Gadwall, Tufted Duck, Merganser, Booted Eagle, Golden Eagle, Lammergeier, Himalayan Griffon Vulture, Himalayan Snow Cock, Hill Pigeon, Blue Rock Pigeon
Plants	<i>The riverine vegetation of this sanctuary is bifurcated as Natural Riverine Vegetation and Artificial Vegetation. The Natural Riverine Vegetation includes broad-leaved shrubs, viz, Ephedra, Caragana and numerous bushes. This type of vegetation is virtually restricted to the main riverbeds. The Artificial Vegetation consists of Salix spp. and populus euphratica including Juglans regia and Prunus armanica.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Leh.
By rail: The nearest Railway Stations are Jammu Tawi and Kalka. One can hire a cab for Leh/ Hemis NP. The distance from Jammu to leh is about 800km, takes 15-16 hours and passes through picturesque route via Leh-Manali highway.
By road: Nearest town Leh is well connected to major cities and places by road network. From Leh, its about 4-5 hours drive

Where to stay

Government rest houses, and Plenty of private hotels and camp sites available in Nubra valley
Inner Line Permit to be taken from the District Commissioner's (DC) office in Leh.

Date of Notification 📅
19/03/1987

Area 🗺️
16127 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May-August



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/karakoram-nubra-shyok-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
34°35'05.86"N 77°27'42.7"E



Common name: Snow Leopard





Lakshadweep



Common name: Sooty Tern

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pitti (Bird Island) Wildlife Sanctuary

Located off the west coast of India, in the Lakshadweep archipelago, the tiny island of Pitti, also called the Pakshi Pitti, is named after its resident birds. It is a critical habitat and an important nesting place for seabirds. This island is uninhabited by humans.

Habitat	Barren sand bank
Biographic zone:	Islands
Animals	Parrot Fish (<i>Callyedon sordidus</i>), Butterfly Fish (<i>Chaetodon auriga</i>), Surgeon Fish (<i>Acanthurus lineatus</i>); Sooty Tern, Greater Crested Tern, Lesser Crested Tern, Brown Noddy
Plants	Banana, Vazha (<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>), Colocassia, Chambu (<i>Colocassia antiquarum</i>) Drumstick (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>), Bread Fruit, Chakka (<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>)

How to reach there

By Air: Agatti island can be reached by flight from Kochi. From Agatti, boats are available to Kavaratti-Pitti. Lakshadweep is connected to Cochin by sea route.

By Sea: Seven passenger ships- MV Kavaratti, MV Arabian Sea, MV Lakshadweep Sea, MV Lagoon, MV Corals, MV Amindivi and MV Minicoy, operate between Cochin and Lakshadweep.

Where to stay

Dak Bungalow, Kavaratti & Agatti.

Find more details on <http://lakshadweeptourism.com/>

Date of Notification 🗓️

6 March 2002

Area 🗺️

0.01 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October to March



Lakshadweep
Lakshadweep



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://lakshadweep.gov.in/about-lakshadweep/fauna-flora/>



Location

10°46'N 72°32'E







A scenic landscape in Madhya Pradesh. The foreground is dominated by a wide, rocky riverbank covered in smooth, light-colored stones. A calm river flows through the middle ground, reflecting the clear sky and the surrounding landscape. In the background, a steep, rocky cliffside rises, partially covered with sparse, dry vegetation. The sky is a pale, clear blue. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Madhya Pradesh



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Field Director, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve,
Umariya, Madhya Pradesh, 484661

Ph: 07653-222214
Email : dirbandhavgarhNP@mpforest.org ; fdbnp.
umr@mp.gov.in

National Park

Bandhavgarh National Park

According to legend, Lord Rama gave Bandhavgarh as a gift to his younger brother Lakshmana. The place holds deep spiritual significance among people and its ecological significance isn't too far behind either. Home to the tiger, the leopard, the sambar and the gaur among many other mammals, birds and reptiles, the faunal biodiversity within the Park is astounding. There is great biodiversity in the trees found in the region as well. Bandhavgarh is the popularly known as the land of tigers since the park has the highest density of tigers in the world.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Gaur; Woolly Necked Stork, Changeable Hawk Eagle, Verditer Flycatcher, Barred Button Quail, Black Rumped Flameback; krait, rat snake, python, turtle
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair

How to reach there

By air: Nearest Airports are Jabalpur, Khajurao and Nagpur

By rail: Nearest railway stations are Umariya, Katni and Jabalpur

By road: Park is well connected by road

Where to stay

White tiger lodge, Tala
Forest rest house, Tala

Book Safari Online: <https://forest.mponline.gov.in/Index.aspx>.

Date of Notification 📅
1968

Area 🗺️
450 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
February-June



Umariya, Umariya
Madhya Pradesh



More Information on this PA can be found here
Bandhavgarh-National-Park.Com



Location
23°41'58"N 80°57'43"E



Common name: Mallard

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests & Director,
Madhav National Park, Shivpuri – 473551,
Madhya Pradesh

Ph.: 07492-223379, Fax: 07492-223379, Mob.
94247 94805
Email: cfmadhavnp@mp.gov.in,
madhavpark@rediffmail.com.

National Park

Dinosaur Fossil National Park

Situated near Shivpuri town, the park is a part of the upper Vindhya hill ranges. The Park's habitat is a diverse and complex ecosystem comprising of lakes, forests and grasslands. The park's environs, originally the private game preserve of the Sindhia rulers of the former princely state of Gwalior, consist of hills and valleys that form a picturesque landscape and are the ideal region for an abundant and large biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Habitat	Dry, mixed and deciduous forests, flat grasslands and freshwater swamp
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Sambar, Chausingha, Blackbuck, Sloth Bear, Leopard; Common Pochard, Northern Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Mallard, Gadwall; Muggar Crocodile, Indian Python, Monitor Lizard, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Dog, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Python
Plants	khair (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), kerdhai (<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>), Dhawda (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), Tendu (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>) and Palash (<i>Butea monosperma</i>)

How to reach there

By air: Gwalior Airport (Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Air Terminal) is the nearest airdrome which takes 2 hours 48 minutes drive (125.6 Km) to reach the destination

By rail: Shivpuri has its own railway station which is well connected to other cities

By road: Shivpuri connects several cities by road like Gwalior, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Rewa, and Shahdol

Where to stay

Forest rest house.

Date of Notification 📅
2011

Area 🗺️
375 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



Shivpuri
Madhya Pradesh



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://globalworldtourandtravels.com/trip/dinosaur-national-park/>



Location
23° 6' 38" N, 80° 36' 51" E



Common name: White-backed Vulture

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
West Mandla Forest Division
Phone: 7642-251014, 9424792727
Email: dfotwmand@mp.gov.in

National Park

Mandla Fossil National Park

Located in the Mandla district, between the Kanha and the Bandhavgarh national park, the unique Fossil National Park is rich in fossils, said to be around sixty million years old. These fossils have helped to unfold the mysteries of the evolution processes of species from both the animal and plant kingdoms. The main site of the fossil park, Ghughva, stretches to about 6.84 acres together with three other associated sites.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Gaur, Hyaena, Jackal, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Bluebull, Wild Boar; Long Billed Vulture, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Indian Pitta, Osprey, White-backed Vulture, Himalayan Griffon Vulture
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair

How to reach there

- By Air:** The nearest airport is Jabalpur
- By Rail:** The nearest railway station is Jabalpur
- By Road:** Well connected by road network. About 15 km detour from Shahpura, on Jabalpur-Amarkantak Road

Where to stay

Plenty of private accommodation available in the nearest town Dindori.

Date of Notification 📅

1983

Area 🗺️

0.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://dindori.nic.in/en/tourist-place/national-fossil-park-ghughwa/>



Location

23° 6' 37.14" N, 80° 36' 49.37" E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Field Director
Office of Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve,
Near old RTO Office, Barapatther,
SEONI, Madhya Pradesh, India PIN : 480661

Phone No. : 91-07692-223794, Fax No. : 223204
e-mail : fdpennp.sni@mp.gov.in, dirpenchp@mp.gov.in

National Park

Pench National Park

Adorned by a rich biodiversity of wildlife the Pench National Park offers visitors an opportunity to indulge into one of the most exceptional wildlife experiences in India. Named after the entrancing river Pench that gushes through the park, the Pench National Park was yet another source of inspiration for Rudyard Kipling's beloved work 'The Jungle Book'.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Jackal, Indian Leopard, Sloth Bear, Indian Wolf, Wild Dog, Porcupine, Monkey, Jungle Cat, Fox, Striped Hyena, Gaur, Four-horned Antelope; Indian Peafowl, Junglefowl, Crow Pheasant, Red-vented Bulbul, Racket-tailed Drongo, Indian Roller, Magpie Robin, Lesser Whistling Teal, Pintail, Shoveller, Egrets, Herons, Common Kingfisher.
Plants	Bamboo, Teak, Saja, Bijiyasal, Lendia, Haldu, Dhaora, Salai, Aonla, Amaltas

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest Airports are Jabalpur and Nagpur
- By rail:** Nearest Railway Stations are Jabalpur, Chhindwara & Nagpur.
- By road:** Well connected by road network

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available in the Karmajhiri, Ghatkohka and Rukhad Forest Rest House. Book over phone (+91 7692-223794), fax (+91 7692-223204) and email (fdpennp.sni@mp.gov.in)
Private Hotels are also present near Gates.

Date of Notification 📅

1975

Area 🗺️

757.85 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

February-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.penchtiger.co.in>



Location

21° 40' 17.76" N, 79° 18' 11.88" E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Field Director, Kanha Tiger Reserve, Mandla, MP, Ph: 07642-250760 Email: dirkanhanp@mpforest.org, fdkanha@rediffmail.com

National Park

Kanha National Park

Kanha National Park is one of the finest conserved wildlife areas in India. The landscape with luxurious meadows, crystal clear streams and the dense forests offer magnanimous sightseeing experience. This exuberant region was the inspiration for Rudyard Kipling's masterpiece 'The Jungle Book'. The reintroduction of majestic barasingha, is an impressive and ambitious conservation effort in this national park.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Gaur, Hyaena, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Indian Wolf, Flying Squirrel, Ratel, Indian Porcupine, Bluebull, Indian Pangolin; Woolly Necked Stork, Changeable Hawk Eagle, Verditer Flycatcher, Barred Button Quail, Black Rumped Flameback, Wood Sand Piper, Green Sand Piper, Temminck's Stint, Savanna Nightjar, King Vulture, White Backed Vulture, Long Billed Vulture, Egyptian Vulture
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airports are Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur
- By rail:** Nearest Railway Stations are Jabalpur, Gondia, Raipur, Bilaspur, Balaghat
- By road:** Well connected by road to Jabalpur, Nagpur, Balaghat, Mandla

Where to stay

Khatia Jungle Camp at Khatia, Kisli Forest Rest House, Mukki Forest Rest House (For booking: Phone (+91 7642 250760), fax (+91 7642 251266) and email fdknp.mdl@mp.gov.in; fdkanha@rediffmail.com) Several options of hotels and resorts available.

Date of Notification 1955

Area 940 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mponline.gov.in/eBrochure/eBrochureDetails.aspx?parkid=2>



Location 22°20'N 80°38'E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
 Office of DFO Kuno Wildlife Division
 Sheopur MP – 476337
 Tel: 07530 – 220004

National Park

Kuno National Park

Kuno National Park is situated in the Kuno Wildlife Division of Sheopur district and is a part of the Central Indian Vindhyan Hills. Initially, the Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1981 which was later notified as a National Park in the year 2018. The National Park has a vast richness and diversity of indigenous flora and fauna which represents a typical cross-section of the dry deciduous forest of the Central India. The National Park was also identified as a potentially viable site for the re-introduction of Asiatic Lions and the Cheetah.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, Dry Savannah forest & grassland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid
Animals	Leopard, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Indian Wolf, Golden Jackal, Striped Hyena, Bengal Fox, Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer, Bluebull, Four-Horned Antelope, Blackbuck And Wild Boar Indian Grey Mongoose, Gray Langur, Indian Crested Porcupine, Mugger Crocodile, Gharial, Bengal Monitor, Indian Softshell Turtle, Black-Shouldered Kite, Painted Spurfowl, Ruddy Shelduck, Indian Peafowl, Grey Francolin, Eurasian Nightjar, Jungle Nightjar, Indian Nightjar, etc.
Plants	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), Tendu (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>), Palash (<i>Butea monosperma</i>), Dhok (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Grewia flavescens</i> , <i>Helicteres isora</i> , <i>Hopbush viscosa</i> , <i>Vitex negundo</i> . etc.

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is at Gwalior (210 km)
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is at Morena and Gwalior
- By road:** Well Connected by roads

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Shivpuri and at Sheopur District. Guest Houses of Forest Department are also available at Kuno National Park.

Date of Notification 10th December 2018

Area 748.7618 km²

Best time of the year to visit Mid November-Mid March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.kunonationalpark.org/>



Location 25°40' 03.68" N , 77°10' 43.58" E



Common name: Blue bull

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests & Director,
Madhav National Park, Shivpuri – 473551,
Madhya Pradesh

Ph.: 07492-223379, Fax: 07492-223379, Mob.
94247 94805
Email: cfmadhavnp@mp.gov.in,
madhavpark@rediffmail.com.

National Park

Madhav National Park

Situated near Shivpuri town, the park is a part of the upper Vindhya hill ranges. The Park 's habitat is a diverse and complex ecosystem comprising of lakes, forests and grasslands. The park's environs, originally the private game preserve of the Sindhia rulers of the former princely state of Gwalior, consist of hills and valleys that form a picturesque landscape and are the ideal region for an abundant and large biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Habitat	Dry, mixed and deciduous forests, flat grasslands and freshwater swamp
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Sambar, Chausingha, Blackbuck, Sloth Bear, Leopard; Common Pochard, Northern Pintail, Green-winged Teal, Mallard, Gadwall; Mugger Crocodile, Indian Python, Monitor Lizard, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Dog, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Python
Plants	khair (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Salai (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), kerdhai(<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>), Dhawda (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), Tendu (<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>) and Palash (<i>Butea monosperma</i>)

How to reach there

By air: Gwalior Airport (Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Air Terminal) is the nearest airdrome which takes 2 hours 48 minutes drive (125.6 Km) to reach the destination

By rail: Shivpuri has its own railway station which is well connected to other cities

By road: Shivpuri connects several cities by road like Gwalior, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Rewa, and Shahdol

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest house and Forest rest House is available at Shivpuri.

Date of Notification 1959

Area 375 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://shivpuri.nic.in/en/tourist-place/madhav-national-park/>



Location 25°28'N 77°45'E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

The Field Director or The Deputy Director,
Panna Tiger Reserve,
Civil Line, Panna, M.P. 488 001 India.

Tel : 07732-252135
Fax : 07732-252120
Email : fdptr82@gmail.com

National Park

Panna National Park

The Panna National Park not only lets people experience the rich wildlife and nature but also sites of historical importance. It gives the opportunity to witness the stone paintings that date back to the Neolithic era. The Park provides a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for visitors to walk in the home of some of the largest predators. A series of enchanting waterfalls in the region elevate the experience of nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts as they traverse through this extensive landscape.

Habitat	Miscellaneous Dry Deciduous forest interspersed with grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Wolf, Hyaena, Caracal, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Chausingha Bluebull, Chinkara; White Necked Stork, Bar-headed Goose, Oriental Honey Buzzard, King Vulture, Plum-headed Parakeet, Paradise Flycatcher, Slaty Headed Scimitar Babbler
Plants	Teakwood, Coromandel Ebony, Mahua, Chironji Tree, Axle Wood Tree, Kardhai, Indian Ash Tree, <i>Salai guggul</i>

How to reach there

By air: Khajuraho (95 Kms)

By rail: Khajuraho (95 Kms)

By road: Panna

Where to stay

Madla Forest Rest House

Hinouta Forest Rest House

Payal and Jhankar

(Ph. +91-7686-274076 & Ph. +91-7686-274063)

Jungle Camp

(Ph. +91-7732-275275).

Date of Notification 1981

Area 542.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.panna-national-park.com/>



Location 24° 43' 49.6" N, 80° 0' 38.8" E



Common name: Cinereous Vulture

Contact details:

Field Director
Sanjay-Dubri National Park
Phone: 07822-252409, 9424793674,
9424793668, 9424793669
Email: dirsanjayNP@mpforest.org, fdsanjay_tr@
rediffmail.com

National Park

Sanjay National Park

The region covering the Sanjay National Park and the Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary located in the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh, is an untapped wildlife heaven. A part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve, the Sanjay National Park is a fascinating wildlife destination in the Central part of India. The wide array of species of flora in the region is a source of curiosity and wonder among nature and biota enthusiasts.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Indian Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Chinkara, Porcupine; Black-Hooded Oriole, Racket-Tailed Drongo, Indian Pitta, Rufous Treepie, Lesser Adjutant, Red-headed Vulture, Cinereous Vulture, White-Rumped Vulture, Egyptian Vulture; Monitor Lizard, Cobra, Krait, Rock Python, Rat Snake, Saw Scaled Viper
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Palas, Salai, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, Semal, Harra, Ber, Tendu

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airports are Varanasi, Allahabad and Jabalpur
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Rewa
- By road:** The park is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Eco centre Bastua –
Rest house Dubri
- SDO/RO, Dubri
(9424793673,9424793674).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1981

Area 🗺️
466.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
mpforest.gov.in



Location
23° 53' 7" N, 82° 3' 19" E



Common name: Honey Buzzard

Contact details:

Field Director, Satpura Tiger Reserve, Pipariya Road, Civil colony, Hoshangabad-461001

Tel: 07574-254394; Fax:- 07574-252133
Email: fdsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in, ddsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in

National Park

Satpura National Park

Counted among the priceless gems of the crown of the rich biodiversity of Gangetic Plains, the Satpura National Park is a bewitching protected area located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Home to a complex and tremendous diversity of species and habitats, the Park's terrain is rugged, with a series of narrow gorges, sandstone peaks, challenging ravines and thick forests. The Tiger Reserve located within the Park is an important archeological site. Ancient rock paintings depicting various animals like elephants, tigers, deers, and porcupines have been found on over 50 Rock Shelters, each painting going back to about 1500 to 10000 years.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Blackbuck, Leopard, Dhole, Indian Gaur, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Sloth Bear; Woolly-necked Stork, Painted Stork, Indian Roller, Malabar whistling Thrush, Paradise Fly-catcher, Honey Buzzard, Malabar pied Hornbill
Plants	Teak, Saal, Tendu, Mahua (Indian Butter-Tree), Bel (Stone-Apple) Bamboo, Palas, Salai, Dhawada, Gurajan, Semal, Harra, Ber

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airports are Bhopal, Jabalpur and Nagpur
- By Train:** Itarsi, Sohagpur, Pipariya and Hoshangabad
- By Road:** The Park is well connected by road network. Its about 210 Km from Bhopal

Where to stay

Madhai Forest rest House
Tel: 07574-254394;
Fax:- 07574-252133
Email: fdsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in, ddsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in.

Date of Notification 🗓️
13th October 1981

Area 🗺️
585.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
forest.mponline.gov.in



Location
22° 29' 42" N, 78° 13' 51.6" E



Common name: Purple Heron

Contact details:

Director, Van Vihar National Park,
Post Box No 348, Central TT Nagar Bhopal

Ph.: 0755 – 2674278
E-mail: dirvnp@sancharnet.in
dirvanviharp@mpforest.org,
dirvnp.bpl@mp.gov.in

National Park

Van Vihar National Park

One of the most revered National Parks of Central India the Van Vihar National Park is celebrated for its laudable efforts at conservation of habitat and wildlife. The Park is an other-worldly experience into the lush green abode of rare birds, captive predators and free ranging ungulates and captive carnivores. More popularly known as just 'Van Vihar', the park is considered as a "must see" destination for visitors to the city of Bhopal.

Habitat	Wetland areas, meadows, mixed bamboo vegetation, grass covered plateau, Dry Deciduous Mixed Forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Ghariyal, Star Tortoise; Tiger, Leopard, Hyaena, Jackal, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Blackbucks, Chousinghas, Common Langurs, Porcupines, Hare; Pintail, Spotbill, Brahminy Duck, Gadwall, Red Crested Pochard, Bar Headed Goose, Common Teal, Spoonbill, Painted Stork, Open Billed Stork and Purple Heron
Plants	Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Tendu, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Sissu, Shisham, Palash, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Bhopal airport
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Bhopal Junction
- By road:** well connected by road network

Where to stay

Private hotels are available in Bhopal.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1979

Area 🗺️
4.45 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
July-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://vanviharnationalpark.org/>



Location
23° 13' 48" N, 77° 21' 59" E



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Field Director
Sanjay National Park, Sidhi
Phone: 07822-250512, 9224793681
Email: fdsajnp.sdh@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary

With a habitat of dry deciduous forests, the Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary is home to a rich flora and fauna. Tigers, Chinkara, Leopard, Blackbuck, Wild Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Hyena, Sambar, and Spotted Deer are some of the most common animals that can be spotted here. The rock painting of Goura atop a hillock is another popular attraction within the bounds of the Bagdara Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Dry deciduous mixed forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Blackbuck, Tiger, Leopard, Sambar Deer, Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Hyaena, Panther, Common Langurs, Porcupines, Hare
Plants	Teak, Tendu, Dhawda, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Palash, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Khajuraho
- By Train:** Nearest Railway Station is Rewa
- By Road:** Sidhi (75 km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest House, Bagdara.

Date of Notification 🗓️
15.2.1978

Area 🗺️
478 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November – June



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.madhya-pradesh-tourism.com/destination/bagdara_wildlife_sanctuary



Location
24.6645° N, 82.4960° E



Common name: Paradise Flycatcher

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer
Bori Wildlife Sanctuary
Phone: 07578-252860, 9424792102
Email: sdo_pachmarhi@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bori Wildlife Sanctuary

Bori Wildlife sanctuary is near Pachmarhi Sanctuary and the Satpura National Park, three of these make the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve. The sanctuary, which is perfect for a day trip, has not just got great diversity of animal species, but also some really beautiful flora and picturesque landscape.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Leopard, Blackbuck, Leopard, Dhole, Indian Gaur, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Sloth Bear; Woolly-necked Stork, Painted Stork, Indian Roller, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Paradise Fly-Catcher, Honey Buzzard, Malabar Pied Hornbill
Plants	Teak, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptarni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Palash, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airports are Jabalpur and Ujjain
By rail: Nearest railways stations are Pipariya and Itarsi Junction
By road: Very well connected by road network via SH-46

Where to stay

Bori Rest House
Dhain Guest House
Robertson Guest House
Private hotels and lodges are available in the nearby area surrounding Bori WLS and Satpura TR.

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st June 1977

Area 🗺️
518 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More information on this PA can be found here
datazone.birdlife.org



Location
22.403°N 78.08°E



Common name: Common Sandpiper

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer
Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary
Phone: 07427-237102, 9424794945
Email: sdogandhisagar@mpforest.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Gandhi Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the northern boundary of Mandsaur and Nimach districts in Madhya Pradesh, India. It is spread over an area of 368.62 km square adjoining Rajasthan state in India. It was notified in 1974 and more area was added in 1983. With a varied terrain of wooded hills – the forest being dry, mixed and deciduous- and flat grasslands around Gandhi Sagar dam submergence, it offers abundant opportunities of sighting a variety of wildlife.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest, Wetland (Riverine)
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Bluebull, Sambar, Indian Leopard, Langur, Indian Wild Dog, Otter; Bar-Headed Goose, Common Sandpiper, Migratory Waterbirds, Vultures; Mugger Crocodile
Plants	Khair (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Salai, Kardhai, Dhawda, Tendu, Palash, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptarni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest Airports are Udaipur and Indore. The Udaipur Airport is around 180 km and Indore Airport is around 210 km.
By Rail: Mandsaur has its Railway station. Nearest railway junctions are at Shamgargh and Ratlam.
By Road: Well connected with road network on Mhow-Neemuch Highway.

Where to stay

Forest Rest House are available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1981

Area 🗺️
368 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to February



More information on this PA can be found here
mandsaonline.in



Location
24° 36' 03" N, 75° 40' 41" E



Common name: Painted Stork

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer
Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary
Phone: 0751 -2341166,9424791691
Email: dfotgwa@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary

Popularly known as the haven of rare species of birds, the Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary has a unique habitat comprising of dry deciduous forests and tropical arid zones. The Great Indian Bustard is the primary attraction of the Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary. For birding enthusiasts, the ideal time to indulge in bird watching is November when numerous flocks of migratory birds pay a visit to the place.

Habitat	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Tropical Arid Zone
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Chinkara, Blackbuck, Wolf, Golden Jackal, Indian Fox, Leopard, Striped Hyaena; Bar-headed Goose, Greylag Goose, Knob-billed Duck, Spot-billed Duck, Cotton Pygmy Goose, Northern Pintail, Garganey, Ruddy Shelduck, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Little Grebe, Ruff, Asian Woolly neck, Asian Openbill, Black-necked Stork, Painted Stork, White Stork
Plants	Khair (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), Salai, Kardhai, Dhawda, Tendu, Palash, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Baheera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Gwalior.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Gwalior
- By Road:** Well connected by road network via Mumbai-Agra National Highway

Where to stay

- Forest Rest House, City Center, Raksha Vihar, Lashkar, Gwalior.
- Private accommodation available in Gwalior city and outskirts.

Date of Notification 📅
21st May 1981

Area 🗺️
511 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/ghatigaon-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
26.0616° N, 77.9780° E



Common name: Black-bellied Tern

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Karera Wildlife Sanctuary, Shivpuri Madhya Pradesh
Tel: 07492-221012, 9424794737
Email: dfotshivp@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karera Wildlife Sanctuary

Karera Wildlife Sanctuary is an ideal spot for bird watchers as it is home to about 245 species of birds. The most famous being its celebrity inhabitant, the Indian bustard. Apart from being a sanctuary for birds, the Karera Wildlife Sanctuary also houses a considerable diversity of wildlife. The famous Blackbuck is another charismatic species found in the region.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forests, Freshwater Swamp
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Blackbuck, Bluebull, Chinkara, Grey Wolf, Golden Jackal, Indian Fox; Bar-headed Goose, Greylag Goose, Knob-billed Duck, Spot-billed Duck, Cotton Pygmy Goose, Northern Pintail, Garganey, Ruddy Shelduck, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Little Grebe, Ruff, Asian Woollyneck, Asian Openbill, Black-necked Stork, Painted Stork, White Stork, Greater Flamingo, Sarus Crane, Demoiselle Crane, Black-bellied Tern
Plants	Khair, Salai, Kardhai, Dhawda, Tendu, Palash, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Baheera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Gwalior
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Jhansi
- By Road:** It is on Shivpuri-Jhansi Road and well connected to the road network

Where to stay

- Private accommodation available in Karera and Shivpuri.

Date of Notification 📅
21st May 1981

Area 🗺️
202 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/karera-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
25.457°N 78.128°E



Common name: Gharial

Contact details:

The Field Director,
Panna Tiger Reserve, Civil Line, Panna, M.P. 488
001 India.

Tel.: 07732-252135; Fax : 07732-252120
Email: fdptr82@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ken Ghariyal Wildlife Sanctuary

The Sanctuary is named after a six-meter long fish-eating Gharial which is a rare species of crocodile. The place offers a good opportunity to the visitors in witnessing innumerable gharials sun basking. The other highlights are vultures, spectacular waterfalls, colourful rocks, and dramatic canyon.

Habitat	Riverine habitat
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Fish eating Gharial, Mugger, Crocodile, Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Sambar Deer, Peafowl, Spotted Deer
Plants	Teak, Sal, Saja, Amaltas, Khair, Salai, Kardhai, Dhawda, Tendu, Palash, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

By Air: The nearest airport is at Khajuraho (30 km). It is connected with flights to Delhi and other major airports

By Rail: The nearest railhead is at Khajuraho (30 km). It is connected with trains to Delhi and Jhansi.

By Road: Khajuraho is connected via NH75 to major cities in Madhya Pradesh including Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, and Indore.

Where to stay

Forest rest house
Lot of options of private accommodation between Sanctuary and neighboring Panna Tiger Reserve.

Date of Notification 1981

Area 45 km²

Best time of the year to visit January-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://sustain.round.glass/habitat/ken-gharial-sanctuary/>



Location
24.8904657 N, 80.0401000 E



Common name: Little Brown Dove

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer
Kheoni, Dewas, Sehore
Madhya Pradesh 455332,
Phone: 07273-222542, 9424792199
Email: Sdokheoni@mpforest.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary

Popular as the new up and coming hotspot for tiger and leopard spotting, the Kheoni Wildlife Sanctuary is joined through corridors with the Ratapani Tiger Reserve. The sanctuary's habitat consists of dry deciduous forests of teak, tendu and bamboo. A wide biodiversity of wildlife further includes jackals, palm civets, sambar and birds such as the little brown dove.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Leopard, Jackals, Striped Hyaena, Palm Civet, Bluebull, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope; Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Plum-headed Parakeet, Eurasian Collared Dove, Little Brown Dove, Chestnut Shouldered Petronia, Black Drongo
Plants	Teak, Tendu, Bamboo, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Ber, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Palash, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Indore

By rail: Nearest Railways Station is Indore

By road: Well connected with road network. It is about 2 hrs drive from Indore.

Where to stay

- Kheoni Eco Jungle camp, MP Ecotourism Development Board
- Kheoni Forest Guest House, Khini Bujurg, Dewas - 455332

<https://ecotourism.mponline.gov.in/destinations/explore/kheoni>.

Date of Notification 04th December 1982

Area 122 km²

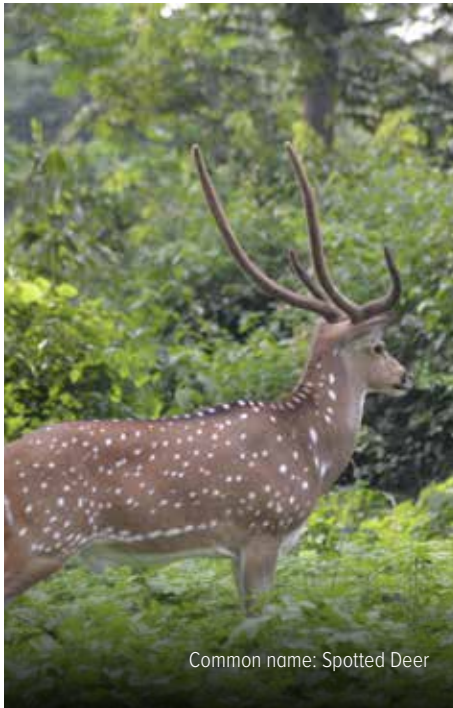
Best time of the year to visit February-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/kheoni-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
22° 50' 14.28" N, 76° 52' 35.4" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer, Narsingharh
 Phone: 07375-245870, 9424790802
 Email: dforajgarh@mpforest.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Narsingharh Wildlife Sanctuary

Narsingharh Wildlife sanctuary is a habitat of several local and migratory birds, and more than 164 species of birds can be seen here. Apart from the biodiversity, the region is of great historical and archeological importance since in the lap of its scenic habitats are located many rock shelters with wall paintings in the red and white colour. Narsingharh Fort, Bada Mahadev, Chhota Mahadev, Haji Wali Dargah, Soutlah Khamb etc are some other sites of cultural significance.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest and wetland (lake)
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Leopard, Wild Boar; Migratory ducks, Migratory Waterbirds, Crocodile, Bhedki, lizards, chameleon, Indian python, cobra and krait
Plants	Teak, Saja, Dhawda, Khair, Bhaeda, Krona, Lendia, Arjun, Chandan

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest Airport is Bhopal, from where its about 2 hours drive
- By Rail:** Nearest Railway Station is Biaora, from where its about 45 min drive
- By Road:** Narsingharh is connected by NH 46 to all nearby towns and cities

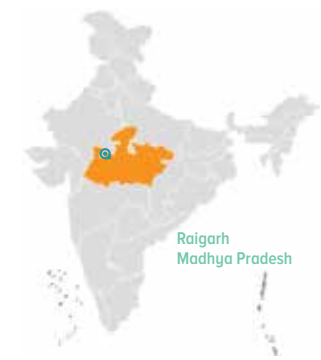
Where to stay

The Forest Rest House, Narsingharh.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 59 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
mpforest.gov.in



Location
 23035' to 23040' N, 7702' to 77010' E



Common name: Marsh Crocodile

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Morena
 Phone: 07532-234742
 Email: dfofmorena@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary

Located on the Chambal River, the National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary has a unique geographical position, being situated near the tri-point of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Declared as a Protected Area in 1978 which now encapsulates a long narrow eco-reserve simultaneously administered by the three states. The habitat in the region houses some of the most endangered species of wildlife like the Gharial, Muggar, Otter, the red-crowned roof turtle and the endangered Ganges river dolphin.

Habitat	Riverine
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Gangetic River Dolphin, Hedgehog, Small Indian Otter, Smooth-coated Indian Otter; Great Horned Owl, Sarus Crane, Laggar Falcon, Black-bellied Tern, River Tern, Indian Skimmer, Small Indian Pratincole, River Lapwing, Bar-headed Goose, Ruddy shelduck, Long-billed Vulture, Asian Woollyneck, Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Black-necked Stork; Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle, Chitra Turtle, Indian Softshell Turtle
Plants	Khair, Palash, Churel, Tendu, Teak, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptarni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Bahera, Goolar, Latkan

How to reach there

- By Air:** The nearest airports are Gwalior and Agra, from where its about 1-2 hour drive
- By Rail:** The nearest railhead is in Agra, just 70km away. Gwalior could be another option, which is around 106k from the sanctuary.
- By Road:** NH2 connects the Sanctuary to Agra and Delhi

Where to stay

Chambal Safari Lodge and local hotels, resorts in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 20th December 1978

Area 5,400 km² tri-State

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
natureinfocus.in



Location
 26° 46' 5.51" N, 78° 38' 40.48" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Nauradehi Wildlife Sanctuary, Sagar
Phone: +91 7582 236867
Email: dfowlndehi@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Noradehi Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at the trijunction of Sagar, Damoh and Narsingpur districts, the Noradehi wildlife sanctuary is the largest wildlife sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh, and is the single largest forest block of the area. Two major river basins of India, that of the Ganga and the Narmada are a part of the sanctuary, making it an extremely unique protected area. Thus it is one of the unique PAs where such a great transitional biodiversity exists.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Indian Wolf, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Sloth Bear, Golden Jackal, Indian Mongoose, Wild Dog, Bluebull, Indian Gazelle, Sambar, Blackbuck, Barking Deer, Common Langur, Rehsus Macaque, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar; Spotted Grey Creeper, Lesser Adjutant, Painted Stork, Open billed Stork, Spotted owl, Barred jungle owl, Black shouldered kite, Stork billed kingfisher, Egyptian Vulture, White rumped vulture, Grey Francolin, Sarus crane, Crested Serpent Eagle; Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Dhaora, Saja, Bhirra, Amla, Tendu, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptparni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Baheera

How to reach there

By Air: nearest airports are Jabalpur, which is about 3-4 hours drive, and Bhopal, which is about 5-6 hours drive

By rail: Nearest railway station is Sagar, which is about 1.5 hours drive

By Road: The sanctuary is well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest House and local Hotels, Guest houses are available in Sagar for accomodation purpose.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1984

Area 🗺️
1194.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
sagar.nic.in



Location
23° 10' 41.31" N, 79° 12' 6.79" E



Common name: Spotted Owllet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Tikamgarh
Phone: 7683-245315
Email: dfoltkmgar@mp.gov.in

Range Forest Officer, Orchha
Phone: 07680-252396
Email: roorchha@mpforest.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Orcha Wildlife Sanctuary

Orchha Sanctuary is situated between Betwa and Jamni rivers of Bundelkhand region, next to the Orchha town. The magnificent flora and fauna of the Sanctuary add to the enchanting landscape and ambiance where River Betwa passes through the sanctuary. The river is home to diversity of aquatic species and serves as a lifeline to the wildlife on land. A safari in this sanctuary is a perfect way to explore through the landscape and spot bird species.

Habitat	Forest and Wetland (Riverine)
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Deers, Bluebull, Monkey, Wild Boar, Jackal, Bluebull, Sloth Bear; Kingfisher, Woodpecker, Spotted Owllet, Jungle Bush Quail, Geese, lizards, chameleon, Indian python, cobra and krait
Plants	The forests are predominately covered by Teak and Kardhai. Other species like Haldu, Sejha, Arjun, Saja, Khair, Achar and mahua are scattered all over the area. Diversity of medicinal herbs

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airports are Jabalpur and Bhopal

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Jhansi

By Road: Well connected to the road network via NH539

Where to stay

Several private hotels are also available in Orchha town, from where the sanctuary is easily accessible.

Safari can be booked from the website <https://forest.mponline.gov.in/>.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22nd September 1994

Area 🗺️
44.91 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mponline.gov.in>



Location
25.35°N 78.64°E



Common name: Woolly-necked Stork

Contact details:

Field Director
Satpura Tiger Reserve
Pipariya road,
forest colony

Hoshangabad 461001
Phone No: 07574-254394 Fax: 07574-252133
Email: fdsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pachmarhi Wildlife Sanctuary

Pachmarhi Wildlife sanctuary is part of the Pachmarhi Biosphere reserve, and Satpura Tiger Reserve. In the vicinity is the Pachmarhi town. Pachmarhi has not only rich biological diversity, but is also high on cultural and historical value. The area has lot of caves and cave paintings, some of which are believed to be more than 10,000 years old.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Blackbuck, Leopard, Dhole, Indian Gaur, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Sloth Bear; Eagles, Owls, Woolly-Necked Stork, Painted Stork, Indian Roller, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Paradise Fly-Catcher, Honey Buzzard, Malabar Pied Hornbill
Plants	Teak, Saal, Tendu, Mahua (Indian Butter-Tree), Bel (Stone-Apple), Bamboos

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airports are Bhopal, Jabalpur, Nagpur

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Pipariya, which is about 1 hr drive

By Road: Pachmarhi is on SH 19A and is well connected through road network

Where to stay

There are 3 Forest rest Houses at Pachmarhi, which can be booked through phone (+917574-254394), fax (+917574-252133) & email (ddsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in).

There are plenty of options of private hotels in pachmarhi town.

Phone:-07574-254394;
Fax:- 07574-252133

Email: ddsatnp.hbd@mp.gov.in.

Date of Notification 📅
01st June 1977

Area 🗺️
477 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/pachmarhi-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
20° 10' to 22° 50' N, 77° 45' to 78° 56' E



Common name: Gangetic River Dolphin

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Kuno-Palpur Wildlife sanctuary
Phone: 7530 -220004; 9424791938

Wildlife Sanctuary

Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary

Palpur Wildlife Sactuary is situated in the Kuno Wildlife Division of Sheopur district and is a part of the Central Indian Vindhyan Hills. The Palpur Wildlife Sanctuary a vast richness and diversity of indigenous flora and fauna which represents a typical cross-section of the dry deciduous forest of the Central India. The Wildlife Sanctuary was also identified as a potentially viable site for the re-introduction of Asiatic Lions and the Cheetah.

Habitat	Riverine
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Gangetic River Dolphin, Hedgehog, Small Indian Otter, Smooth-coated Indian Otter; Great Horned Owl, Sarus Crane, Laggar Falcon, Black-bellied Tern, River Tern, Indian Skimmer, Small Indian Pratincole, River Lapwing, Bar-headed Goose, Ruddy Shelduck, Long-billed Vulture, Asian Woollyneck, Spot-billed Pelican, Oriental Darter, Black-necked Stork; Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle, Chitra Turtle, Indian Softshell Turtle
Plants	Khair, Palash, Churel, Tendu, Teak, Kusum, Kanak Champa, Karanj, Kaim, Kadamb, Lendia, Mahua, Saptarni, Baans, Lasura, Dhaman, Shisham, Amaltas, Bahera

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Gwalior

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Shivpuri, from where its about 1hr drive

By Road: Well connected via SH2 and SH23

Where to stay

Forest Rest House at KunoPalpur

Tel: 07530-220004,
Cell: 09424791938.

Date of Notification 📅
20th December 1978

Area 🗺️
5,400 km² tri-State

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
chambaldivisionmp.nic.in



Location
25°30' - 25°53'N, 77°07'-77°26'E



Common name: Plum-headed Parakeet

Contact details:

Field Director
Panna Tiger Reserve
Panna 488001
Ph - 07732-252135 (off), 252120 (Fax)
Email: fdptr82@gmail.com

Range Forest Officer, Gangau
Phone: 9424791269, 9424791270

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in 1975, Gangau is a mini wildlife sanctuary situated on the banks of Ken River, in Chhatarpur District, Madhya Pradesh. Spread over an area of 69 sq km, it acts as a vital buffer for the Panna National Park. Gangau Wildlife Sanctuary is 38 km south-west of Khajuraho. Gangau is home to a large variety of flora and fauna. The sanctuary comprises the territorial forests of the present North and South Panna Forest Division. Major animal species found here include striped hyena, Spotted Deer, sambar, langurs, Bluebull deer, Indian hare and wild boar.

Habitat	Deciduous forest interspersed with grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Wolf, Hyaena, Caracal, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Chowsingha, Bluebull, Chinkara; White Necked Stork, Bar-Headed Goose And Other Migratory Ducks, Oriental Honey Buzzard, King Vulture, Plum-Headed Parakeet, Paradise Flycatcher, Slaty Headed Scimitar Babbler
Plants	Teakwood, Coromandel Ebony, Mahua, Chironji Tree, Axle Wood Tree, Kardhai, Indian Ash Tree, Salai Guggul

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Khajuraho
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Satna
- By Road:** Well connected with road network

Where to stay

Lot of options of private accommodation between Sanctuary and neighboring Panna Tiger Reserve.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1979

Area 🗺️
68 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/gangau-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
79045E to 80009E, 24027N to 24046N



Common name: Black-rumped Flameback

Contact details:

Field Director, Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve,
Umara, Madhya Pradesh, 484661

Ph: 07653-222214
Email : dirbandhavgarhNP@mpforest.org ;
fdbnp.umr@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Panpatha Wildlife Sanctuary

The Panpatha Wildlife Sanctuary is a significant part of the famous Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve spread across the Umara district of Madhya Pradesh. Bandhavgarh literally means "Fort of Brother". Bandhavgarh comprises two hindi language words Cradled between the Vindhya ranges and the eastern flanks of Satpura ranges of Central Indian Highlands, Bandhavgarh National Park lies mostly in Umara district and partly in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Gaur, Chausingha, Chinkara, Asiatic Jackal, Bengal Fox, Sloth Bear, Ratel, Striped Hyaena, Wild Dog, Jungle Cat; Woolly Necked Stork, Changeable Hawk Eagle, Verditer Flycatcher, Barred Button Quail, Black Rumped Flameback; Krait, Viper, Ratsnake, Python, Turtle
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Jabalpur
- By Rail:** Nearest railways stations are Umara, Katni and Jabalpur
- By Road:** Well connected via road network

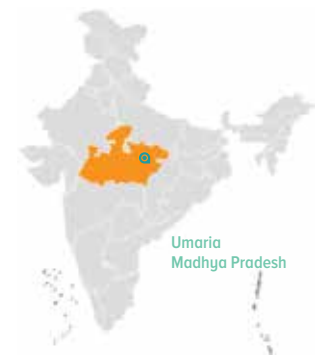
Where to stay

Forest Rest House,
Panpatha.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th June 1983

Area 🗺️
245.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
February-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.bandhavgarh-national-park.com/>



Location
3° 30' to 23°46' North and 80 ° 11' to 36' East



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Pench Tiger Reserve, Seoni
Phone: 07692-223794
Email: fdpennp.sni@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pench Wildlife Sanctuary

Pench is a forest that lies in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It gets its name from the Pench River, a tributary of the Kanhan, which flows along the edges of the sanctuary. The part of the reserve in Madhya Pradesh is the Pench Wildlife Sanctuary. It comprises a mixture of various kinds of forests and houses abundant fauna and floral diversity.

Habitat	Southern dry mixed deciduous forest, Southern tropical moist forest, Southern tropical dry teak forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jackal, Striped Hyaena, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Gaur, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Grey Langur, Porcupine, Common Mongoose, Ruddy Mongoose, Black-naped Hare
Plants	<i>Madhuca indica</i> , <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Ougeinia dalbergioides</i> , <i>Miliusa velutina</i> , <i>Lansea coromandelica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Both Nagpur and Jabalpur have airports and are options if you choose to fly.

By Rail: There are rail services at Nagpur and Jabalpur.

By Road: You can drive to the sanctuary through Nagpur (130 km) or Jabalpur (213), depending on where you are travelling from.

Where to stay

Hotels and resorts close to the sanctuary

Date of Notification

21st August 1998

Area

118.47 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.penchnationalpark.com/>



Location

21.88° N, 79.53° E



Common name: Verditer Flycatcher

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
West Mandla Forest Division
Phone: 7642-251014, 9424792727
Email: dfotwmand@mp.gov.in
fdknp.mdt@mp.gov.in, fdkanha@rediffmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Phen Wildlife Sanctuary

Phen Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the buffer zone of the Kanha National Park, near Mukti Gate. It is a popular zone of Kanha National Park. The Sanctuary has beautiful forests with varying landscapes and Tigers, Leopard, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, and Sambar are common sightings.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Gaur, Hyena, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Indian Wolf, Flying Squirrel, Ratel, Indian Porcupine, Bluebull, Indian Pangolin; Woolly Necked Stork, Changeable Hawk Eagle, Verditer Flycatcher, Barred Button Quail, Black Rumped Flameback
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jabalpur

By rail: Nearest railway station is Jabalpur

By road: Well connected to the road network. Jabalpur is about 165 km

Where to stay

Mukki Forest Rest House

Several options of accommodation and safari are available. Can be booked online via <https://www.kanha.co.in/kanha-safari/phen-zone.html>.

Date of Notification

10th March 1983

Area

111 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.kanha.co.in/kanha-safari/phen-zone.html>



Location

22° 20' 0" N, 80° 38' 0" E



Common name: Indian Hare

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests
Indore Circle
Phone: 0731-2490239, 9424792326
Email: dfotindo@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ralamandal Wildlife Sanctuary

This is one of the oldest protected areas of Madhya Pradesh, with the mighty river Narmada flowing through the sanctuary and adding to the serenity of the area. The Sanctuary is home to wildlife species such as deer, wild hare, tigers together with a rich diversity of birds.

Habitat	Dry deciduous
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Leopard, Blackbuck, Indian Hare, Bluebull, Barking Deer; Aradise Flycatcher, Pond Heron, Partridges, Quails, Peafowls, Parakeets, Egrets, Mynas, Bulbul, Cuckoo, Jungle Crow, Lizards, Chameleon, Indian Python, Cobra and Kraits
Plants	Bamboo, Chandan, Teak, Babool and Sal, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Closest railway station is Indore
- By rail:** Very well connected with road network, and it is just outside Indore city
- By road:** Indore

Where to stay

Several options of accommodation are available in Indore city, and visiting the Sanctuary requires a day visit from Indore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1989

Area 🗺️
2.34 km²

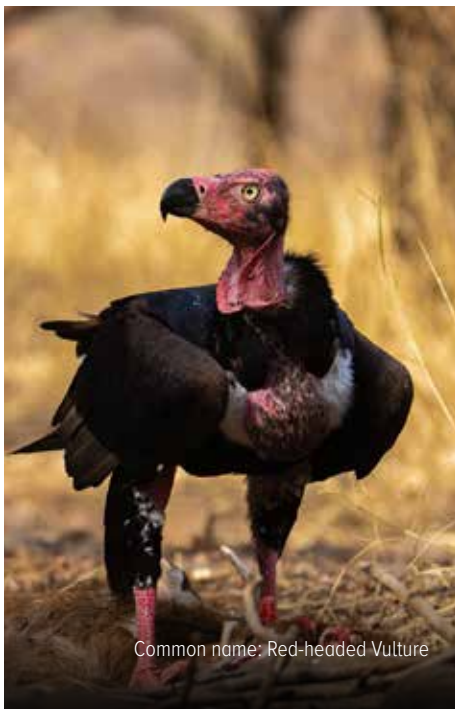
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mponline.gov.in/index.aspx#>



Location
22.649501°N 75.918011°E



Common name: Red-headed Vulture

Contact details:

Sub Divisional Officer
Ratapani Wildlife sanctuary
Phone: 07480-224478, 9424790712
Email: dixitramakant@hotmail.com, dfotogunj@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary

Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary stretches across 823sq km of the Vindhya Hills, bound on the west by the Kolar River. An untamed forest of teak and bamboo, interspersed with crocodile bark and tendu trees, the area was declared a sanctuary in 1976 and efforts are currently underway to notify the area as a tiger reserve. With hills and plains, seasonal streams and rocky outcrops, Ratapani's range of habitats supports a wealth of wildlife. The regal striped cat is the apex predator here and estimates suggest that 40 tigers roam these forests along with leopards, sloth bears, jackals, and hyenas.

Habitat	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest, Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest, Freshwater Reservoir
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Dhole, Hyaena, Jackal, Fox, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Four-Horned Antelope; Oriental White-Backed Vulture, Long-Billed Vulture, Red-Headed Vulture, Sarus Crane, Painted Stork, Black-Necked Stork, White-Necked Stork
Plants	Teak, Bamboo, Chandan, Sal, Dhaora, Tendu, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Salai, Mango, Jamun, Banyan, Ber, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bhopal
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Bhopal
- By road:** Well connected by road network via NH 69 and NH12. Its about 2 hours drive from Bhopal

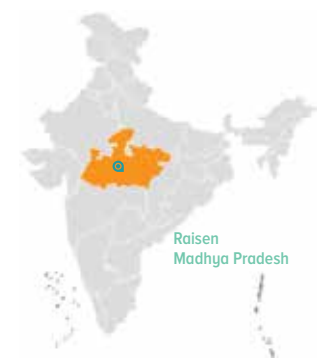
Where to stay

Forest Rest House, Delawadi.
Other options of private accommodation are available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1978

Area 🗺️
907.7 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://mpforest.gov.in/ho_outer/Senc_Ratapani.aspx



Location
22.9178° N, 77.7223° E



Common name: Blue-cheeked Bee-eater

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer- Ratlam
Phone: 07412-270418,
9424794960 Email: dfoirtlam@mp.gov.in

Range Forest officer
Sailana Wildlife sanctuary
Phone: 9424794967, 9424794968
Email: dfoirtlam@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary

Sailana Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sailana and Piploda blocks of Ratlam district of Madhya Pradesh (M.P) spread under the area of 13 sq.km .this place is a home to many bird species. The surroundings of this sanctuary comprises of several other tourist attractions of Ratlam, like the Kedareshwar Temple and the Cactus Garden. This place was built to protect and promote the rarest species of birds. Sailana sanctuary is the prime habitat for Kharmor – a lesser known florican

Habitat	Tropical Grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Bluebull, Golden Jackal, Indian Fox, Jungle Cat; Lesser Florican, Sarus Crane, Lesser Whistling Duck, Sykes' Crested Lark, European Roller, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, Blue-tailed Bee-eater
Plants	<i>Sehima nervosum-Chrysopogon fulvus, Heteropogon contortus, Apluda mutica, Cymbopogon martini, Aristida funiculata, Brachiaria Spp., Eragrostris Spp., Dicanthium Spp., Digitaria Spp., setaria Spp., Bothriochloa Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Indore
- By Rail:** Nearest railway stations is Ratlam, which is only 19 km
- By Road:** Well connected with road network

Where to stay

There are several options of private accommodation in Indore city.

Date of Notification

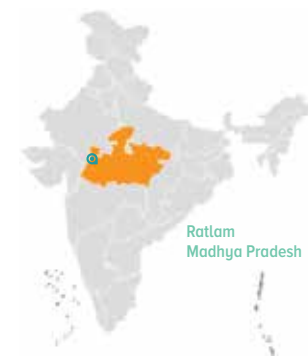
04th June 1983

Area

12.96 km²

Best time of the year to visit

July-September



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/sailana-kharmor-sanctuary-iba-india>



Location

23° 24' 26" N, 74° 58' 05" E



Common name: Saw-scaled Viper

Contact details:

Field Director
Sanjay-Dubri National Park
Phone: 07822-252409, 9424793674,
9424793668, 9424793669
Email: dirsanjayNP@mpforest.org, fdsanjay_tr@rediffmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary

Sanjay (Dubri) Wildlife Sanctuary is part of the Sanjay National Park and falls in the Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. The Wildlife sanctuary is also a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. The sanctuary has rich diversity of animals and birds.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Indian Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Chinkara, Civet, Porcupine; Black-Hooded Oriole, Racket-Tailed Drongo, Indian Pitta, Rufous Treepie, Lesser Adjutant, Red-Headed Vulture, Cinereous Vulture, White-Rumped Vulture, Egyptian Vulture; Monitor Lizard, Cobra, Krait, Rock Python, Rat Snake, Russell's Viper, Saw Scaled Viper
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Palas, Salai, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, SemaI, Harra, Ber, Tendu, Dhaora, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airports are Varanasi, Allahabad and Jabalpur
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Rewa
- By Road:** The park is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Eco centre Bastua – Field Director (9424793668)
Rest house Dubri - SDO/RO, Dubri (9424793673,9424793674)

Date of Notification

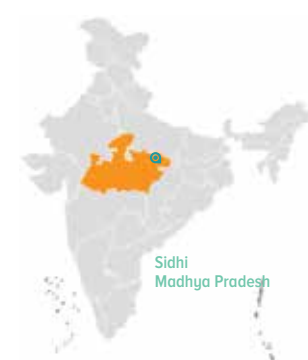
30th August 1975

Area

364 km²

Best time of the year to visit

November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.mpforest.gov.in/HO_Outer/NP_Sanjay.aspx



Location

23° 53' 7" N, 82° 3' 19" E



Common name: Montagu's Harrier

Contact details:

Sub-Divisional Forest officer
Sardarpur Wildlife Sanctuary
Phone: 07296-245796, 9424792250
Email: sdotsardarpur@mp.gov.in

Range Forest Officer
Sardarpur
Email: rosardarpur@mpforest.org

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sardarpur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Sardarpur Sanctuary is located in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. It was notified in the year 1983. The Sanctuary encloses area upto 348 sq. km Sardarpur Wildlife sanctuary is a fascinating destination for bird watchers. With grassy landscapes and teeming with an abundant bird population, this sanctuary is a perfect place for nature enthusiasts.

Habitat	Tropical grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Golden Jackal, Indian Fox, Common Langur; Lesser Florican, Montagu's Pallid Harrier, Pallid Harrier, paradise flycatcher, pond heron, partridges, quails, pea fowls, parakeets, egrets, mynas, bulbul, cuckoo, jungle crow, lizards, chameleon, Indian python, cobra and kraits
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Palas, Salai, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, Semal, Harra, Ber, Tendu, Dhaora, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Indore
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Meghnagar
- By Road:** The sanctuary is well connected to the road network. It is close to Indore-Ahmedabad NH. The entrance of the sanctuary is from Village Panpura, Panchayat Mahapura.

Where to stay

Plenty of accommodation options such as Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses are there in Indore city.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1983

Area 🗺️
348 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
July-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/sardarpur-wildlife-sanctuary-iba-india>



Location
22.665° N, 74.970° E



Common name: River Lapwing

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Raisen
Phone: 07482-222027, 9424790650
Email: dfot.rsn@mp.gov.in

Forest Zone Officer Badi
Phone: Mo. 9424790723

Superintendent Singhauri Sanctuary Badi
Phone: 9424790714

Wildlife Sanctuary

Singhori Wildlife Sanctuary

One among the most popular wildlife destinations of Madhya Pradesh, the entire area of the Singhori Wildlife Sanctuary consists of hills, plateau, valleys, gorges and plains. Rivers Ghoghara Barna make the entire landscape magnificent. It is the home to Tiger, Leopard, Sambhar, Spotted Deer and Wild Boar as well as historical monuments like Choukigarh Fort, Bhandariya Temple, and the archaeological caves of Jamgarh.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Deers, Wild Boar; Indian Skimmer, Black-necked Stork, Black-Headed Ibis, Great Thick Knee, River Lapwing, paradise flycatcher, pond heron, partridges, quails, pea fowls, parakeets, egrets, mynas, bulbul, cuckoo, jungle crow, lizards, chameleon, Indian python, cobra and kraits
Plants	Daora, Bija, Salai, Khair, Saja, Tendu, Bamboo, Sal, Palas, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, Semal, Harra, Ber, Tendu, Dhaora, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bhopal
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Bhopal
- By Road:** Well connected to the road network

Where to stay

Forest rest houses badi, Bamhori, and Inspection cottage kartoli.
Private accommodations available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
15th April 1976

Area 🗺️
288 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
mpforest.gov.in



Location
23.18884 N, 78.19940 E



Common name: Gharial

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forest Madhya Pradesh
Satpuda Bhavan 1st Floor, Bhopal (M.P.)

Phone: 0755-2674001 and 0755-2674302;
Fax: 0755-2674001
E-mail: pccf@mpforest.org, apccfit@mp.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary

The Son Gharial Sanctuary is characterized by riverine islands, sand banks, etc which are crucial habitats to many endangered species like the Indian Soft Shell Turtle, Gharial etc. It About 101 species of birds have been recorded in the sanctuary. The sanctuary was established under Project Crocodile.

Habitat	Wetland (Riverine)
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Gharial, Marsh Crocodile, Turtles; Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Great Thick Knee, River Lapwing, Indian Soft Shell Turtle (Chitra Indica), Indian Skimmer (Rynchops Albicollis)
Plants	Daora, Bija, Salai, Khair, Saja, Tendu, bamboo, Sal, Palas, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, Semal, Harra, Ber, Tendu, Dhaora, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bamrauli Airport (Allahabad), Prayagraj, UP
- By Rail:** Nearest train stations are Marwasgram (MWJ), Majhauli, Sidhi, Rewa (REWA) and Satna (STA)
- By Road:** Well connected by road network

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels, Guest houses and lodges are available in nearby towns.

Date of Notification 🗓️

1981

Area 🗺️

41.80 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-March



Sidhi, Shahdol, Satna



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://sidhi.nic.in/en/tourist-place/son-gharial-sanctuary/>



Location

24.2071° N, 81.7787° E



Common name: Peafowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Veerangana Durgavati Wild Life Sanctuary,
Damoh
Madhya Pradesh 470881, India

Wildlife Sanctuary

Veerangna Durgawati Wildlife Sanctuary

Also known as Rani Durgavati Sanctuary, this protected area is high on both biological diversity and historical-cultural value. The sanctuary is home to Singourgarh Fort. It is also home to trees of Palash, Mahua etc. typical of the local vegetation, as well as to endangered fauna like the leopard, wolf, Indian fox, sloth bear etc.

Habitat	Tropical mixed dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Leopard, Wolf, Jackal, Indian Fox, Striped Hyena, Sloth Bear; Bar-Headed Goose, Pintail, Spurfowl, Darter, Peafowl, lizards, chameleon, Indian python, cobra and kraits
Plants	Kino, Palash, Mahua, Dhaora, Teak, Sal, Palas, Dhawada, Gurajan, Mahua, Semal, Harra, Ber, Tendu, Dhaora, Arjun, Amla, Palas, Mango, Jamun, Babul, Banyan, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, grasses

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Jabalpur
- By Rail:** Pendra Road (17 kms)
- By Road:** Pendra Road, Sahol, Bilaspur

Where to stay

Forest rest house in Damoh

Date of Notification 🗓️

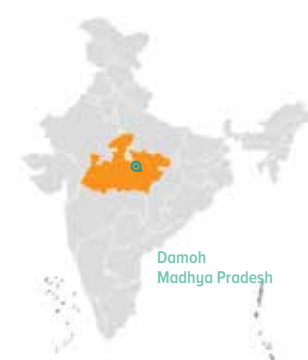
06th January 1997

Area 🗺️

23.97 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

October-March



Damoh
Madhya Pradesh



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.madhya-pradesh-tourism.com/destination/veerangana_wildlife_sanctuary



Location

23.54691 N, 79.72903



A photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is a large, bright yellow-orange orb in the upper center of the frame, casting a long, shimmering reflection across the water. The sky is a gradient of warm colors, from pale yellow near the horizon to a deeper orange at the top. In the foreground, dark, silhouetted rocks are scattered across the water's surface, creating a rugged coastline. The overall mood is serene and peaceful.

Maharashtra



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Deputy conservator of Forest
Wildlife, Bindu chowk
Ganji Gali, Kolhapur 416002

National Park

Chandoli National Park

Stretching along the crest of the northern Western Ghats' Sahyadri Ranges, Chandoli forms a catchment of the Warna Dam reservoir within the protected area. Originating in the forests of this protected area, the Warana River flows from west to east, thereby dividing the region into a Northern and Southern half. Visitors can go on boat or jeep rides or trek in the sanctuary. A Tiger sighting is a possibility.

Habitat	Malabar Coast moist forests and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Leopard Cat, Sloth Bear, Giant Squirrel, Barking Deer, Sambar, Mouse Deer, Blackbuck; Jungle Babbler, Common Babbler, Yellow-billed Babbler, Rufous Babbler, White-cheeked Barbet, Green Bee-eater, Blackbird, Red-vented Bulbul, Crested Bunting, White-eyed Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Common Stonechat, Laughing Dove, White-bellied Drongo, Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark, Pale-billed Flowerpecker, White-browed Fantail, Black-shouldered Kite, Black Kite, White-throated Kingfisher, Common Kingfisher, Black-throated Munia, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Rock Pigeon, Indian Peafowl, Crimson-backed Sunbird; Calotes, Bark Gecko, Dwarf Gecko, Rock Gecko, Crocodile, Common Indian Monitor, Common Cat Snake, Indian Python, Indian Cobra
Plants	Anjani ironwood tree, Jamun, Pisa, Fig, Olea, Spinous kino tree, Nana, Kinjal, Kokum tree, Amla, Devil fig, Harra, False kelat, Indian laurel, Gooseberry

How to reach there

- By Air:** Kolhapur
- By Rail:** Karad (47 km)
- By Road:** Kolhapur (70 km)

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Wood House, Cottages, Resorts, Tents are available for accomodation in surrounding locations.

Date of Notification 📅
2004

Area 🗺️
741.22 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://maharashtradarshan.in/chandoli-national-park-sahyadri-tiger-reserve/>



Location
17°11'30"N 73°46'30"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director,
Melghat Tiger Reserve, Camp Amravati-444 602.
Fax: 0721-2551766, Phone: 0721-2662792
E-mail: projecttigermelghat@gmail.com

National Park

Gugamal National Park

Gugamal National Park is situated in the Satpura Hill Range. It effectively forms a part of Melghat Tiger Reserve. It stretches over rocky terrains, hills and has abundant Bamboo trees and medicinal plants. Occasional orchids bloom upon its hills at high altitudes. An interesting thing about the forest is that the crocodiles, having once vanished from the region, were re-introduced within the forest two decades ago and presently thrive in its water-bodies.

Habitat	High altitude faunal habitats comprise grassy baldas with sparse tree growth, flanked by steep slopes, and as such have limited potential to hold wildlife. Also, the scanty water supply lessens the congeniality of this type of habitat.
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Indian Jackal, Striped Hyaena, Chausingha, Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Ratel, Flying Squirrel, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque; Jungle And Common Babbler, Yellow-billed Babbler, White-cheeked Barbet, Green Bee-eater, Crested Bunting, White-eyed Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Common Stonechat, Laughing Dove, Black-shouldered Kite, Black Kite, White-throated Kingfisher, Common Kingfisher, Black-throated Munia, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Indian Peafowl; Indian Cobra, Dwarf Gecko, Common Indian Monitor, Bark Gecko, Indian Python
Plants	<i>Tectona Grandis</i> , Ain, Tiwas, Aola, Lendia, Dhawada, Kusum, Bamboo, Orchids

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur Airport
- By Rail:** Amravati Railway station
- By Road:** Amravati

Where to stay

Accommodation is available is Semadoh. The place has 4 dormitories with a total of 64 beds and 10 tourist huts.

Date of Notification 📅
1975

Area 🗺️
1673.93 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://natureconservation.in/gugamal-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
21.405377, 77.148473



Common name: Scarlet Minivet

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest and Field Director
Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve
Gondia, Vanbhavan T.B tota
Kudwa Road, Gondia 4441614

National Park

Nawegaon National Park

Located in the southern part of Gondia district with the Nawegaon Lake as a remarkable geographical feature of the park, the Nawegaon National Park is visited by the huge flocks of migratory ducks during October to June. The national park has diverse type of vegetation ranging from dry mixed forest to moist forest. The sanctuary has an interpretation center, a library and a museum, apart from watch towers.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, Wolf, Jackal, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear; Scarlet Minivet, Paradise Flycatcher; Indian Python, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> and <i>Adina cordifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport in Nagpur (130 km) and Jabalpur airport (223 km)
- By Rail:** Seoni railway station (72 km)
- By Road:** Seoni

Where to stay

Forest rest house and youth hostel in Gondia.

Date of Notification 📅
22nd November 1975

Area 🗺️
133.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



Gondia District Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/nawegaon-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
20°56'N 80°10'E



Common name: Collared Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator and Field Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagpur
Government Press, Zero Miles, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440001

Phone: 0712-2524727
Email: ccfdpench2@mahaforest.gov.in

National Park

Pench National Park

A breathtaking natural sanctuary, the Pench National Park, in the Nagpur district of Maharashtra is named after the Pench River. Rudyard Kipling is said to have been inspired by the wildlife of the region for his masterpiece, The Jungle Book. Also called the Jawaharlal Nehru National Park, it is situated in between the states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. It has a rich wildlife and shelters the iconic Tiger while offering splendid opportunities for tiger spotting, especially in the summers. Myriads of resident and migratory birds fill the park with their twittering in winters.

Habitat	Mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jackal, Striped Hyaena, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Gaur, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Grey Langur, Porcupine, Common Mongoose, Ruddy Mongoose, Black-naped Hare
Plants	<i>Madhuca indica</i> , <i>Buchanania lanzan</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Ougeinia dalbergioides</i> , <i>Milusa velutina</i> , <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Both Nagpur and Jabalpur have airports and are options if you choose to fly.
- By rail:** There are rail services at Nagpur and Jabalpur.
- By road:** You can drive to the sanctuary through Nagpur (130 km) or Jabalpur (213), depending on where you are travelling from.

Where to stay

Hotels and resorts close to the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 📅
22nd November 1975

Area 🗺️
256.26 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



Wardha Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.penchnationalpark.com/>



Location
21.57° N, 79.18° E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Borivali East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400066
 Phone: 022-28860362, 022-28860389; Fax: 022-28864567
 Email: sgnpmumbai@gmail.com

National Park

Sanjay Gandhi National Park

This park extends right into the city of Mumbai from the Western Ghats. About 20 percent of the total area of the city falls under its extent. This sanctuary is a popular place among visitors looking to indulge themselves in the greenery of a coastal forest habitat. Immense variations in biodiversity can be found here, be it fauna or flora.

Habitat	Coastal forest
Biographic zone:	Malabar Coast of the Western Ghats
Animals	Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Black-naped Hare, Leopard, Porcupine, Palm Civet, Striped Hyena, Four-horned Antelope, Mouse Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Bonnet Macaque, Hanuman Langur, Indian Flying Fox; Tickell's Flowerpecker, Sunbirds, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Paradise Flycatcher, Trogon, Kingfishers, Woodpeckers, Brown-headed Barbet, Parakeets, Racket-tailed Drongo, Tickell's Blue Flycatcher, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Spotted Babbler; Crocodiles, Monitor Lizards, Pythons, Cobras, Russell's Viper, Bamboo-pit Viper, Ceylonese Cat Snake
Plants	Tectona, Albizzia, Terminalia, Holarrhena, Firmiana, Dalbergia, Garuga, Grewia, Adina, Ficus, Madhuca, Caraya, Butea, bamboo

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mumbai 15 km
- By Rail:** Borivali
- By Road:** Mumbai 23km

Where to stay

Well-executed, comfortable and well-serviced accommodation facilities like tents, Pine Houses and Guest Houses on rent.

Date of Notification 1983

Area 87 km²

Best time of the year to visit Monsoon; for bird watching, November-February



Mumbai Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://sgnp.maharashtra.gov.in/1213/Highlights>



Location 19°15'N 72°55"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve
 Mul Road, Chandrapur 442401
 Telephone: 07172-251414

National Park

Tadoba National Park

The oldest and biggest national park of Maharashtra, the Tadoba National Park takes its name from the local deity venerated by the local people. Tadoba National Park is blessed with the beauty of dense forests, the enchanting Tadoba Lake, patches of grasses, and a sprawling valley, which are its major natural attractions.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Indian Leopard, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Bluebull, Dhole, Striped Hyena, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Sambar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Ratel, Marsh Crocodile; Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, Changeable Hawk-Eagle, Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-winged Jacana, Lesser Golden Backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Monarch, Indian Peafowl; Indian Python, Indian Monitor, Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Teak, Crocodile Bark, Bija, Dhaua, Hald, Salai, Semal, Tendu, Beheda, Hirda, Karaya Gum, Crepe Myrtle, Flame-of-the-Forest, <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , Axlewood, Black Plum

How to reach there

- By Air:** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur (140 kilometres)
- By Rail:** Chandrapur
- By Road:** Chandrapur (45 km)

Where to stay

Lot of Hotels, resorts, Guest Houses are available around the sanctuary. Forest Rest house is also available.

Date of Notification 31st March 1955

Area 577.96 square kilometres (223.15 sq mi) of reserved forest and 32.51 square kilometres (12.55 sq mi) of protected forest

Best time of the year to visit December-March



Chandrapur district Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tadobanationalpark.in/>



Location 20°10'0"N 79°24'0"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director,
Melghat Tiger Reserve, Camp Amravati 444 602
Fax: 0721-2551766; Phone: 0721-2662792

Wildlife Sanctuary

Amba Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is a satellite of the larger and better known Melghat. The Tiger and Leopard are the main attractions of the sanctuary. The area is the catchment of the Wan Irrigation Project. The importance of Ambabarwa Sanctuary is unique from the point of view of devotees. In the sanctuary, at the place of Mangeri, on the left side, there is a high and remote mountain. This is called the mountain of Mangri Mahadev. Another attraction of the sanctuary is the temple of Lord Shiva situated in the lush green hills of Satpuda and perched on the summit as the name suggests. Climbing the peak is thrilling, but it is a great place to experience nature up close. This is a must visit place for trekkers visiting Satpuda to enjoy the climb. The temple is built by carving a large edge of stone in this place.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Jackal, Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Chausingha, Ratel, Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Porcupine, Pangolin, Mouse Deer, Black-naped Hare; Indian Vulture, Forest Owllet, Green Avadavat; Python
Plants	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , and <i>Ougenia oojeinensis</i> . At Lower Elevations Other Associates Of Teak Are <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Miliusa tomentosa</i> , <i>Bauhinia Raemosa</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur
- By Rail:** Amravati
- By Road:** Shegaon (45 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and lodges local hotels also.

Date of Notification 🗓️
09th April 1997

Area 🗺️
127 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/amba-barwa-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
21°26'45"N 77°11'50"E



Common name: Stone Curlew

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director,
Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
Chandrapur 442401
Telephone: 07172-251414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary

Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary is part of the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve. The name of the sanctuary derives from the Andhari River, which passes through the forest. An immense biodiversity of fauna is predominant in the region with forests of teak, sal, semal and more.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Bluebull, Dhole, Striped hyaena, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Sambar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Chausingha, Ratel; Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-winged Jacana, Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl; Mugger, Indian Python, Indian Monitor, Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Teak, Ain, Bija, Dhauda, Hald, Salai, Semal, Jamun, Neel, Tarota, Kuda, Bamboo, Mango

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur (140 km)
- By Rail:** Chandrapur (45 km)
- By Road:** Chandrapur

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses are available with all facilities around the sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
25th February 1986

Area 🗺️
509.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tadobanationalpark.in/>



Location
20°10'0"N 79°24'0"E



Common name: Brahminy Duck

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (Wildlife), Khandaraw Temple Forest Naka at Shirpur Maharashtra 400058

Wildlife Sanctuary

Aner Dam Sanctuary

Aner dam Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on southwestern range of Satpura range. This sanctuary is one among a cluster of protected areas including Yawal Sanctuary. It is located in the foothills of the Satpura Range.

Habitat	Degraded scrub forest with small patches of wooded land
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Barking Deers Chinkara, Hare, Porcupine, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyena, Jackal, Wolf, Wild Boar; leafs, quails, partridges, egrets, herons, cormorants, corts, spot bills, and owls. Brahminy ducks, cranes, stokes and waders, Spotbill; Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>A. Leucocephala</i> , <i>A.indica</i> , Bel, <i>Albizia lebbek</i> , <i>A. procera</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Species</i> , <i>Vitex negundo</i> , <i>Zizphus Spp.</i> , <i>Helicteres isora</i> , <i>Solanum giganteum</i> , <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , Lantana

How to reach there

- By Air:** Aurangabad (215 km)
- By Rail:** Nardona (40 km)
- By Road:** Shirpur (15 km)

Where to stay

There is one Irrigation Bungalow at dam site. Other options include Forest Houses (2suits) at Rohini and Chopada and a PWD Bungalow (2suits) at Shirpur.

Date of Notification 10th October 1986

Area 85.07 sq. km

Best time of the year to visit November-February. Animals are best sighted in summer.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/aner-dam-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location 21° 19' 30.06" N, 75° 8' 39.47" E



Common name: Mongoose

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest
 Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve, MuL Road,
 Chandrapur 442401
 Phone: 07172-251414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhamragarh is situated in Chandrapur District, which is more widely known as the land of Tadoba Andhari. The land vegetation can be classified as moist deciduous mix forests. You can ride into the forest in your car or van. Hiring a guide is recommended. The Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary due to its near proximity to major cities in Maharashtra enjoys several vacationers from distinctive locations coming to soak in the herbal beauty. The Parnalgaum and Parlkota rivers flow through the sanctuary offering water to the flora and fauna and as well as to the tribes living nearby specifically Gonda and Madia tribes which rely on the Forest for their habitation. The entire place is covered with the moist deciduous mixed forests.

Habitat	Moist deciduous mixed forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Hare, Barking Deer, Mongoose, Flying Squirrel, Bluebull; Junglefowl, Peacock; Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Indian Rock Python, Indian Rat Snake, Checkered Keelback, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Arjun, Bija, Kuda, Bel, Kusum, Mango, Bamboo, Kadam, Jamun, Neel, Tarota, Kuda,

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur (370 km)
- By Rail:** Ballarpur (197 km)
- By Road:** Chandrapur (200 km)

Where to stay

Local hotels, Lodges along with Forest Rest house is available for accomodation during the visit.

Date of Notification 06th May 1997

Area 104.38 km²

Best time of the year to visit February-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g1459055-d4088757-Reviews-Bhamragarh_Wildlife_Sanctuary-Chandrapur_Chandrapur_District_Maharashtra.html



Location 19° 29' 23.28" N, 80° 34' 8.22" E



Common name: Quaker Babbler

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Western Region, New P.M.T. Building, Swargate,
Shankarshet Road, Pune 411042
91-20-4471465

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary

A part of the Sahyadri Ranges of the picturesque Western Ghats, the Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary's is located on the crest of the Western Ghats. The Indian Giant Squirrel is the flagship species of this sanctuary which derives its name from the Bhimashankar Temple. This Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga temple is apparently one of the twelve Jyotirlingas (self emerged Shiva temples) in India, explaining why it is one of the most important pilgrimage sites for Hindus from all over the country.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Mouse Deer, Indian Giant Squirrel; Black Eagle, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Grey Junglefowl, Green Pigeon, Quaker Babbler
Plants	<i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> , <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> , <i>Carvia callosa</i> , <i>Cassia tora</i> , <i>Acacia sinuata</i> , <i>Eleusina carcara</i> , <i>Athyrium falcatum</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Kolhapur
- By Rail:** Karad (47 km)
- By Road:** Kolhapur (70 km)

Where to stay

MTDC and Forest guest house along with many good hotels and resorts near the Bhimashankar are available to stay.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16th September 1985

Area 🗺️
130.78 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.walkthroughindia.com/travel/bhimashankar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
19.132°N 73.554°E



Common name: Checkered Keelback

Contact details:

Office of the Range Forest Officer, Wardha
SAMUDRAPUR, WARDHA, MAHARASHTRA, Pin
Code:- 442305

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is named for the Bor River, which flows through it. Possibly because of the relatively small size of this sanctuary, wildlife sightings are easy here. Setting out on safaris early in the morning in summer has been recommended. A number of charismatic species are found in the area including many reptile species such as the monitor lizard, Indian rock python and the Russell's Viper.

Habitat	South Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog; Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Checkered Keelback, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Ain, Tendu, Bamboo, Tarot, Tenella, Tarwar, Gokhru, Bracteata, Vanbhendi, Velatri, Aghori

How to reach there

- By Air:** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur (80 km)
- By Rail:** Wardha (about 35 km)
- By Road:** Wardha

Where to stay

MTDC Resort offers 10 double-bed rooms, three dormitories.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27th November 1970

Area 🗺️
138.12 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June-October



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://wardha.gov.in/en/tourist-place/bordharan/>



Location
20°58'39"N 78°40'33"E



Common name: Orange-Headed Ground Thrush

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director,
Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
Chandrapur 442401
Telephone: 07172-251414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary

Chaprala Sanctuary is bounded by the Markhanda Hills, the Pedigundam Hills and the Pranhita River. There is a fascinating drainage network of nullahs that brings water everywhere in the rainy season. The aquatic life contributes to the rich diversity of Chaprala. Reptiles and large predators can be sighted frequently in the region where the habitat comprises of moist deciduous forests.

Habitat	Moist deciduous mixed forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Sambar; Peafowl; Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Indian Rock Python, Indian Rat Snake, Checkered Keelback, Monitor Lizard, Orange-headed Ground Thrush
Plants	Teak, Arjun, Bija, Kuda, Bel, Kusum, Mango, Bamboo, Kadam, Ain

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur (230 km)
- By Rail:** Ballarpur
- By Road:** Chamorshi (14 Km)

Where to stay

The forest lodges and the guest houses are the best places for accommodation also affordable hotels in Chaprala. There is a Rest house at Chaprala with 2 suits and permission is required from R.F.O. Choudampalli.

Date of Notification
25th February 1986

Area
134.78 Km²

Best time of the year to visit
February-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://gadchiroli.gov.in/tourist-place/chaprala-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
19° 34' 24.6" N, 79° 49' 31.728" E



Common name: Black Drongo

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Western Region, New P.M.T. Building,
Swargate, Shankarshet Road, Pune 411042
91-20-24471465

Wildlife Sanctuary

Deulgoan-Rehekuri Blackbuck Sanctuary

The creation of this sanctuary has accorded much needed protection to the blackbucks of the region. This has resulted in the population increasing very significantly over the years. Visitors can easily trek through this small sanctuary which consists dry deciduous scrub forest. A large diversity of flora is characteristic of this region, including the Chandan and Khair.

Habitat	Dry deciduous scrub forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Chinkara, Wolf, Indian Fox; Common Babbler, Jungle Babbler, Small Bee-eater, Red-vented Bulbul, Spotted Dove, Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Black Drongo, Woodpecker; Indian Python, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Khair, Hivar, Sisoo, Chandan, Ber, Karwand, <i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i> , <i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> , <i>Eriocaulon diane</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Cyperus kyllingia</i> , <i>Striga densiflora</i> , <i>Mareilea minuta</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Pune (150 km)
- By Rail:** Daund (70 km)
- By Road:** Karjat (8 km)

Where to stay

Enough local hotels, Homestays are available in Karjat for accommodation.

Date of Notification
29th February 1980

Area
2.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit
August-January



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tourmyindia.com/states/maharashtra/rehekuri-blackbuck-sanctuary.html>



Location
18° 36' 17.64" N, 74° 58' 17.112" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Dy. Conservator of Forests (WL)
In front of District Court, Railway Station Road,
Ramdaspath, Akola-444001
0724-436869 (O), 442548(R)

Wildlife Sanctuary

Dhyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dhyanganga River runs close to this sanctuary and gives it its name. There are hillocks and two lakes within the sanctuary in this undulating terrain that render the landscape exceptionally scenic and picturesque. Leopards, sloth bears, jungle cats and jackals are some of the larger animals found in the region.

Habitat	Prosopis forest, Open mixed forest, Salai forest, Dry Teak forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Hyena, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Tiger; Common Babbler, Jungle Babbler, Small Bee-eater, Red-Vented Bulbul, Spotted Dove, Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Black Drongo, Woodpecker Reptiles: Snakes and Muggler
Plants	Babul, Dhadwa, Tendu, Khair, Teak, Kulu, Salai, Ain

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur
- By Rail:** Amravati
- By Road:** Khamgaon (20km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest House
There are a number of guest houses, lodges and hotels in Buldhana, KHAMGAON, SHEGAON, WHICH ARE NEAR FROM DNYANGANGA (BOTH) GATE.

Date of Notification 📅
09th May 1997

Area 🗺️
205.23 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
January-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.dnyangangawildlifesanctuary.com/>



Location
20.7116°N 76.5661°E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Aurangabad, Paripurti, Plot No. 10, Gurujan
Colony Housing Society, Tilak Nagar, Sawarkar
Chowk, Aurangabad 425301
91-240-2331027

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautala-Autramghat Sanctuary

Located against the mesmerizing Ajantha and Satmala hill ranges of the Western Ghats, the Gautala-Autramghat is ideal for a day trip from Aurangabad. The area is southern tropical dry deciduous forest with interspersed bush and grasslands. The experience at the sanctuary includes views of wildlife and waterfalls. There are places of historical importance in the area.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Bats, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Monkey, Barking Deer, Fox, Jackal, Leopard, Bluebull, Wolf; Peafowl; Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Khair, Dhawada Spp., Arjun Spp., Chandan Spp., Euphorbia Spp., Teak Spp., Hardwickia binata, Albizia Amara, Sandalwood, Aegle marmelos, Phyllanthus emblica, Semecarpus anacardium, Madhuca longifolia

How to reach there

- By Air:** Aurangabad 55 (km)
- By Rail:** Chalisgaon (55 Km)
- By Road:** Aurangabad

Where to stay

Dormitory, Chalisgaon
PWD Rest House, Kannad
PWD Rest House,
Puranwadi Forest rest
house, Youth Hostel,
Patnadevi, Bhaskaracharya
R.H.

Date of Notification 📅
25th February 1986

Area 🗺️
26,061.19 hectares (64,399 acres)

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
August-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/gautala-autramghat-sanctuary/>



Location
20° 19' 36.408" N, 75° 8' 13.884" E



Common name: Bronze-Winged Jacana

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest and Field Director,
Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve
Chandrapur 442401
Telephone: 07172-251414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ghodazari Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary serves as a green -corridor to facilitate the movement of tigers between Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve and Umred Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary. The sanctuary is named for a village that is located in the middle of the forest. The wildlife sanctuary is rife with immense biodiversity of mammals, birds and reptiles.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry forest and a lake
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Dhole, Bluebull, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cat, Sambar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar; Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-winged Jacana, Lesser Golden-Backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl; Indian Python, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	<i>Teak Spp., Palas Spp., Ain Spp., Bija Spp., Hald Spp., Salai Spp., Semal Spp., Tendu Spp., Beheda Spp., Hirda Spp., Karaya Gum, Mahua Spp., Bamboo Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur
- By Rail:** Chandrapur
- By Road:** Chandrapur (50 km)

Where to stay

Lot of Hotels, resorts, Guest house and other options are available for accomodation due to part of Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve.

Date of Notification 📅
23rd March 2018

Area 🗺️
159 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer season

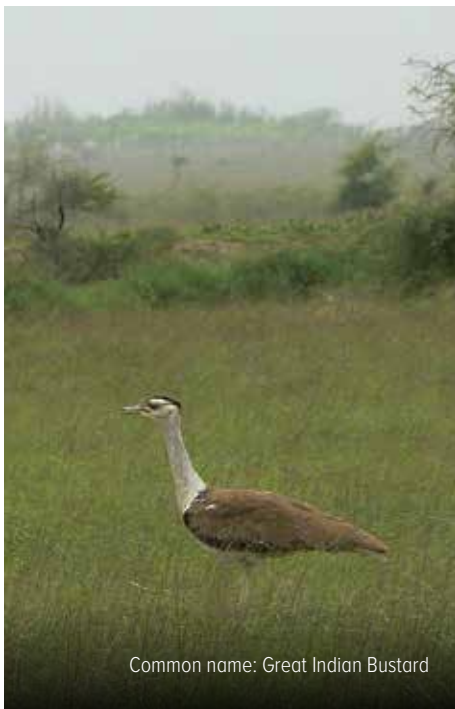


More information on this PA can be found here

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/ghodazari-to-be-newest-sanctuary-of-vidarbha/articleshow/62560713.cms>



Location
20°35'0"N 79°40'0"E



Common name: Great Indian Bustard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Western Region, New P.M.T. Building, Swargate,
Shankarshet Road, Pune 411042
91-20-4471465

Wildlife Sanctuary

Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary

Maharashtra is one of only six Indian states in which the endangered Great Indian Bustard is found. The arid, drought-prone landscape of Solapur District is the setting of this sanctuary. This extensive grassland also provides a viable habitat to a few migratory birds, along with the Great Indian Bustard. The sanctuary happens to be discovered by Mr. B.S.Kulkarni in 1972. In 1979, the Government of Maharashtra declared Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary as a wildlife reserve with the sole objective of conserving the rarest species of Great Indian Bustard which are endangered with extinction

Habitat	Southern Tropical Thorn Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Wolf, Indian Fox, Striped Hyaena, Common Mongoose; Great Indian Bustard, Indian Bushlark, Ashy-crowned Sparrow-lark, Rufous-tailed Lark, Southern Grey Shrike, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Red-necked Falcon, White-eyed Buzzard, Rock Bush Quail, Barred Buttonquail, Grey Francolin, Eurasian Collared Dove, Pied Bushchat, Common Myna, Large Grey Babbler, Indian Silverbill; Monitor Lizard, Fan-throated Lizard
Plants	<i>Acacia Leucophloea, Acacia Nilotica Sp. Indica, Bauhinia Racemosa, Azadirachta Indica, Dalbergia Sissoo, Capparis Aphylla, Carissaa Auriculata, Rhus Mysurensis, Alternanthera Sessilis</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Pune (250 km)
- By Rail:** Solapur (22 km)
- By Road:** Solapur (22 km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Solapur is the best place to stay in Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary.

Date of Notification 📅
27th September 1979

Area 🗺️
1222 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/great-indian-bustard-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
17°49'36.2"N 75°52'10.9"E



Common name: Common Babbler

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests
Territorial and Wildlife
Suit Girmi Road, Pusad
Yavatmal District, Maharashtra
Off. 07233-246029
dycfpusad@mahaforest.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dhyanganga River runs close to this sanctuary and gives it its name. There are hillocks and two lakes within the sanctuary in this undulating terrain that render the landscape exceptionally scenic and picturesque. Leopards, sloth bears, jungle cats and jackals are some of the larger animals found in the region.

Habitat	Prosopis forest, Open mixed forest, Salai forest, Dry Teak forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Tiger; Common Babbler, Jungle Babbler, Small Bee-eater, Red-Vented Bulbul, Spotted Dove, Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Black Drongo, Woodpecker Reptiles: Snakes and Muger
Plants	<i>Babul Spp., Dhadwa Spp., Tendu Spp., Khair Spp., Teak Spp., Kulu Spp., Salai Spp., Tamarind Spp., Grape Spp., Teak Spp., Sandalwood Spp., Behada Spp., Palasa Spp., Amla Spp., Custard apple, Bell Spp., Guggul Spp., Subabul Spp., Neem Spp., Giripuspa Spp., Shirsat Spp., Bor Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nanded (84km)
- By Rail:** Nanded (84km)
- By Road:** Pusad (27km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels, resorts and Guest houses are there in Pusad, Umarkhed and Hingoli which is nearby towns.

Date of Notification 📅
19 December 2014

Area 🗺️
37.80 sq km

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
January-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.lokmat.com/yavatmal/wildlife-sanctuary-now-isapur-dam/>



Location
19° 43' 44.904" N, 77° 26' 10.752" E



Common name: Wigeon

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests, Jaikwadi,
Mandhane Hospital, Court Road, Paithan, Taluka
Paithan, Dist. Osmanabad
91-2431-224035

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jaiakwadi Bird Sanctuary

Jayakwadi is a small sanctuary. It consists of a number of islands surrounded by shallow water. Being close to the Nath Sagar Lake, the bird sanctuary has favourable conditions for aquatic flora and fauna. The Nath Sagar Lake is home to more than 50 species of fishes which attract birds like storks and cranes in large numbers. Of the birds that can be spotted in the sanctuary, over 70 species are of migratory birds. Some of migratory birds that can be seen here are glossy ibis, flamingos, teal, pochard and brahmyny duck.

Habitat	Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Chinkara, Striped Hyaena, Wolf, Wild Bear, Fox; Cranes, Flamingoes, Brahminy Duck, Pochards, Teals, Pintail, Wigeon, Shoveller, Godwit, Glossy Ibis; Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Chara Spp., Spyrogyra Spp., Hydrilla Spp., Potamogeton Spp., Vallisneria Spp., Argemone Mexicana, Ipomea Fistulosa</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Aurangabad (50 km)
- By Rail:** Aurangabad (50 km)
- By Road:** Aurangabad (45 km)

Where to stay

Irrigation bungalow "Sagar Darshan", VIP Rest House, PWD Rest House Lakeview, M.S.E.B. Rest House.

Date of Notification 📅
10th October 1986

Area 🗺️
341.05 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.india.com/travel/aurangabad/things-to-do/wildlife-jayakwadi-bird-sanctuary/>



Location
19.48°N 75.38°E



Common name: Banded Kukri

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
Kale Bhuvan, Plot No. 71514, College Road,
Nasik 432005
Phone: 0253-2317082, 0253-2317114

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary is also known as Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary because of two places at its limits, Kalsubai and Harishchandragad. The Sanctuary is located in rugged terrain, surrounded by the Sahayadri Hills. It is situated in the Akole Tehsil of the district of Ahmednagar. The sanctuary is replete with numerous kinds of flora and fauna and it is popular among trekkers as a challenging area. Found in the same area, the Kalsubai Peak at a height of about 1,650 meters, is one of the highest points in the Western Ghats.

Habitat	Southern moist mixed deciduous vegetation forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Jungle Cat, Palm Civet, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Wild Boar, Barking Deer; White-necked Stork; Monitor Lizard, Fan-throated Lizard, Banded Kukri
Plants	<i>Hirda Spp., Jambul Spp., Chandawa Spp., Bahava Spp., Kumbhal Spp., Gulchavi Spp., Kudal Spp., Siras Spp., Kharvel Spp., Karap Spp., Avali Spp., Ashind Spp., Lokhand Spp., Behada Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** If you choose to fly, Pune airport is your option.
- By rail:** The railhead is Bhandara (185 km).
- By road:** The approach to the sanctuary is through Ahmednagar.

Where to stay

MTDC, forest guest house

Date of Notification 🗓️
20th March 1986

Area 🗺️
361.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
August-December



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/kalsubai-harishchandragad-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
19.60° N, 73.70° E



Common name: Bay-Backed Shrike

Contact details:

Divisional forest officer, Akola Wildlife
Division, Railway station road, Akola, 444001.
Off. 0724-243671402141-222016

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karanja Sohal Blackbuck Sanctuary

Karanja Sohal Blackbuck Sanctuary was created in 2000 to preserve the black buck population. The sanctuary derives its name from the Karanja town & Sohal Village. The sanctuary is a part of catchment area of the Aadan reservoir and it forms aquatic habitat for many floral and faunal species. The entire district has almost alluvial track drained by the Purna, Katepurna, Aadan and Painganga rivers. The sanctuary attracts large number of winter migratory birds between November and March. The landscape is undulating and offer interesting contrast between the plateau and the plains. the tract is undulating, interspersed with open grasslands and wooded areas.

Habitat	Tropical and subtropical dry broadleaf forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Chinkara, Wolf, Indian Fox; Spotted Deer, Sambar, Neelgai, Barking deer, Wild boar, Porcupine, Hyena, Jungle Cat, Bay-backed Shrike, Peafowl
Plants	Teak, Coromandel Ebony <i>Terminalia alata</i> , Axlewood, <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> , Indian Rosewood, <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur 225 km
- By Rail:** Murtizapur
- By Road:** Nearest city: Karanja 7 km

Where to stay

Forest guest house, Dak bungalow, Dormitory.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th December 2000

Area 🗺️
18.32 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/karanja-sohal-blackbuck-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
20°24'00"N 77°30'00"E



Common name: Rufous-Bellied Hawk Eagle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Alibag, Raigad
Maharashtra 410206
02141-222016

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karnala Bird Sanctuary

This sanctuary is located close to Mumbai. As such it is natural getaway for urban dwellers who are looking to find an easy break from their hectic lifestyles, the best time for such visits being February to August. The Karnala Fort is located in the park. The Park has an abundant diversity of animals, birds and reptiles which thrive under a forest cover of mangoes, teak, kalam and umber to name a few.

Habitat	Moist deciduous
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Wild Boar, Indian Fox, Jackal; Grey-fronted Green Pigeon, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Parakeet, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-cheeked Barbet, Malabar Lark, Small Sunbird, Vigor's Sunbird, Ashy Minivet, Three-toed Kingfisher, Malabar Trogon, Slaty-legged Crane, Rufous-bellied Eagle; Indian Python, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	<i>Kulu Spp., Kalam Spp., Mango Spp., Nana Spp., Asana Spp., Teak Spp., UMBER Spp., Tamarind Spp., Grape Spp., Iron Spp., Sandalwood Spp., Khair Spp., Behada Spp., Palasa Spp., Amla Spp., Custard apple, Bell Spp., Salai Guggul, Subabul Spp., Neem Spp., Giripuspa Spp., Shirsat Spp., Bor Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mumbai
- By Rail:** Panvel (15 km)
- By Road:** Mumbai

Where to stay

Two government rest houses and lot of other options are available in Panvel, Mumbai.

Date of Notification

06th May 1968

Area

4.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit

February-August



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.tripadvisor.in/Attraction_Review-g1591392-d2478378-Reviews-Karnala_Bird_Sanctuary-Karnala_Raigad_District_Maharashtra.html



Location

18°54'31"N 73°6'9"E



Common name: Crested Tree Swift

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Akola Wildlife Division In Front Of District Session Court,
Railway Station Road Akola- 44001
Ph.No - 07242410869

Wildlife Sanctuary

Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is named for the Katepurna River, which flows roughly in the middle of the sanctuary thereby bisecting it. A reservoir in the sanctuary serves as a perennial source of fresh water. It is exceedingly picturesque and holds abundant diversity of fish. Additionally the four-horned antelope finds a home in this region along with a number of other animals, birds and reptiles.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Four-horned Antelope, Barking Deer, Blackbuck, Leopard, Wolf, Wild Boar, Striped Hyaena, Black-naped Hare, Bluebull, Jungle Cat; Orange-Headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-Winged Jacana, Lesser Golden-Backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl; Indian Python, Indian Monitor, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Bahada, Dhawada, Moha, Tendu, Khair, Salai, Aola, Tamarind, Grape, Iron, Teak, Sandalwood, Palasa, Amla, Custard apple, Bell, Guggul, Subabul, Neem, Giripuspa, Shirsat, Bor

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nagpur (225 KM)
- By Rail:** Akola (37KM)
- By Road:** Akola (37KM)

Where to stay

An Eco-tourism complex is created on north-eastern peripheral part of the sanctuary near village Wagha which includes 4 VIP Suits, 2 Eco Huts and 1 Deluxe Hut for the tourist.

Date of Notification

05th February 1988

Area

73.63 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.katepurnawildlifesanctuary.com/>



Location

20°35'0"N 79°40'0"E



Common name: Indian Pitta

Contact details:

Office of Deputy Conservator of Forest
Jaistambh Chowk, Bhandara
Phone 07184252283

Wildlife Sanctuary

Koka Wildlife Sanctuary

This relatively recently declared sanctuary is said to have surprisingly large populations of the Tiger and the Leopard, given its fairly small size. Visitors can go on jungle safaris in the morning and in the evening. It is also home to a variety of beautiful birds that adorn the tropical dry deciduous forest of the region. The forests comprise of teak, jamun and the highly medicinal arjuna trees.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar; Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-winged Jacana, Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl
Plants	Teak, Jamun, Khair, Babul, Ain, Arjun, Tamarind, Iron, Sandalwood, Behada, Palasa, Amla, Custard apple, Bell, Salai Guggul, Tendu, Subabul, Neem, Giripuspa, Shirsat, Bor

How to reach there

By Air: Dr. BAI Airport, Nagpur
By Rail: Warthi Railway Station
By Road: Bhandara, NH-6 (60 km)

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2013

Area 🗺️
100.11 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://bhandara.gov.in/tourist-place/koka-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
21°9'23"N 79°46'41"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Deputy conservator of Forest
Wildlife, Bindu chowk
Ganji Gali, Kolhapur
416002

Wildlife Sanctuary

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife sanctuary and natural World Heritage Site, which is located in Satara district of the Indian state of Maharashtra. Further, this wildlife sanctuary is designated as an Important Bird area. The sanctuary is nestled in the Western Ghats, covering an area of around 423.55 km² (163.53 sq mi), and elevations ranging from 600 to 1,100 m (2,000 to 3,600 ft). It was notified in 1985 as a wildlife sanctuary situated in Maharashtra. It forms the northern portion of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, with Chandoli National Park forming the southern part of the reserve.

Habitat	North Western Ghats montane rain forests (above 1000 m) and North Western Ghats moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Grey Langur, Smooth-coated Otter, Indian Giant Squirrel, Heart-spotted Woodpecker, Rufous Woodpecker, Brown-capped Pygmy Woodpecker, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Long-tailed Nightjar, And Crested Goshawk; Indian Python, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Anjani Spp., Jambul Spp., Hirda Spp., Awala Spp., Pisa Spp., Ain Spp., Kinjal Spp., Amba Spp., Kumbha Spp., Bhoma Spp., Chandala Spp., Katak Spp., Nana Spp., Umbar Spp., Jambha Spp., Gela Spp., Bibba Spp., Karvi Spp., Shikekai Spp., Garambi Spp., Indian Frankincense, Longan Spp., Elaeocarpus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Kolhapur 65 km
By Rail: Kolhapur 60 km
By Road: Kolhapur

Where to stay

Forest Guest houses can be availed around the sanctuary. Hotels, resorts are also present with lake side views in Kolhapur and nearby locations.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16th September 1985

Area 🗺️
423.55 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June-August, October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.transindiatravels.com/maharashtra/koyna-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
17°32'56"N 73°45'11"E



Common name: Spotted Dove

Contact details:

Assistant Conservator of Forests
Rani Garden Area Chikli Road, Buldhana
Office 07262-242334

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary

This tiny park has at its centre the well known Lonar crater, a depression caused by the impact of a meteorite or other heavenly body with the Earth. There are a number of temples in the Lonar region. The region has been blessed with quite abundant biodiversity of flora and fauna alike. Avifauna population is also significant in the area.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Striped Hyaena, Sloth Bear, Bluebull, Wolf, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; Orange-headed Ground Thrush, Indian Pitta, Crested Tree Swift, Stone Curlew, Spotted Dove, Crested Honey Buzzard, Paradise Flycatcher, Bronze-winged Jacana, Lesser Golden-backed Woodpecker, Black-naped Blue Flycatcher, Indian Peafowl; Indian Python, Indian Monitor, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Khair, Hivar, Sisoo, Ber, Karwand, <i>Alysicarpus, bupleurifolius, Cyathocline purpurea, Eriocaulon Diane, Merremia Emarginata, Cucumis Melo, Cyperus kyllingia, Striga densiflora, Mareilea minuta</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Akola
- Nearest railway station:** Jalna (110 km)
- Nearest airport:** Aurangabad (140 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and MTDC resort.

Date of Notification 📅
08th June 2000

Area 🗺️
1.17 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/lonar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
19°58'35"N 76°30'30"E



Common name: Pearl Oyster

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sawantwadi
Forest Division, Sawantwadi
91-2363-272005

Wildlife Sanctuary

Malvan Marine Sanctuary

Malvan wildlife sanctuary is one of the richest coastal regions in India, which was brought on the world map in 1987. It's crystal clear water is home to the extremely rich coastal species that are unique to the region like sea anemones, mollusks, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, seaweed, and mangroves. Malvan is beautiful and intriguing inside out. Somewhere like it's riveting deep underwater secrets, the place offers a beautiful view. Make a point to take the binoculars as there is possibility spot some rare bird species on this 29.22 square kilometers. Sindudurg Fort provides the backdrop to this sanctuary. Corals and their associated marine life are to be found in the sanctuary.

Habitat	Golden sands, Casuarinas plantations, Mangroves
Biographic zone:	Coast of Western India
Animals	Sea Anemones, Molluscs, Polychaetes, Pearl Oyster, Black-headed Gulls, Terns, Plovers, Water-fowl, Ducks, Egrets, Dolphins, Labeo-Calbasu, Labeo-Rohita
Plants	<i>Coconut Spp., Corals Spp., Mangroves species like Rhizophora mucronata, Avicennia officinalis and Excoecaria sp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Dabolim Goa (145 km)
- By Rail:** Kudal/Kankawali (28 km)
- By Road:** Kolhapur (100 km)

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, resorts, Camps alongwith some hostels are available in nearby locations.

Date of Notification 📅
13th April 1987

Area 🗺️
29.22 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Can be visited round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/malvan-marine-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
16°04'0.12" N 73°28'1128" E



Common name: Lesser Whistling Teal

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forests Force)
3rd Floor Van Bhavan
Ramgiri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712 2550670

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mansingdeo Wildlife Sanctuary

Mansingdeo Wildlife Sanctuary is a critical protected area. It offers critical connectivity between parks in the region in which there are Tiger populations. The habitat is a rich mix of tropical moist and dry deciduous forests. Ample biodiversity of animals, birds and reptiles is found in the region.

Habitat	Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests, Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Barking Deer; Peafowl, Junglefowl, Crow Pheasant, Crimson-breasted Barbet, Red-vented Bulbul, Racket-Tailed Drongo, Indian Roller, Magpie Robin, Lesser Whistling Teal, Pintail, Shoveller, Common Kingfisher; Indian Python, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper
Plants	Teak, saja, bijiyasal, lendia, haldu, dhaora, salai, aonla, amaltas, bamboo, mahua



How to reach there

Nearest city: Nagpur (50 km)
Nearest Railway station: Nagpur
Nearest Airport: Nagpur



Where to stay

Forest rest house and plenty of accomodation options are available in Nagpur city.

Date of Notification 🗓️

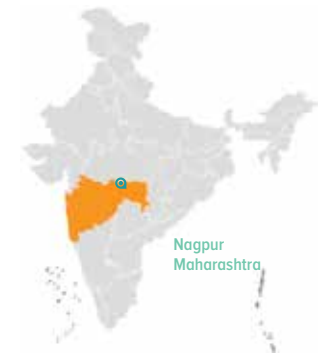
02nd November 2010

Area 🗺️

182.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

March-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/mansingdeo-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location

21° 28' 4.188" N, 79° 19' 0.984" E



Common name: Southern Gray Shrike

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife, Western Region, New P.M.T. Building, Swargate, Shankarshet Road, Pune 411042 Maharashtra, India 00-91-20-4471465

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is a popular birdwatching location. Located within an easy distance of Pune, it has a number of trails laid out as well as watchtowers. The sanctuary is comprised mostly of dry deciduous scrub forest. The entirety of its scrubland habitat can easily be covered in a day trip. Regular visitors report that they are constantly being surprised by the animals they discover here.

Habitat	Dry deciduous scrub forest with interspersed grasslands
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Chinkara, Striped Hyena, Wolf, Indian Fox; Indian Roller, Black-winged Kite, Eurasian Collared Dove, Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark, Blue-cheeked Bee-eater, Gray Francolin, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Common Hawk-cuckoo, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, Rufous-fronted Prinia, Indian Bush-Lark, Bay-Backed Shrike, Southern Gray Shrike, European Roller, Montagu's Harrier; Python
Plants	Khair, Hivar, Sisoo, Ber, Karwand, <i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i> , <i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> , <i>Eriocaulon diane</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Cyperus kyllingia</i> , <i>Striga densiflora</i> , <i>Mareilea minuta</i>



How to reach there

By Air: Pune (72 Kms)
By Rail: Daund (35 Kms.)
By Road: Supe (within one Km.)



Where to stay

No accommodation/camp facility is available within the sanctuary; however, there are basic hotels in Supe.

Date of Notification 🗓️

19 August 1997

Area 🗺️

5.14 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

August-January



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.natureinfocus.in/guide/mayureshwar>



Location

18°20'6"N 74°22'15"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director,
Melghat Tiger Reserve, Camp Amravati 444 602
Fax:0721-2551766; Phone: 0721-2662792

Tiger Reserve

Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary

It was established as a wildlife sanctuary in 1967, and was declared a tiger reserve in 1974. It was among the first nine tiger reserves notified in 1973-74 under Project Tiger, a wildlife conservation project initiated in India in 1972 to protect Tigers. It was the first tiger reserve of Maharashtra. The name 'Melghat' means the confluence of various 'ghats' or valleys as is typical from the landscape of this tiger Reserve. The Tapi River flows through this park. Among the large biodiversity of animals found in this reserve is the rare Forest Owllet.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Jackal, Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Chausingha, Ratel, Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Porcupine, Pangolin, Mouse Deer, Otter, Black-naped Hare; Forest Owllet, Green Avadavat; Python
Plants	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Ougenia oojainensis</i> . At Lower Elevations, The Other Associates Of Teak Are <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Miliusa tomentosa</i> , <i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i>

How to reach there
By Air: agpur (250 km)
By Rail: Amravati
By Road: Amravati

Where to stay
 Plenty of local hotels, resorts, eco-huts are available around the protected area. Forest guest house and lodges are also present.

Date of Notification 📅
1985

Area 🗺️
1677 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://melghattiger.gov.in/>



Location
21°26'45"N 77°11'50"E



Common name: Greater Coucal

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forests Force)
3rd Floor Van Bhavan
Ramgiri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712 2550670

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary is close to Nawegaon National Park. The forests in this region are interconnected in a matrix of villages. Charismatic species of various kinds find their home in the region including the tiger, gaur, barking deer, Spotted Deer etc. A significant population of reptiles is also supported by the habitat of dry deciduous forests with teak, mahua, saja and more trees.

Habitat	Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Dog, Elephant; Bar-headed Goose; Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback And Common Monitor
Plants	Teak, saja, bijiayasal, lendia, haldu, dhaora, salai, aonla, amaltas, bamboo, mahua

How to reach there
Nearest city: Gondia (60 km)
Nearest railway station: Gondia (50 km)
Nearest airport: Nagpur (100 km)

Where to stay
 Forest rest house along with local hotels, lodges and guest houses are available around the wildlife sanctuary.

Date of Notification 📅
03rd June 1970

Area 🗺️
152.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.mahantr.com/>



Location
21°14'38"N 79°59'09"E



Common name: Lesser Florican

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, (Wildlife), Naygaon Mayur, Mandhane Hospital, Court Road, Paithan Osmanabad

91-724-224035

Wildlife Sanctuary

Naigaon Peacock Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is the natural abode of the beautiful Peafowl, which can be seen in its premises. But it is also home to the Blackbuck and a host of other animals and reptiles such as the wolf, fox, monitor lizard etc. Sacred places which are revered locally such as Hingoli and Vajjnath are also present near the sanctuary. The sanctuary is a type of dry deciduous and thorny forest in the southern tropics. As the national bird peacock is found in large numbers in this forest, the government protected this area on 8th December 1994 under the name of "Naigaon Peacock Sanctuary". At that time its area was 29.90 sq. Km. Was km. It includes some private forest area up to 50.60 sq. Km

Habitat	Patches of scrub forest, plantation blocks, grassland
Biographic zone:	Central Plateau
Animals	Wolf, Fox, Striped Hyaena, Porcupine, Palm Civet, Jungle Cat; Peafowl; Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Chinch, Jamun, Sitafal, Neem, Sandalwood, Ficus species, Lantana, Karwand, Bor, Lokhandi, Tamarind, Grape, Iron, Teak, Sandalwood, Khair, Behada, Palasa, Amla, Custard apple, Bell, Salai Guggul, Tendu, Subabul, Giripuspa, Shirsat

How to reach there

By Air: Aurangabad (155 km)

By Rail: Barsi 98 Km

By Road: Beed (20 Km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest house local Hotels, Guest houses in Beed is also available, comfortable lodging preferred at Aurangabad.

Date of Notification

08th December 1994

Area

30 km²

Best time of the year to visit

June-October



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.indianholiday.com/wildlife-india/nayagaon-mayur-sanctuary.html>



Location

18°19'10"N 76°04'25"E



Common name: Grey Wolf

Contact details:

Additional Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Nandur Madhmeshwar Kale Bhuvan, Plot No. 71514, Nashik 432005

National Park

Nandur-Madhameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

A biologically rich environment was create when a dam was built across the Godavari River at Nandur Madhameshwar. The place was declared a sanctuary, and it is now a Ramsar site. Nandur-Madhameshwar Sanctuary is referred to as the Bharatpur of Maharashtra. Supporting a habitat of tropical evergreen forests, it houses rare animals like the fishing cat, palm civet and more. A rich diversity of avifauna is very characteristic of the region.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Palm Civet, Fishing Cat, Jackal, Grey Wolf; White Stork, Glossy Ibis, Spoonbill, Brahminy Duck, Pintail, Mallard, Garganey, Shoveller, Curlew, Black Ibis, Spotbill, Dabchick, Osprey, Grey Hornbill, Peafowl
Plants	Babul, Neem, Tamarind, Jamun, Maharukh, Vilayati Chinch, Mango, Pangara

How to reach there

By air: Aurangabad airport (180 km) is the nearest airport.

By rail: The nearest railway station is Niphad (12 km).

By road: The approach to the sanctuary is through Nashik.

Where to stay

Rest house at Khangaon Thadi.

Date of Notification

25th February 1986

Area

100.12 km²

Best time of the year to visit

December-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/nandur-madhameshwar-bird-sanctuary/>



Location

20.00° N, 74.10° E



Common name: Wild Dog / Dhole

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Akot Wildlife Division
Akot-Popatkhed Road, Timber Depot
Campus, Akot
Phone: 07258203306

Wildlife Sanctuary

Narnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Narnala is named for the fort in its vicinity. Thus its archaeological importance adds to its importance as a tourist destination. The weather here is pleasant throughout the year except summer. Located in the picturesque Satpura hill ranges, the heavily forested region is home to charismatic species of wildlife such as the tiger, leopard, chausingha, flying squirrel, forest owlet etc. The best time to enjoy this breath taking region is between the months of June and March.

Habitat	Central Indian forest
Biographic zone:	Satpura Hills
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Jackal, Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Chausingha, Ratel, Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Porcupine, Pangolin, Mouse Deer, Otter, Black-naped Hare; Forest Owlet, Green Avadavat; Python
Plants	<i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Lannea coromandelica</i> , <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> and <i>Adina cordifolia</i>

How to reach there

By air: Aurangabad airport is around 190 km from Narnala.

By rail: Akola (70 km) is the railhead.

By road: Akot is the nearest town.

Where to stay

Local hotels, Guest house and lodges are easily available in nearby areas for accomodation.

Date of Notification 📅
02nd May 1997

Area 🗺️
12.35 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/narnala-bird-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
20.70° N and 76.99° E



Common name: Northern Pintail

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forests Force)
3rd Floor Van Bhavan
Ramgiri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712 2550670

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nawegaon Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary located near Gondia, is an avifauna paradise. Around 60 percent of the bird species of Maharashtra are to be found in this sanctuary. This is likely related to the extraordinary variety of habitats of Nawegaon. It is a bird watcher haven nestled in a lush green habitat of tropical dry deciduous forests. Abundant biodiversity of trees can also be found in the region.

Habitat	Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Palm Civet, Wolf, Jackal, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear; Crow-pheasant, Crimson-Breasted Barbet, Red-vented Bulbul, Racket-tailed Drongo, Indian Roller, Magpie Robin, Lesser Whistling Teal, Pintail, Shoveller
Plants	<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> and <i>Adina cordifolia</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Gondia

Nearest railway station: Gondia

Nearest airport: Nagpur

Where to stay

Youth hostel and MTDC run suite or cottage near sanctuary is available in Gondia.

Date of Notification 📅
2012

Area 🗺️
122.76 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://natureconservation.in/navegaon-national-park-complete-detail-updated>



Location
20°56'N 80°10' E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Office of the Range Forest Officer, Wardha
SAMUDRAPUR, WARDHA, MAHARASHTRA, Pin
Code:- 442305

Wildlife Sanctuary

New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is an extension of Bor Wildlife Sanctuary. Bor is named for the Bor River, which flows through it. Together, Bor and New Bor make up Bor Tiger Reserve, one of the smallest Tiger reserves of India. Spread across a habitat of dry deciduous forests, trees like teak, tendu and gokhru are found in abundance here. It is home to tigers, leopards, gaurs, Spotted Deer, sambar etc. and reptiles like the monitor lizard, rat snake etc.

Habitat	South Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog; Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Indian Rock Python, Rat snake, Checkered Keelback, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Ain, Tendu, Bamboo, Tarot, Tenella, Tarwar, Gokhru, Vanbhendi, Velatri, Aghori

How to reach there

- By air:** Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur
- By rail:** The railhead is Wardha (about 35 km).
- By road:** The approach to the sanctuary is through Nashik.

Where to stay

MTDC Resort offers 10 double-bed rooms, three dormitories.

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st March 2012

Area 🗺️
60.70 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June-October



Wardha
Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://cmsenvis.cmsindia.org/newsletter/news/NewsDetails.asp?id=59464>



Location
20.98° N, 78.66° E



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Western Region, New P.M.T. Building, Swargate,
Shankarshet Road, Pune 411042
91-20-4471465

Wildlife Sanctuary

New Maldhok Bird (Gangewadi) Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary consists under the area of North Solapur, Madha, Mohol and Karmala Talukas of Solapur District and Karjat, Shrigonda, Newasa Talukas of Ahmednagar District covering a total area of 8496.44 sq.kms. This bird has been included in the Schedule-1 of Wildlife Act 1972 and accordingly due protection has been given to this bird. The headquarters of the sanctuary are Nannaj of Solapur District and Rehekuri of Ahmednagar District.

Habitat	Southern Tropical Thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Great Indian Bustard, Painted Stork, Darter, Oreintal white Ibis, Pallied Harrier, Eurasian Spoon-bill, Little Cormorant, Wolf, Indian Fox, Jackal, Hare, Blackbuck, Antelope, Common Mongoose, Indian Pangolin, Wild Boar, Squirrel, Common Garden Lizard, Common Shink, Rat Snake, Russel Viper, Indian Monitor Lizard
Plants	Neem, Sissoo, Babul, Bor, Tarwad, Henkal, Dongri, Kusali Pavanya, Sheda, Marvel

How to reach there

- By Air:** Pune (250 km)
- By Rail:** Solapur (22 km)
- By Road:** Solapur (22 km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Solapur, Nannaj, Karmala, Madha, Rehekuri, Karjat, Shrigonda, Newasa.

Date of Notification 🗓️
25th February 2015

Area 🗺️
1.98 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
July to December



Nashik
Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://solapur.gov.in/en/wild-life/>



Location
17° 49' 36.84" N, 76° 0' 35.64" E



Common name: Magpie Robin

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forests Force)
3rd Floor Van Bhavan
Ramgiri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712 2550670

Wildlife Sanctuary

New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary lies close to Nagzira Sanctuary and Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary. The forests of these sanctuaries are interconnected, and they make up Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve. The Tiger reserve is also connected to the other reserves of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. An abundant floral population consists of bamboo and trees of mahua, teak, haldu, salai and more, all typical of dry deciduous forest type.

Habitat	Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Dog, Elephant; Bar Headed Goose, Magpie Robin, Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback, Common Monitor
Plants	Teak, Saja, Bijiyasal, Lendia, Haldu, Dhaora, Salai, Aonla, Amaltas, Bamboo, Mahua

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Gondia (60 km)
- Nearest railway station:** Gondia (60 km)
- Nearest Airport:** Nagpur 100 Km

Where to stay

Forest rest house along with local hotels, lodges and guest houses are available around the wildlife sanctuary.

Date of Notification 2012

Area 151.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.mahanntr.com/>



Location
21°14'38"N 79°59'09"E



Common name: Indian Robin

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Office
Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary
Morchandi
Maharashtra 445207

Wildlife Sanctuary

Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary

The Painganga River borders the sanctuary on three sides and gives it its name. In the middle of the park is a broad valley. The wildlife and the enchanting water-rich landscape draw visitors repeatedly to Painganga. January to June is the most optimal time for visitors to visit. A steady population of gaur, sambar, Spotted Deer and sloth bear among others, thrives in the region.

Habitat	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Dog; Vulture, Bulbul, Dove, Kingfisher, Cuckoo Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback, Common Monitor
Plants	Teak, Arjun, Buchnanania, Tendu, Anjani, Jambul, Hirda, Awala, Pisa, Ain, Kinjal, Amba, Kumbha, Bhoma, Chandala, Katak, Nana, Umbar, Jambha, Gela

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Yavatmal (10 km)
- Nearest railway station:** Yavatmal
- Nearest airport:** Nanded (150 km)

Where to stay

As of now the accommodation facilities are not yet developed by the forest department. But there are private hotels & resorts available in the Pandharakwada, Patanbori, Yavatmal & Adilabad district.

Date of Notification 25th February 1986

Area 324.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit January-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://www.paingangawildlifesanctuary.com/>



Location
20.24°N 78.06°E



Common name: White-Rumped Vulture

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife),
Thane Wildlife Division, L.B.S. Marg,
Naupada, Thane (West), Maharashtra India
400602

91-22-25402522

Wildlife Sanctuary

Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary was historically a hunting reserve of the rulers of Murud. It is located between the sea and the Western Ghats. Walking along the trails allows one to discover the animals of this sanctuary. The sanctuary is popular destination for trekking and birding. Those keen on trekking can explore a nature trail located at Supegaon and visit the Nature Interpretation Centre at Majgaon. There are 4 major nature trails (approx 12km each) in the sanctuary, passing through various habitats, providing an opportunity to experience the wild life. The coastal woodland ecosystem of the Western Ghats can be found in the sanctuary.

Habitat	Forest, grasslands and wetlands
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Indian Giant Squirrel, Muntjac, Striped Hyaena, Leopard, Sambar, Mouse Deer; White-Rumped Vulture, Sri Lankan Frogmouth, Crested Serpent Eagle; Bombay Earth Snake, Ceylon Cat Snake, Python
Plants	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> , <i>Garcinia talbootii</i> , Ain, Kinjal, Teak, Hirda, Jamba, Mango, Various Ficus

How to reach there

By Air: Mumbai
By Rail: Roha (30 km)
By Road: Alibag (50 km)

Where to stay

Forest inspection hut,
Supegaon and P.W.D. guest house.

Date of Notification

25th February 1986

Area

6979 ha (17,250 acres)

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://jenjon.in/phansad-alibaug/about-phansad-alibaug/>



Location

18°25'00"N 72°56'00"E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M.S. Nagpur
3 rd floor Van Bhavan Ram Giri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712-2549563
Email:pccfwlmgp@mahaforest.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, the Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the bank of Pranhita rivers. Easily accessible from Jimalgatta. A drainage network in the sanctuary enables water to enter through numerous nallahs when the river swells during monsoons. Rich in diversity of aquatic life in the backwaters can be found. An abundant variety of prawns, fish, and turtles also enters the bounds of the sanctuary because of the riparian ecosystem in which their populations thrive. Rich aquatic life and avifauna is also supported in these regions of pure natural tranquility. Various species of climbers, shrubs, grass and thick forest are found within the sanctuary.

Habitat	Forest, grasslands and wetlands
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Indian Giant Squirrel, Muntjac, Striped Hyaena, Leopard, Sambar, Mouse Deer; White-Rumped Vulture, Crested Serpent Eagle; Bombay Earth Snake, Ceylon Cat Snake, Python
Plants	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> , <i>Garcinia talbootii</i> , <i>Ain Spp.</i> , <i>Kinjal Spp.</i> , <i>Teak Spp.</i> , <i>Hirda Spp.</i> , <i>Jamba Spp.</i> , <i>Mango Spp.</i> , <i>Various Ficus</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest Airport is Nagpur which is 230 km away
By rail: Nearest railway station is Ballarpur in Chadrapur District.
By road: Jimilagatta

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels are available for accommodation in surrounding area.

Date of Notification

27 August 2014

Area

420.06 km²

Best time of the year to visit

June-October



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://mahaforest.gov.in>



Location

19° 12' 27.18" N, 80° 4' 13.152" E



Common name: Deccan Banded Gecko

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
Bindu Chowk, Ganji Gali, Kolhapur 416002

Wildlife Sanctuary

Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary

Radhanagari is located at the southern end of the Sahyadris, of the Western Ghats. The Gaur is the one of the flagship species of the sanctuary, and Radhanagari is widely known as the 'Bison Sanctuary'. A mesmerizing region of dense tropical evergreen forests, the high diversity of wildlife and plant life has accorded this sanctuary the status of a natural World Heritage Site.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Gaur, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Sambar, Wild Dog; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Ceylon Frogmouth, Yellow-browed Bulbul, Great Pied Hornbill, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Speckled Piculet, Malabar Crested Lark, Indian Blue Robin; Malabar Pit Viper, Deccan Ground Gecko, Gunther's Cat Skink
Plants	Anjani, Jambul, Hirda, Awala, Pisa, Ain, Kinjal, Amba, Kumbha, Bhoma, Chandala, Katak, Nana, Umbar, Jambha, Gela



How to reach there

By air: Kolhapur has an airport.
By rail: Kolhapur railway station is 45 km from the sanctuary.
By road: The approach to the sanctuary is from Kolhapur.



Where to stay

Forest rest house, dak bungalow, dormitory.

Date of Notification 📅

02nd December 1958

Area 🗺️

351.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

Monsoon, October-February



Kolhapur
Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.radhanagariwildlife.com/>



Location

16° 10' to 16° 30" N and
73° 52' to 74° 14" E



Common name: Pallid Harrier

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, Wildlife,
Bindu chowk, Ganji Galli, Kolhapur. 416002

91-231-2542766

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is located at the meeting of three Tehsils of Sangli district: Kadegaon, Walva and Palus. The wildlife sanctuary is man-made; it is an artificially cultivated forest without a perennial supply of water, and most of the wildlife species were artificially introduced. It has an area of 10.87 km².

Habitat	Southern dry mixed deciduous, Southern thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Striped Hyaena, Fox, Porcupine, Sambar, Blackbuck, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer; Blackbird, Grey-bellied Cuckoo, Square-tailed Bulbul, Vernal Hanging Parrot, Pallid Harrier
Plants	<i>Tamarind Spp., Neem Spp., Kashid Spp., Subabool Spp., Gulmolhar Spp., Anjan Spp., Australian Acacia, Pangara Spp., Chilar Spp., Sisoo Spp., Agave Spp., Khair Spp., Karnaj Spp., Shiras Spp., Char Spp., Bahava Spp., Dhavada Spp.</i>



How to reach there

By Air: Karad (35 km)
By Rail: Karad (40 km)
By Road: Kolhapur (85 km)



Where to stay

Forest guest house, Dak bungalow, Dormitory.

Date of Notification 📅

16th September 1985

Area 🗺️

10.87 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒

August-February



Sangli
Maharashtra



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://sangli.nic.in/tourist-place/sagareshwar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

17.153213°N 74.376730°E



Common name: Bonelli's Eagle

Contact details:

Office of the Additional Principal Chief
 Conservator of Forests
 Vanbhavan 2nd Floor Bhamburda Van Vihar
 Gokhale Nagar, Pune 411016
 Off. 020-25664188

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sudhagad Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary is named for the Sudhagad Fort, located at its centre. The fort affords a view of two lakes as well as historic and religious structures in the vicinity. The Thanale Caves and Khadsamble Caves are near Sudhagad. There is immense biodiversity within the region with populations of charismatic animals like the Indian gazelle, the Indian gray wolf, Indian fox. The bird and reptile population in also significant.

Habitat	Dry deciduous scrub forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Indian Gazelle, Striped Hyaena, Indian Gray Wolf, Jackal, Indian Fox, Black-Naped Hare; Indian Roller, Black-winged Kite, Eurasian Collared Dove, Ashy-Crowned Sparrow Lark, Blue-Cheeked Bee-eater, Gray Francolin, Yellow-wattled Lapwing, Common Hawk-cuckoo, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, Rufous-fronted Prinia, Indian Bush-lark, Bay-Backed Shrike, Southern Gray Shrike; Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback, Common Monitor
Plants	<i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Acacia Sp.</i> , <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Carissa opaca</i> , <i>Alysicarpus bupleurifolius</i> , <i>Cyathocline purpurea</i> , <i>Eriocauiou diane</i> , <i>Merremia emarginata</i> , <i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Cyperus kyllingia</i> , <i>Striga densiflora</i> , <i>Mareilea minuta</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Pune (38 km)
Nearest railway station: Pune (40 km)
Nearest Airport: Pune airport

Where to stay

Locals hotels and resorts in Palli.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2014

Area 🗺️
77,128 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://imoutdoor.com/trek/sudhagad-fort-trek-a-complete-guide/>



Location
18°32'19.8"N 73°19'13.3"E



Common name: White-Bellied Blue Flycatcher

Contact details:

Office of the Additional Principal Chief
 Conservator of Forests
 Vanbhavan 2nd Floor Bhamburda Van Vihar
 Gokhale Nagar, Pune 411016
 Off. 020-25664188

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary

Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the crest of the Western Ghats, between Mulshi and Tamhini. The waterfalls with which it is abundantly blessed, the lakes and the forests of the sanctuary make this an extremely scenic and breathtaking landscape. An abundant biodiversity prevails in the region with animals, birds and reptiles thriving in the evergreen forests.

Habitat	Evergreen forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Giant Squirrel, Leopard, Barking Deer, Striped Hyaena, Indian Gray Wolf, Jackal, Indian Fox, Indian Hare; Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Crimson-backed Sunbird; Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback, Common Monitor
Plants	<i>Tsygzium gibsonii</i> , <i>Macaranga peltata</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Xantoliss tomentosa</i> , <i>Actinoda hookri</i> , <i>Diospyrous montana</i> , <i>Albizzia procera</i> , <i>Trema orientalis</i> , <i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Dridelia retusa</i> , <i>Canthium umnelatum</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Pune (70 km)
Nearest railway station: Pune (70 km)
Nearest airport: Pune

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Resorts and Guest houses are easily available around the protected area.

Date of Notification 🗓️
03rd May 2013

Area 🗺️
49.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
June-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.tamhiniwildlife.com/>



Location
18° 26' 57.6204" N, 73° 25' 21.792" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forests, (Wildlife), Thane Wildlife Division, L.B.S. Marg, Naupada, Thane (West) 400 602
91-22-25402522

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is the catchment around Tansa Lake, which supplies Mumbai with much of its water. The wildlife sanctuary is spread across 320 square kilometres in Shahpur, Wada, Mokhada and Talukas that come under the district of Thane. This area covers the forests of Vaitarna, Khardi and Shahpur and the Tansa Lake covers quite a lot of ground in this region, making it a good source of water for the wildlife at this sanctuary since it has a capacity to store over 3 million gallons of water. All in all, this place is a paradise for birdwatchers and animal lovers and is definitely worth a visit when looking for a peaceful getaway from the daily hectic schedules in cities.

Habitat	Southern tropical moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope; Crested Serpent Eagle, Paradise Flycatcher
Plants	Teak, <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , Bamboo

How to reach there

- By Air:** Mumbai 90km
- By Rail:** Atgaon (18 km)
- By Road:** Mumbai (95 km)

Where to stay

- Log House, Tansa
- Ascu Hut, Tansa
- Forest rest house, Suryamal.

Date of Notification 📅
12th June 1970

Area 🗺️
304.81 sq.km.

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.socialvillage.in/resources/34791-tansa-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
19° 31' 28.9992" N 73° 15' 53.0712" E



Common name: Lesser Flamingo

Contact details:

Mangrove forest
Coastal marine Biodiversity center
Airoli Creek, Diva Nagar Rd
Thane, Maharashtra 400708

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary

Thane Creek is located within the limits of Mumbai. The sanctuary was created primarily to protect the large numbers of Lesser Flamingos that feed in the creek. Thane Creek Sanctuary is recognised as an Important Bird Area. The region harbours a habitat of dense mangrove forests situated in the Western Ghats. With an abundant avifauna population, this sanctuary is a bird watcher's paradise. Indirect values of sanctuary are in terms of reservoir of wild gene pool reserve of local marine flora and fauna. Similarly, it is also immensely valuable as a reservoir of marine biodiversity of the region and a habitat for flamingos which attract the visitors for recreation and aesthetic value.

Habitat	Mangrove forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Striped Hyena, Indian Gray Wolf, Indian Jackal, Indian Fox, Black-naped Hare; Lesser Flamingo, Eurasian Curlew, Marsh Harrier, Osprey
Plants	<i>Avicennia marina</i> , <i>A. officinalis</i> , <i>Sonneratia apetala</i> , <i>Sonneratia alba</i> , <i>Bruguiera cylindrica</i> <i>Ceriops tagal</i> , <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> , <i>Aegeiceras corniculatum</i> , <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i> . <i>Associate</i> ,

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Thane (5 km)
- Nearest railway station:** Thane (12 km)
- Nearest airport:** Mumbai

Where to stay

- Hotels in Thane and Mumbai.

Date of Notification 📅
06th August 2015

Area 🗺️
16.19 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.holidify.com/places/thane/thane-creek-flamingo-sanctuary-sightseeing-1255176.html>



Location
19.02°N 72.97°E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Office of Chief Conservator of Forest,
Yavatmal, Shishu Vihar Building, State Bank
Chowk Yavatmal Maharashtra 445001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary, and the village of Tipeshwar, located near it, derives its name from Goddess Tipai, the local deity. In spite of its rich wildlife, the sanctuary is relatively little known. This sanctuary is placed in Pandarkawada district of Yavatmal that encloses an area of 148.63 sq.km. Mainly, the sanctuary sprawls amongst the Patanbori and Parwa Ranges of the Pandarkawad Forest Division. This sanctuary is widespread for its exotic hilly-undulating territory and wildlife miscellany. The Tipeshwar wildlife sanctuary found its name from the 'Goddess Tipai' that is sited near the Tipeshwar village in the sanctuary area. This is possibly because of its remote location. With a dense and lush cover of tropical dry deciduous forests, the sanctuary supports large predators like tigers, leopards and leopard cats as well as beautiful birds like the peacock and the Nilgiri Wood Pigeon.

Habitat	Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard Cats, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Gaur, Indian Giant Squirrel; Peacock, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Crimson-backed Sunbird
Plants	Teak, Arjun, Khair, Tendu, Saja, Bijiyasal, Lendia, Haldu, Dhaora, Salai, Aonla, Amaltas, Bamboo, Mahua

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Yavatmal (70 km)
- Nearest railway station:** Adilabad (35 km)
- Nearest airport:** Nagpur (172 km)

Where to stay

Irrigation rest house and other local hotels, Guest Houses are easily available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification

30th April 1997

Area

148.63 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://yavatmal.gov.in/tourist-place/name-of-tourist-place-to-visit/>



Location

19°55'35"N 78°26'20"E



Common name: White-Eyed Buzzard

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer, Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Gokhiware
Phone no -9096034571
E-mail-rfotwls@gmail.com
Office of the Range Forest Office, Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400066

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary

Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary provides a forest connection between Sanjay Gandhi National Park and Tansa Sanctuary. The highlight of the visitor experience here is a trek up a hill. There are panoramic views of the Western Ghats to be had along the trek on account of the complex maze of dry and moist deciduous and evergreen forests. The region is abundantly rich in flora and fauna.

Habitat	Dry deciduous, moist deciduous and semi-evergreen
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Leopard, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Rhesus Macaque, Black-Naped Hare; Crested Serpent-Eagle, Jungle Owlet, White-eyed Buzzard, Oriental Honey-Buzzard, Emerald Dove, He art-Spotted Woodpecker; Calotes Versicolor, Dendrelaphis Tristis, Eutropis Carinata
Plants	<i>Tectona Spp.</i> , <i>Albizzia Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Holarrhena Spp.</i> , <i>Firmiana Spp.</i> , <i>Dalbergia Spp.</i> , <i>Garuga Spp.</i> , <i>Grewia Spp.</i> , <i>Adina Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Madhuca Spp.</i> , <i>Caraya Spp.</i> , <i>Butea Spp.</i> , Bamboo

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Mumbai (50 km)
- Nearest railway station:** Vasai (12 km)
- Nearest airport:** Mumbai (40 km)

Where to stay

Plenty of options available in Mumbai for accomodation as per requirement.

Date of Notification

24th October 2003

Area

85 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.natureinfocus.in/guide/tungareshwar-wls>



Location

19.47°N 72.8°E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Head of Forests Force)
3rd Floor Van Bhavan
Ramgiri Road Civil Lines
Nagpur 440 001
Off. 0712 2550670

Wildlife Sanctuary

Umred-Pauni-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary

The Umred -Pauni -Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary supports a rich habitat of dry deciduous forests. This park is growing increasingly popular with visitors. Villagers living near this sanctuary say that they see Tigers regularly. Apart from large animals such as the Tiger and Gaur, smaller, rare mammals such as the Pangolin and Ratel have been reported from this sanctuary. Reptiles also find their home in the forest of the region with abundant trees of teak, saja, mahua, lendia etc.

Habitat	Habitat: Central Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Indian Leopard, Gaur, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog; Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Indian Rock Python, Indian Rat Snake, Checkered Keelback, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Saja, Bijjaysal, Lendia, Haldu, Dhaora, Salai, Aonla, Amaltas, Bamboo, Mahua

How to reach there

Nearest city: Nagpur (58 km)
Nearest railway station: Nagpur (65 km)
Nearest airport: Nagpur

Where to stay

Forest rest house and other options such as Hotels, Lodges, Resorts are available in nearby towns for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2012

Area 🗺️
189.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://bigcatsindia.com/umred-karhandla-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
20°50'08"N 79°30'40"E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director,
Melghat Tiger Reserve, Camp Amravati 444 602

Wildlife Sanctuary

Wan Wildlife Sanctuary

Little known it may be, but Wan Wildlife Sanctuary abounds with wildlife. It is effectively an extension of Melghat Tiger Reserve on the south-eastern part of that park. As per local myth, this sanctuary is located exactly at a place which is believed to be the battle ground for Bheema and Keechaka of Mahabharata. Story further goes as Bheema fought and defeated Keechaka on the hill top and threw him deep into this valley. This valley came to be known as the Keechakadhara. The Chikaladhara region which is also an extension of this valley is believed to be named after Keechakadhara. The region is covered by a lush and thick forest with a wide variety of trees.

Habitat	Tropical Evergreen Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Leopard Cat, Rusty Spotted Cat, Desert Cat; Forest Owlet, Green Avadavat
Plants	Lagerstroemia parviflora, Lannea coromandelica, Emblica officinalis, Terminalia tomentosa, Anogeissus latifolia, Ougenia oojeinensis, Boswellia serrata, Wrightia tinctoria, Cassia fistula, Miliusa tomentosa, Bauhinia racemosa, Butea monosperma

How to reach there

Nearest city: Shegaon (45 km)
Nearest railway station: Amravati
Nearest airport: Nagpur (155 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
29th July 1997

Area 🗺️
211 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/wan-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
21°26'45" N 77°11'50" E



Common name: Malabar Grey Hornbill

Contact details:

Office of the Range Forest Officer, Near RTO Office, Kavya Ratnawali Square Jalgaon 425001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary

The Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Yawal Tehsil in the Jalgaon District of Maharashtra. The Sanctuary is 25 kilometers from the Raver Railway Station and it lies along the banks of the rivers Anner and Manjal that flows towards the adjacent border of Madhya Pradesh. Yawal draws large numbers of naturalists and photographers. The scenic landscape consisting of dry deciduous forests with trees of teak, salai, jamun and tendu and more found in large numbers. The region supports animals such as tigers, leopards, sambar, chinkara etc., as well as birds and reptiles.

Habitat	Dry Deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Chinkara, Bluebull, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Jackal, Fox, Wolf, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Jungle Cat, Palm Civet, Wild Dog, Flying Squirrel; Peacock, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Malabar Grey Hornbill, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Crimson-backed Sunbird; Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russell's Viper, Checkered Keelback, Common Monitor
Plants	Teak, Salai, Anjan, Ain, Shisam, Haldu, Tiwas, Khair, Charoli, Jamun, Tendu, Awala, Bamboo

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Burhanpur
- Nearest railway station:** Bhusawal Junction (28 km)
- Nearest airport:** Jalgaon (50 km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest houses and lodges are also available for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st March 1969

Area 🗺️
177.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/yawal-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
21.382°N 75.876°E



Common name: Ashy-Crowned Sparrow Lark

Contact details:

Range Forest Officer (Wildlife), Yedshi, Ramling, C/O Range Forest Officer, Tuljapur at Osmanabad

91-2472-23408

Wildlife Sanctuary

Yedshi Ramling Wildlife Sanctuary

The vegetation in this sanctuary has been developed through human effort. Hardy thorny trees are among the dominant species. YNestled in the Balaghat mountain range of Sahyadri, Yedshi village is surrounded by districts of Kalamb, Bhanasgaon, and Wadgaon in Osmanabad and the wildlife reserve is spread across these areas. Covered in dense greenery and dry deciduous forests at an elevation above sea level, Yedshi is dubbed as a hill resort or hill station by visitors and its residents. Yedshi is also famous for the Ramling Temple located at a distance of 20 kilometres with an idol of Lord Shiva.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest with stunted tree growth and mainly thorny species
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Chinkara, Hyaena, Wolf, Wild Bear, Fox; Peacock, Ashy-Crowned Sparrow Lark; Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Dhawda, Salai, Babuldhaman, Apta, Sitaphal, Hiwar, Bor, Khair, Karwand, Lantana, Arjun, Teak, Sandal, Bel, Dikamals, shedya, mavel, Kusali

How to reach there

- By Air:** Aurangabad
- By Rail:** Yedshi
- By Road:** Yedshi

Where to stay

Railway rest house, Forest rest Home.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16th May 1997

Area 🗺️
22.83 sq. km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/yedshi-ramling-ghat-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
18°19'10"N 76°04'25"E







Manipur



Common name: Sangai Deer

Contact details:

Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,

Sanjenthong, Imphal, Manipur-795001
 pccf-mn@nic.in
 man-pccf@nic.in
 Tel: 0385-2450165
 Mob:09436236381

National Park

Keibul Lamjao National Park

Located in the south western part of the Loktak lake, the park is the last remaining natural habitat of the Sangai, the dancing deer of Manipur. The only floating park in the world, the Keibul Lamjao National Park is set amidst the most lush green forests of North East. Any wildlife enthusiast would be thrilled to get a glimpse of the deer in this unique wetland habitat. One can also see other animals like the Otter, Hog Deer, jungle cat etc. apart from migratory birds and a host of water fowls. The migratory birds can be usually sighted during November to March.

Habitat	Swamp with floating masses of vegetation (phumdis)
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Brow-antlered Deer, Hog Deer, Wild Boar, Large Indian Civet, Common Otter, Fox, Jungle Cat, Asian Golden Cat, Bay Bamboo Rat, Musk Shrew, Flying Fox, Sambar; Himalayan Pied Kingfisher, Black Kite, Hill Myna, Black Drongo, Jungle Crow, Spotbill, Blue-winged Teal, Ruddy Shelduck, Sarus Crane, White-breasted Waterhen; Krait, Cobra, Banded Krait, Asian Rat Snake, Python, Russell's Viper, Blue-crested Lizard
Plants	<i>Zizania Latifolia</i> , <i>Saccharum Munja</i> , <i>S. Bengalensis</i> , <i>Eiranthus Procerus</i> , <i>Dioscorea Bulbifera</i> , <i>Cynodon Dactylon</i> , <i>Alpinia Galanga</i> , <i>Eichhornia Crassipes</i> , <i>Hedychium Coronarium</i> , <i>Nelumbo Nucifera</i> , <i>Phragmites Karka</i>

How to reach there

By air: Imphal (53 km)
By rail: Dimapur (215 km)
By road: Imphal (53 km)

Where to stay

forest rest house without boarding facilities is available at Phubala and Sendra islands inside the park and at Moirang town 10 km.

Date of Notification 📅
28 March 1977

Area 🗺️
40 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.outlookindia.com/outlooktraveller/explore/story/69967/keibul-lamjao-national-park-the-worlds-only-floating-national-park>



Location
24°30'00"N 93°46'00"E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

DFO

Ukhrul Forest Division
 Phungreitang, Ukhrul
 dfoukhrul@gmail.com

National Park

Sirohi National Park

Sirohi National Park was established in the year 1982 in the Ukhrul District, Manipur. It is a small forest reserve acknowledged as the only place on the planet, where the famous Sirohi Lily (*Lilium Maclineae*) is found to be growing naturally. The park is located on the Indo-Myanmar border providing a perfect home for the flora and fauna on both sides. Sirohi Peak is situated in the forest where visitors can revel in the marvellous ecological spectacle of the famed flowers blooming once every year between the months of May and June.

Habitat	Tropical dense forests along with temperate forests
Biographic zone:	North East Zone
Animals	Nongin, Tragopan, Bear, Hoolock Gibbon, Stump tailed macaque, Himalayan Black Bear, Burmese peafowl, Pangolin, Sambar, Wild Boar, Leopard, Hornbill, Mrs Humes Pheasant etc.
Plants	Khangra tree, Yangou tree, Uyung tree, Sahi tree, Heikru tree, Manahei tree, Sirohi Lily etc.

How to reach there

By air: Airport is at Imphal (104 Km)
By rail: Nearest railway station is at Dimapur (297 km)
By road: Well Connected by roads

Where to stay

Hotels are available at Ukhrul town.

Date of Notification 📅
1982

Area 🗺️
100 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November and March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.incredibleindia.org/content/incredibleindia/en/destinations/imphal/sirohi-national-park.html>



Location
24°13'51"N 94°13'51"E



Common name: Sambar Deer

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Government of Manipur,
Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong,
Imphal Manipur.
Tel: +91-385-2450842, 2460936

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bunning Wildlife Sanctuary

The Bunning wildlife sanctuary is situated in the Barail Range in Tamenglong district of Manipur. The region is resplendent in natural beauty, with its thick tropical evergreen forests and numerous streams that merge into the Barak river. The undulating landscape is covered with flowering shrubs, most notably the native orchids. The region is an Important Bird Area (IBA) and numerous species of native and migratory birds call it home. The Sanctuary is teeming with charismatic mammals endemic to the region such as elephants, tigers, gaurs, the Asiatic black bears and many more. A visit here would be an adventure for any nature lover or wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Forest and Alpine Grassland
Biographic zone:	North-East Zone
Animals	Barking Deer, Sambar, Leopard, Elephant, Jackal, Pangolin, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Martens, Clouded leopard, Golden Cat, Slow loris, etc.
Plants	<i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Toona ciliate</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Messua ferrea</i> , <i>Artocarpus hirsute</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Castanopsis hystrix</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Cinnamomum zeylanicum</i> , <i>Emblia officinalis</i> etc. Different species of <i>Epiphytic</i> , <i>Terrestrial</i> , <i>Saprophytic</i> and <i>Lithophytic</i> orchids are also found.

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Imphal International Airport

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Jiribam Railway Station

By road: Well Connected by roads 172 km by road from Imphal via Tamenglong (Tamei Road)

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Tamenglong Bazar.

Date of Notification 1997

Area 115.8 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>

Location
93°31'51" to 93°40'33" E Long & 25°4'19" to 25°12'42" N Lat.



Common name: Hoolock Gibbon

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Government of Manipur,
Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong,
Imphal Manipur.
Tel: +91-385-2450842, 2460936

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jiri Makru Wildlife Sanctuary

Located between the tributaries of the Barak river Jiri and Makru, the Jiri Makru wildlife sanctuary is situated near Imphal. The landscape, being part of the west Manipur Hills, is beautifully picturesque and green. The region has a significant avifauna population. Several species of primates are also present in the sanctuary including the Hoolock Gibbon and the Capped Langur. The hilly terrain dominated by dense tropical wet evergreen and semi evergreen forests make this site a must visit for any nature lover. The endemic species of fauna in the region is extremely diverse which is a thrilling add-on for wildlife enthusiasts.

Habitat	Tropical Wet Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen Forests
Biographic zone:	North-East Zone
Animals	Hoolock gibbon, langurs, spotted linsang, bear, barking deer, Sambar, Leopard, Jackal, Pangolin, Wild boar, Jungle cat, Flying squirrel, Yellow throated martens, fishing cat, large Indian civet cat, pythons, Boas, Clouded leopard, Slow loris, Hog badger, Serow, pied and Great Indian Hornbill, tiger and seasonal migration of elephants from Assam, etc.
Plants	<i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Toona ariega</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Parkia javanica</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Messua ferrea</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudifolia</i> , <i>Neolamarckia chinensis (kadam)</i> , <i>Albizia arigate</i> , <i>Artocarpus hirsute</i> , etc.

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Imphal International Airport

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Jiribam Railway Station

By road: Well Connected by roads 183 km by road to reach via Imphal-Tamenglong- Tousem Road

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Tamenglong.

Date of Notification 1997

Area 198 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>

Location
93°20'34" to 93°30'35" E long and 25°6'41" to 25°18'16" N Lat.



Common name: Clouded Leopard

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Government of Manipur,
Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong,
Imphal Manipur.
Tel: +91-385-2450842, 2460936

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kailam Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the district of Churachandpur within the Kailam-Tipaimukh hill ranges of Manipur, the Kailam wildlife sanctuary provides a safe haven to five different varieties of hornbills. With immense diversity in fauna, including charismatic species like the Hoolock Gibbon, leopard, clouded leopard, barking deer etc., the sanctuary is Manipur's best kept secret for people who love nature and wildlife. The landscape is unbelievably beautiful, with hills covered in dense tropical evergreen and semi evergreen forests, scattered with a large number of streams that drain eventually into the Tuivai river. Birdwatchers as well would not be disappointed, since bird life in the region is immensely rich, housing certain rare and vulnerable species one cant sight elsewhere.

Habitat	Tropical Evergreen and Semi-Evergreen Forest with Bamboo brakes
Biographic zone:	North East Zone
Animals	Hoolock gibbon, Barking deer, Sambar, Leopard, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Clouded leopard, Golden Cat, Serow, Stump tailed macaque, Pig tailed monkey, marble cat, etc.
Plants	<i>Phoebe hainesiana, Michelia champaca, Dillenia pentagyna, Duabanga sonneroioides, Terminalia myriocarpa, Gmelina arborea, Bauhinia purpurea, Artocarpus hirsute, etc.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Imphal International Airport

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Jiribam Railway Station

By road: Well Connected by roads 132 km by road from Imphal along NH-150

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Churachandpur Bazar.

Date of Notification 1997

Area 187.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>

Location
93°25.60' E Long. and 24°12.00' N Lat.



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Office of Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
Sanjenthong, Imphal, Manipur-795001
pccf-mn@nic.in
man-pccf@nic.in
Tel: 0385- 2450165

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary

The Khongjaingamba Ching Wildlife Sanctuary, which is just adjacent to Keibul Lamjao National Park, the floating national park has been upgraded to a wildlife sanctuary from a Reserve Forest due to its adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural and zoological significance. The Sanctuary is close to Loktak Lake which is also a Ramsar site.

Habitat	Semi-Evergreen Forest with Bamboo brakes
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Wild Boar, Large Indian Civet, Hog Deer, Jungle Cat, Shrew, Kingfisher, Black Kite, Hill Myna, Krait, Cobra, Banded Krait
Plants	<i>Quercus spp., Pinus spp., Grewia asiatica, Pavetta australiensis, Osbeckia stellate, Vernonia spp., Melastoma spp, Cycas spp., Taraxacum officinale, Ficus spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Imphal (53 km)

By rail: Dimapur (215 km)

By road: Imphal (53 km)

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at homestays and private resorts near Loktak lake and Keibul Lamjao National Park.

Date of Notification 24th May 2016

Area 0.412 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>

Location
24° 28' 40" N 94° 48' 15" E



Common name: Ruddy Shelduck

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Government of Manipur,
Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong,
Imphal Manipur.
Tel: +91-385-2450842, 2460936

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thinungei Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Bishnupur district, the Thinungei bird sanctuary is the first of its kind in Manipur. The region is a mixture of swampy area, floating biomass and open water. Sharing the Western border of the famous Loktak lake, the sole freshwater lake of the North Eastern region of India, this sanctuary is home to many critically endangered bird species such as the yellow breasted bunting. The sanctuary is an effort to conserve not only the bunting populations of Manipur but also the various vulnerable and endangered migratory birds. The region by itself is more beautiful than one can envision, with rolling blue mountains, emerald green valleys and the sparkling Loktak lake. The Sanctuary offers a once in a lifetime experience for all nature lovers.

Habitat	Swamps, Open Water
Biographic zone:	North East Zone
Animals	Nganu thangong (Ruddy shelduck), Lam kanga (Greylag goose), Yellow Breasted Bunting (<i>Emberiza aureola</i>) Kangsel (Bar headed goose), darters and cormorants, gulls and terns, grebes, storks, plovers, lapwings, snipes and sandpipers ETC.
Plants	<i>Phumdi</i> (Floating biomass)

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Imphal (around 32 km)

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Jiribam (Manipur) and Dimapur (Nagaland)

By road: Can be accessed easily through Guwahati (Assam), Dimapur (Nagaland) and Silchar (Assam)

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Jiribam and Imphal.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2019

Area 🗺️
1.031 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>



Location



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

District Forest Office, Chandel, Ringkhu,
Chandel, 9402408166

Principal Chief Conservator of forests,
Forest Head Office, Sanjenthong,
Government of Manipur
Imphal, (Manipur) – 795001
pccf-mn@nic.in
man-pccf@nic.in
Tel: 0385- 2450165
Mob:09436236381

wildlife sanctuary

Yangoupokpi Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary

Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary is situated along the India-Myanmar border in the district of Chandel . Extending over an area of 185 sq km, the Yangoupokpi-Lokchao Wildlife Sanctuary is identified as one of the nine Important Bird Areas (IBA) in Manipur. Moreover, it is home to immense biodiversity including the elusive and rare red panda, clouded leopard etc. Currently, seven forest villages can be found inside the boundary of the sanctuary.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest type
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Red Panda, Asian Elephant, Clouded Leopard, Gaur, Goral, Large Indian Civet, Assamese Macaque, Capped Langur, Malayan Sun Bear, Hoolock Gibbon, Himalayan Black Bear, Chinese Pangolin, Crab-eating Mongoose, Giant Flying Squirrel, Perny's Long-nosed Squirrel, Wild Boar; Grey Peacock-pheasant, Green Peafowl, Kalij Pheasant, Wreathed Hornbill, Oriental Pied Hornbill, Manipur Bush-quail, Blind Snake, Diard's Blind Snake, Buff-striped Keelback, Tawny Cat Snake, Himalayan Keelback, White-striped Kukri Snake, Manipur Green Snake, Indo-China Red Snake, Checkered Keelback, Banded Krait, Monocellate Cobra, King Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Melanorrhoea usitata</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Cedrela toona</i> , <i>Quercus Spp.</i> , <i>Meloconna Spp.</i> , <i>Bambusa Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Imphal (130 km)

By rail: Dimapur (300 km)

By road: Moreh

Where to stay

Forest rest House, Moreh, the Indo-Myanmar Trade Centre Rest House, Moreh and Transit Camp at Wildlife Office also in Moreh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
21st March 1989

Area 🗺️
184.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://visitwildindia.in/yangoupokpi-lokchao-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
24°19'N 93°59'E



Common name: Hollock Gibbon

wildlife sanctuary

Zeilad Wildlife Sanctuary

The Zeilad wildlife sanctuary is truly unique in that a cluster of seven lakes form a part of it. Located in the district Tamenglong of Manipur, it is one of the smaller yet exceedingly beautiful sanctuaries of the state. The confluence of these numerous freshwater lakes with the semi evergreen and wet hill forests is a sight for sore eyes. The lakes are replete with fish, and to any onlooker the region seems like a heavenly abode for migratory birds. Visitors would be thrilled at the myriad of natural surprises that await them at the Zeilad wildlife sanctuary, the most notable being the seven steps Barak waterfall. Charismatic mammal species such as Tigers, leopards, Hoolock Gibbons and many more are found in the region.

Habitat	Semi Evergreen and Wet-Hill Forests
Biographic zone:	North- East Zone
Animals	Leopard, Leopard Cat, Small Indian Civet, Common Langur, Hollock Gibbon, Great Indian Hornbill, Barking Deer, Flying Squirrel, Slow Loris, Golden Cat, Yellow Throated Marten, Large Indian Civet Cat, Hog Badger, Bear, Serow, Sambar, varieties of migratory birds including falcon, snakes, turtles etc.
Plants	<i>Michelia champaca, Toona ciliate, Schima wallichi, Gmelina arborea, Messua ferrea, Artocarpus hirsute, Mangifera indica, Castanopsis hystrix, canes, bamboos etc & different species of Epiphytic, Terrestrial And Lithophytic orchids etc.</i>

Contact details:

Chief Wildlife Warden,
Government of Manipur,
Forest Headquarters, Sanjenthong,
Imphal Manipur.
Tel: +91-385-2450842, 2460936

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Imphal International Airport

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Jiribam Railway Station

By road: Well Connected by roads 135 km by road from Imphal via Sempang & Bongaizang

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Tamenglong Bazar.

Date of Notification

1997

Area

21 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Winter, October-April



Chandel Manipur



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.manipurforest.gov.in/>



Location

93°20' to 93°25' E Long. and 24°30' to 24°55' N Lat.









Meghalaya



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, (South Garo Hills SF & T) Division, Baghmara

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Head Quarter
Sylvan House, Lower Iachumiere
Shillong-793001
Phone- 0364 2220414

National Park

Balphakram National Park

Literally meaning the land of perpetual winds, Balpakram is popular for its canyon-cum-gorge that is covered completely by thick forests covered. The region also has plenty of other unique geo-physical formations. These structures add a layer of mystery to this ecological paradise. The local Garo inhabitants consider Balpakram to be the resting place for the spirits of the dead. A series of hills and valleys form the terrain of the park which sees abrupt changes in altitude and gradient. The Mahadeo gorge is the deepest, going as deep as more than 600 meters. The bullock hump shaped Chitlang peak or Kailash is the most remarkable aspect of the park, rising to a height of about 1023 meters.

Habitat	Subtropical and tropical deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asiatic Elephant, Water Buffalo, Red Panda, Tiger, Marbled Cat; Rufous-necked Hornbill, Darter, Blyth's Baza, Painted Stork, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, King Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, White-backed Vulture, White-legged Falconet, White-cheeked Hill Partridge, Tawny Fish Owl, Blyth's Kingfisher, Spangled Drongo, Grey Sibia, Amur Falcon
Plants	<i>Citrus indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Myrica esculenta</i> , <i>Erythrina arborescence</i> , <i>Rhus javanica</i> , <i>Rhododendron arboretum</i> , <i>Quercus spp</i> , <i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Artocarpus chapsala</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Maorus laevigata</i>

How to reach there

By air: Guwahati
By rail: Guwahati
By road: Baghmara

Where to stay

Inspection bungalows (Baghmara, Siju Range, Rompa, Hatisia).

Date of Notification 1986

Area 220 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25° 25' N, 90° 52' E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, (East & West Garo Hills WL) Division, Tura

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Head Quarter
Sylvan House, Lower Iachumiere
Shillong-793001
Phone- 0364 2220414

National Park

Nokrek National Park

Added by UNESCO to its list of Biosphere Reserves in May 2009, the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve covers an area of 820 Sq.Kms. and is one of the least disturbed forest regions located within the Sub-Himalayan range. The park is home to a large biodiversity of animals, birds and pheasants, apart from some rare and native flora. The habitat is the ideal home to numerous bird species and is therefore considered an important bird area. The Park is a delight for bird watchers. Citrus indica which is mother of all citrus fruit in the world is endemic to this place and the locals call it by name memangnarang ('orange of the spirits'). Forests that comprise the National Park have long been believed to be the abode of the Mande Burung (ape man or jungle man). Many cases of sightings have been reported in the villages surrounding Nokrek.

Habitat	Semi-evergreen forest, moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Spread in East Garo Hills and West Garo Hills
Animals	Red Panda, Asian Elephant, Hoolock Gibbon, Capped Langur, Stump-tailed Macaque, Clouded Leopard, Leopard, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Sloth Bear; Rufous-necked Hornbill, Darter, Blyth's Baza, Painted Stork, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, King Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, White-backed Vulture, White-legged Falconet, White-cheeked Hill Partridge, Tawny Fish Owl, Blyth's Kingfisher, Spangled Drongo, Grey Sibia; Indian Cobra, Indian Rock Python, Banded Krait, Vine Snake, Trinket Snake, Wolf Snake, Rat Snake
Plants	<i>Citrus indica</i> , <i>Wild Lemon Grass</i> , <i>Champak</i> , <i>White Meranti</i> , <i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Artocarpus chapsala</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Maorus laevigata</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Albizia lebbbeck</i> , <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i>

How to reach there

By air: Guwahati
By rail: Guwahati
By road: Williamnagar (15 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local homestays.

Date of Notification 1997

Area 47.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25° 32' N, 90° 7' E



Common name: Long-billed Vulture

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (South Garo Hills SF & T), Baghmara Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Headquarters, Sylvan House,
Lower Lachumiere, Shillong 793001
Phone: 0364-2220414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Baghmara Pitcher Plant Wildlife Sanctuary

Deriving its name from its location, the Baghmara Pitcher Plant Sanctuary houses the Pitcher plant, *Nepenthes khasiana*, a rare insectivorous plant. Known locally as “Me’ mang-Koksi” which literally translates to ‘Ghost Basket’, its revered as by the Garos as a sacred. The sole endemic species of genus *Nepenthes* occurring in India and Meghalaya is the *Nepenthes khasiana*. The species and its habitat is unique, as it occurs with an isolated population in Meghalaya. The species is said to represent ancient endemic remnants of older floras which occur in regions of geological antiquity. Hence, the species is of great biological interest. It is the only Sanctuary in Meghalaya to carry out in-situ conservation of the Pitcher Plant. The Sanctuary acts as a safeguard against soil erosion and provides water to parts of villages around it. Many other species of native flora and fauna are found in Baghmara-Balpakram region, the entire landscape being high in endemic biodiversity.

Habitat	Subtropical and tropical deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephants; Grey-headed Fish Eagle, King Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, White-backed Vulture, White-legged Falconet, White-cheeked Hill Partridge, Tawny Fish Owl, Blyth’s Kingfisher, Spangled Drongo
Plants	<i>Pitcher Plant, Drosera Spp., Schima wallichii, Myrica esculenta, Erythrina arborescence, Rhus javanica, Rhododendron arboretum, Quercus, Castanopsis indica, C. Tribuloides, Dysoxylum sp, Elaeocarpus sp, Engelhardtia spicata, Syzygium spp., Tetrameles nudiflora</i>

How to reach there

By air: Guwahati
By rail: Guwahati (332 km)
By road: Tura (112 km)

Where to stay

Forest bungalow, dormitories.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th May 1984

Area 🗺️
0.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25° 12' 32" N, 90° 37' 42" E



Common name: Copper-headed Trinket Snake

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Headquarters, Sylvan House,
Lower Lachumiere, Shillong 793001
Phone: 0364-2220414

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Head Quarter
Sylvan House, Lower Lachumiere
Shillong-793001
Phone- 0364 2220414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary

The Narpuh Wildlife Sanctuary is the only substantial pristine forest region that survives in the eastern part of Meghalaya, in the East & West Jaintia hills District. Prone to extremely heavy rainfall, averaging more than 6,000 mm, from the southwest monsoon, the climate is favorable for the propagation and sustenance of a rich and wide variety of wild, endangered Flora and Fauna. Some of the tallest evergreen and semi-evergreen forests remaining in Meghalaya are found in this region. A critical habitat to approximately 92 species of birds, 199 species of butterflies and 35 the sanctuary is of extremely high conservation value. It is a safe haven to many Schedule-I species such as the Pied Hornbill, Hoolock gibbon, Slow loris, Serow, Leopard etc.

Habitat	Evergreen forest, Semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Hoolock Gibbon, Serow, Slow Loris, Leopard; Oriental Pied Hornbill, Giant or Great Pied Hornbill, Spangled Drongo, Rufous-Throated Partridge, 91 Species of Butterflies, Reptiles such as Asian Leaf Tule (<i>Cyclemis Dentate</i>), Copper Headed Trinket Snake, Red-necked Keelback, Monitor Lizard and Species of Frog (<i>Kaloula Spp.</i>), <i>Varanus Bengalensis</i> , Rock Python, King Cobra, Common Cobra, Banded Krait, Common Krait, Common Vine Snake, Green Pit Viper, Reticulated Python
Plants	<i>Castanopsis indica, C. tribuloides, Dysoxylum Sp., Elaeocarpus Sp., Engelhardtia spicata, Syzygium Sp., Tetrameles nudiflora, Lithocarpus fenestratus, Castanopsis kurzii, Quercus griffithii, Q. semiserrata, Schima khasiana, Myrica esculenta, Symplocos glomerata, Photinia arguta, Ficus nemoralis, Manglietia caveana, Acer Sp., Exbucklandia populnea, Engelhardtia spicata, Betula alnoides, Rhododendron arboretum Etc. Shrubs Include Mahonia pycnophylla, Daphne papyraceae, Polygala arillata, Camellia caduca, Rubus Sp</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Guwahati.
By rail: Guwahati railway station is the nearest station.
By road: The approach to the sanctuary is through Jowai (78 km).

Where to stay

Local hotels available near sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10th June 2014

Area 🗺️
59.9 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25.13° N, 92.41° E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, East Khasi Hills & Ri-Bhoi (T) Division, Shillong

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Head Quarter
Sylvan House, Lower Iachumiere
Shillong-793001
Phone- 0364 2220414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nongkhylllem Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Global bio-diversity hot spot of the Eastern Himalayas, this region has ample wealth of flora and fauna. The truly rare biodiversity has attracted attention from research scholars and wildlife enthusiasts from all over the country. About 1036 taxa of vegetation belonging to 639 genera of 159 families were noted in an area of almost 200 sq. kms. by J. Joseph, who compiled the flora of Nongpoh and its vicinity in 1982. His observations affirmed that in comparison to these forests, another bio-diversity hot spot within the Western Ghats which was a unit of the South Indian Forests, harbors less number of species. The survey shed light on the presence of numerous endangered species in the region, an example being the Rufous Necked Hornbill. Home to over 50 species of mammals, most of which are listed in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, and 25 species of reptiles, the protection and conservation offered by this sanctuary is priceless.

Habitat	Tropical moist evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Eastern Himalayan Global bio-diversity hot spot
Animals	Asian Elephant, Barking Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Hoolock Gibbon, Stump-tailed Macaque, Slow Loris, Rhesus Macaque; Rufous Turtle Dove, Spotted Dove, House Swift, Asian Palm Swift, Amur Falcon, Maroon Oriole; Siberian Ducks, Spoonbill, Rock Python, King Cobra, Common Cobra, Banded Krait, Common Krait, Vine Snake, Green Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Artocarpus chapsala</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Maorus laevigata</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> , <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> , <i>Careya arborea</i> , <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> , <i>Callicarpa arborea</i> , <i>Tetrameles spp</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Guwahati
- By rail:** Guwahati
- By road:** Dispur (51 km)

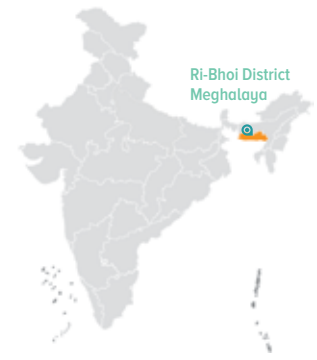
Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
25 March 1981

Area 🗺️
29.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25.92600458385477,
91.82239944981703



Common name: Banded Krait

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (South Garo Hills SF & T), Baghmara

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF
Meghalaya Forest Head Quarter
Sylvan House, Lower Iachumiere
Shillong-793001
Phone- 0364 2220414

Wildlife Sanctuary

Siju Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the remote region of the Garo Hills of Meghalaya, this is the state's oldest and first Wildlife Sanctuary. With the longest river of Meghalaya, the Simsang flowing on its western edge and the Balpakram National Park on its eastern boundary, this sanctuary is adorned by many rare and endemic flora and fauna. Connected to the Balpakram-Baghmara and Siju-Rewak elephant Corridors along its southern edge, the Siju Wildlife Sanctuary was constituted in 1979. Previously, in 1906, the area had been declared a Reserved Forest by the Lieutenant-Governor of East Bengal and Assam. It derives its name from its location in the village called "Siju" which is a growing village dominated by the 'Attong', a subtribe of the Garo.

Habitat	Tropical moist evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Asian Elephant, Barking Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Tiger, Clouded Leopard, Hoolock Gibbon, Stump-tailed Macaque, Slow Loris, Rhesus Macaque; Spoonbill, Grey Hornbill; Siberian Ducks, Water Monitor, Rock Python, King Cobra, Common Cobra, Banded Krait, Common Krait, Vine Snake, Green Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Vascular Plants and Angiosperms</i> , <i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Artocarpus chapsala</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Maorus laevigata</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Albizia lebbeck</i> , <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> ,

How to reach there

- By air:** Guwahati
- By rail:** Guwahati (128 km)
- By road:** Baghmara (45 km)

Where to stay

Camping facilities are available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
30th March 1979

Area 🗺️
5.18 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://www.megforest.gov.in/wildlife_parks.html



Location
25.34501465433038,
90.68402432986166







Mizoram



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest
Wildlife Office
Khawzawl Wildlife Division
Mizoram 796310

Murlen National Park

Murlen National Park

This park is located close to the Indo-Myanmar border. The park is surrounded by six caves which are filled by localities. Lamsial Puk, Hnahlan, Zokhawthar, Tan Tlangis, Zokhawthar are some the areas which you can explore surrounding to this park. There is also the Thumkhuai Kham, a large cave, within the perimeter of the park. The mixture of tropical evergreen, subtropical and jhum forests render the green landscape almost paradise-like. Nature and wildlife enthusiasts would take delight in the critical conservation the National Park provides to species like the tiger, leopard, goral, rhesus macaque etc. The region has extremely dense forests populated with endemic flora as well. A single visit would be insufficient to take in the majesty of the forests in the region.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, montane subtropical forest, jhum forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Goral, Serow, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque; Mrs. Hume's Pheasant, Kaleej Pheasant, Bhutan Peacock-Pheasant, Red Junglefowl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Brown Wood Owl, Hoopoe
Plants	<i>Quercus Spp.</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Betula Spp.</i> , <i>Michelia champaca</i> , <i>Pinus kesiya</i> , <i>Prunus Spp.</i> , <i>Myrica Spp.</i> , <i>Rhododendron</i> , <i>Chimonobambusa callosa</i> , <i>Ceropegia mizoramensis</i> , <i>Ceropegia murlensis</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** You can fly up to Aizawl to travel to this sanctuary.
- By rail:** Silchar is the railway station nearest to the sanctuary.
- By road:** The nearest city is Aizawl

Where to stay

Forest rest house and plenty of Hotels, Guest house are available in Aizawl.

Date of Notification

08th July 1991

Area

200 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-May



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/murlen-national-park>



Location

23° 32' to 23° 42' N and 92° 13' to 92° 27' E



Common name: Binturong

Contact details:

Deputy Conservator of Forest (Headquarters)
Environment, Forests & Climate Change
Department

Tuikhuahtlang, Aizawl
Phone: 0389-2323420

National Park

Phawngpui National Park

This park is also known as Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park. The mountain area of Phawngpui is at most times covered by a thin stretch of clouds, which makes it blue in appearance from a distance, hence the name Blue Mountain. The temperature therefore is mild throughout the year ranging from 11-29°C, with an average rainfall of 3,000 cm. It overlooks the major river Chhimiupui flowing towards Burma. The edges of the mountains are all very steep and mostly of sharp precipices, and the most spectacular is a semi-circular beautiful cliff on the western side called Thlazuang Khâm. The views of green valleys are an attraction apart from the great variety of animals to be found here. With a lush green habitat of tropical, subtropical and jhum forests, wildlife enthusiasts would find delight in the fact that it preserves rare species of fauna like the clouded leopard, the Himalayan black bear and the Hoolock gibbon among others. It also has a significant bird population and beautiful native orchids and rhododendrons among its flora.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, montane subtropical forest, jhum forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Binturong, Serow, Goral, Sambar, Hoolock Gibbon, Grey Langur, Stump-tailed Macaque, Slow Loris; Blyth's Tragopan, Mrs. Hume's Pheasant, Fire-tailed Sunbird, Grey Sibia, Wreathed Hornbill, Kaleej Pheasant, White-cheeked Partridge
Plants	Orchids, Rhododendrons, Bamboo, grasses, Oak, Daphnia flower, therapeutic basil and desolate flora

How to reach there

- By air:** The Aizawl airport at Lengpui, 30 km from the city. There are flights to Aizawl from Kolkata, Guwahati and Imphal.
- By rail:** The closest railway station is at Silchar.
- By road:** The park is a 150-km drive from Aizawl.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and Tourist Lodge in Sangau.

Date of Notification

1992

Area

50 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/phawngpui-national-park>



Location

23° 35' to 22° 40' N and 93° 3' to 93° 5' E



Common name: Striated Yuhina

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
Field Director, Dampa Tiger Reserve
Distt. Aizawl, Mizoram-796001

Tiger Reserve

Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary

Dampa Wildlife Sanctuary is located in a setting of dense forests. Located about 125 kilometres from Aizawl, their biodiversity is rich, drawing tourists and nature lovers from everywhere. The name 'Dampa' is said to be derived from the lonely bachelors ('Dam Pa' means lonely men) left in the region most of the female population passed away.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, montane subtropical forest, jhum forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Wild Dog, Binturong, Serow, Wild Boar, Malayan Sun Bear, Assamese Macaque, Stump-tailed Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon; Great Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Oriental Pied Hornbill, Scarlet-backed Flowerpecker, Grey Peacock-pheasant, Speckled Piculet, Greater Yellownappe, Greater Flameback, Great Barbet, Blue-throated Barbet, Red-headed Trogon, Indian cuckoo, Asian Barred Owllet, Green Imperial Pigeon, Mountain Imperial Pigeon, Emerald Dove, Crested Serpent Eagle, Malayan Night Heron, Long-tailed Broadbill, Asian Fairy Bluebird, Golden-fronted Leafbird, Orange-bellied Leafbird, Scarlet Minivet, Maroon Oriole, Greater Racket-tailed Drongo, Indian Paradise Flycatcher, Pale-chinned Blue Flycatcher, Blue-throated Flycatcher, Black-naped Monarch, Grey-headed canary Flycatcher, White-rumped Shama, Slaty-backed Forktail, Spotted Forktail, Chestnut-bellied Nuthatch, Velvet-fronted Nuthatch, Black Bulbul, Black-crested Bulbul, Ashy Bulbul, White-throated Bulbul, Slaty-bellied Tesia, Striated Yuhina
Plants	<i>Globba spathulata</i> , <i>Hemiorchis pantlingii</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus marcocarpus</i> and different species of Bamboos Cane and Orchids.

How to reach there

By air: Lengpui
By rail: Silchar
By road: The distance from Aizawl is 130 km

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local homestays.

Date of Notification 1985

Area 500 km² (core), 488 km² (buffer)

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/dampa-tiger-reserve>



Location
23° 32' 42" to 23° 41' 36" N and 92° 13' 12" to 92° 27' 27" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
Aizawl Wildlife Division, Tuikhuahtiang Rd,
Aizawl, Mizoram 796001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khawnglung Wildlife Sanctuary

The scenic and breathtaking natural beauty of this sanctuary has been pure delight to nature lovers. It has been described as one of the finest places to visit in Lunglei District. Visitors find it a perfect place to commune with nature. With a lush habitat of subtropical semi-evergreen forests, the bamboo is the most common species of flora found in the region. The sanctuary also abounds in tigers, leopards, binturongs, and the slow loris among others. A significant avifauna population with notable species such as the wreathed hornbill and Mrs. Hume's pheasant are also found in the area.

Habitat	Subtropical semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Binturong, Sambar, Barking Deer, Serow, Wild Boar, Hoolock Gibbon, Slow Loris; Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Mrs. Hume's Pheasant, Khaleej Pheasant, White-cheeked Partridge, Mountain Bamboo Partridge
Plants	<i>Bamboo</i> , <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> , <i>Macaranga denticulata</i> , <i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Lengpui, near Aizawl.
By rail: If you would like to arrive by train, you can travel up to Silchar and drive from there.
By road: The nearest city is Aizawl, 140 km away.

Where to stay

Forest rest house otherwise more options for accomodation are available in Aizawl city for tourists.

Date of Notification 1992

Area 35.75 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/khawnglung-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
23° 7' to 23° 9" N and 92° 52" to 92° 54" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
 Khawzawl Wildlife Division, Khawzawl
 Mizoram 796310

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is only a few kilometres from Indo-Burma border and located close to Murlen National Park. It has been described as being alive with a large diversity of birds. The remarkable biodiversity in the sanctuary consists of the tiger, leopard, Himalayan black bear, ferret badger, the large Indian civet among others. The rich evergreen and semi-evergreen forests abound with immense floral diversity as well. Nature lovers can visit the sanctuary between the months of October and April, deemed as the best time for the purpose.

Habitat	Evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Sambar, Barking Deer, Goral, Serow, Ferret Badger, Large Indian Civet, Hoolock Gibbon, Slow Loris, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Mrs. Hume's Pheasant, Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Kaleeje Pheasant, White-cheeked Partridge
Plants	<i>Quercus leucotrichophora</i> , <i>Lithocarpus dealbata</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Lyonia ovalifolia</i> , <i>Vaccinium sprengelii</i> , <i>Ageratum adenophorum</i> , <i>Maesa indica</i> , <i>Eurya cerasifolia</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is at Lengpui, near Aizawl.
- By rail:** You can take a train up to Silchar and drive on from there.
- By road:** Your drive will take you through Ngopa, the nearest town (18 km).

Where to stay

Local Hotels and Homestays are available in Champhai.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 08th April 1999

Area 🗺️
 60 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/lengteng-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
 22° 21' 18" to 22° 30' 1" N and
 92° 55' 30" to 92° 50' 37" E



Common name: Mountain Bamboo Partridge

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
 Chhintuipui Wildlife Division, Lawngtlai

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ngengpui Wildlife Sanctuary

This sanctuary is located close to the Indo-Myanmar and Indo-Bangladesh borders. The elevation ranges from 200 m to 1200 m above sea level. The sanctuary is named after the river that flows through the valley in which it is situated. A lush green network of dense forests inhabit the region. The habitat provides a home to mammals like the elephant, tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, jungle cat, the Malayan sun bear etc. An ample avifauna population is endemic to the region. Bamboo is a major component of the native flora of the region.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, montane subtropical forest, jhum forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Elephant, Gaur, Tiger, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Himalayan Black Bear, Malayan Sun Bear, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar; Assamese Macaque, Hoolock Gibbon, Rhesus Macaque, Slow Loris; Bhutan Peacock-pheasant, White-cheeked Partridge, Mountain Bamboo Partridge, Great Indian Hornbill
Plants	Bamboo, <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> , <i>Macaranga denticulata</i> , <i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** The nearest airport is at Aizawl.
- By rail:** Plan to drive from Silchar, the nearest railway station, if you are arriving by rail.
- By road:** This sanctuary is located at a distance of 320 km from Aizawl

Where to stay

Forest rest house and other options such as Hotels, Resorts and Guest houses are available in Aizawl in more numbers.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 09th July 1991

Area 🗺️
 110 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/ngengpui-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
 22° 21' 18" to 22° 30' 1" N and
 91° 44' 30" to 92° 50' 37" E



Common name: Hoolock Gibbon

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
Aizawl Wildlife Division, Tuikhuahtlang Rd,
Aizawl, Mizoram 796001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary

Pualreng Wildlife Sanctuary is located in northern Mizoram. The altitude is up to 750 m. It has a mild climate. The tropical forest region abounds in extensive biodiversity of endemic flora and fauna.

Habitat	Tropical forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Hoolock Gibbon, Slow Loris, Rhesus Macaque, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Sambar, Barking Deer, Binturong, Chinese Pangolin, Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Kaleeje Pheasant, Bhutan Peacock-pheasant, Red Junglefowl, White-cheeked Partridge
Plants	<i>Alchornea tiliifolia</i> , <i>Ligustrum robustum</i> , <i>Macaranga denticulata</i> , <i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i> , <i>Themeda villosa</i> , <i>Pothos scandens</i> , <i>Rhaphidophora hookeri</i> , <i>Pollia subumbellata</i> , <i>Dioscorea oppositifolia</i> , <i>Tacca integrifolia</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airport is at Lengpui, near Aizawl.

By rail: If you prefer travelling by train, you can come up to Silchar, and from there you can drive to the sanctuary.

By road: The drive from Aizawl involves a distance of 112 km.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local small hotels, homestays for supporting ecotourism are available.

Date of Notification 📅
29th July 2004

Area 🗺️
50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/pualreng-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
24 14'16"21" N, 92 54'2.64" E



Common name: Marbled Cat

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
Aizawl Wildlife Division, Aizawl Tuikhuahtlang Rd,
Aizawl, Mizoram 796001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tawi Wildlife Sanctuary

Tawi is one of the first sanctuaries to be created in Mizoram. Located about a hundred kilometers from Aizawl, it is house to a large biodiversity in rare fauna and flora. The forests are quite unexplored, and the sanctuary's geographical assets include sparkling streams, steep slopes and salt lakes that greatly elevate its natural splendour.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, scrub jungle
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Golden Cat, Leopard Cat, Marbled Cat, Jungle Cat, Serow, Goral, Himalayan Black Bear, Malayan Sun Bear, Jackal, Yellow-throated marten, Hoolock Gibbon, Assamese Macaque, Slow Loris, Pig-tailed Macaque, Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Kaleeje Pheasant, Bhutan Peacock-pheasant, White-cheeked Partridge, Red Junglefowl
Plants	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

By air: You can travel by air up to Aizawl. The airport here, at Lengpui, is 43 km from the sanctuary.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Silchar.

By road: The sanctuary is a 100-km drive from Aizawl.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local small hotels, homestays for supporting ecotourism are available

Date of Notification 📅
29th November 1978

Area 🗺️
35 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/tawi-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
23° 30' N, 93° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Conservator of Forest (CF) and ACF(WL)
Aizawl Wildlife Division, Tuikhuahltang Rd,
Aizawl, Mizoram 796001

Wildlife Sanctuary

Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary

Another sanctuary in Mizoram, set up in the year 2001, the Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary is a picturesque landscape with breathtaking views of lush green forests. The tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen forests of the sanctuary serve as a green passage for the movement of Elephants who migrate here from Bangladesh and back. Blessed with immense flora and fauna, the biodiversity of mammals herein include the gaur, sambar, tiger and leopard. Birds like the Khaleej pheasant and the red junglefowl can also be spotted in the region.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, scrub jungle
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Hoolock Gibbon, Rhesus Macaque; Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Khaleej Pheasant, Bhutan Peacock-pheasant, Red Junglefowl
Plants	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Fly up to Aizawl (the airport is at Lengpui) and drive on to the sanctuary.
- By rail:** You can travel up to Silchar by train.
- By road:** The nearest city is Aizawl.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2002

Area 🗺️
50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Nesting season



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/thorangtlang-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
23° 11' 57.696" N, 92° 35' 1.86" E



Common name: Malayan Sun Bear

Contact details:

DCCF, EF&CC Dept
Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC)
Siaha -796901, Mizoram
(03835) 222031

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary

The largest lake of Mizoram, Palak Lake, is located in Tokalo Wildlife Sanctuary. The lake is surrounded by a thick forest. According to one description, the mists that hang over the lake in the morning give the place a feeling of a magical land in a fairy tale.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, tropical semi-evergreen forest, scrub jungle
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Golden Cat, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Black Bear, Malayan Sun Bear, Wild Dog, Ferret Badger, Binturong, Yellow-throated Marten, Hog Badger, Sambar, Gaur, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Serow, Hoolock Gibbon, Stump-tailed Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Slow Loris, Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill; Imperial Pheasant, Kaleeje Pheasant, Red Junglefowl, Greater Coucal, Jungle Myna, Crested Serpent Eagle
Plants	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** You can fly up to the airport at Lengpui (Aizawl).
- By rail:** The nearest railway station is at Silchar.
- By road:** Drive to the sanctuary through Aizawl.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels, Homestays in Siaha and fringe areas of sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2007

Area 🗺️
250 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.mizoram.gov.in/page/tokalo-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
21° 56' 37" to 22° 6' 16" 40" N
and 92° 50' 53" to 92° 55' 57" E







Nagaland



Common name: Stump-tailed Macaque

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Kohima 797001

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests Nagaland, Kohima Pin 797001 Email:
Info@nagalandforest.in Phone: +91-370-2244227,
+91-370-2241731

Wildlife Sanctuary

Intanki National Park

Established by the British administrators in 1923, the Intanki National Park has long been accorded the status of being one of the best National Parks in the North East. The sanctuary is adorned by thick rain forests that serve as an ideal habitat for many birds, reptiles and mammals. The beautiful terrain comprising of mountains, cliffs and lush thick forests adds to its scenic splendour. Wildlife enthusiasts can spot wild buffaloes (mithun) and hoolok gibbons. The park also boasts of tigers, golden jackals, wild dogs and flying squirrels along with over 200 species of butterflies, insects and a high diversity of avifauna.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest, tropical dry deciduous forest, Southern tropical thorn forest, scrub jungle Pyrus pashia
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Hoolock Gibbon, Rhesus Macaque; Great Indian Hornbill, Wreathed Hornbill, Khaleeej Pheasant, Bhutan Peacock-pheasant, Red Junglefowl
Plants	<i>Ficus semicordata</i> , <i>Actephila excelsa</i> , <i>Strobilanthes capitata</i> , <i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> , <i>Torenia vegans</i> , <i>Hoya lobii</i> , <i>Hedyotis scandens</i> , <i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> , <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> , <i>Mikania micrantha</i> , <i>Begonia roxburghii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Dimapur
- By rail:** Dimapur
- By road:** Kohima

Where to stay

Government and private accommodation, Kohima

Date of Notification 📅
1993

Area 🗺️
202.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year, except
March and April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://peren-district.nic.in/tourist-place/ntangki-national-park/>



Location

25° 38' 51.76" N, 94° 4' 23.20" E



Common name: Sambar Deer

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests
Nagaland, Kohima Pin 797001
Email: Info@nagalandforest.in
Phone: +91-370-2244227, +91-370-2241731

Wildlife Sanctuary

Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary

Located quite close to the India Myanmar border, the Fakim Sanctuary spread over 642 hectares, is a must visit attraction when on a wildlife tour to Nagaland. A good variation in landscapes can be observed here on account of the hills, high ridges, deep gorges and narrow valleys in the region. The variation in altitude, ensures ample diversity in vegetation. Forests are replete with undergrowth due to the heavy rainfall experienced in the region. One may therefore spot numerous species of ferns and orchids here. The protection of Blyth's Tragopan has been the motivation for the constitution of the Sanctuary. The sanctuary is home to undisturbed pristine forest which is drained by various nullahs and streams.

Habitat	Tropical and sub-tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Spotted deer, Sambar deer, Golden Jackal, Barking deer, Assamese macaque, Monitor Lizard, Capped langur, Burmese Rock Python, Burmese Tortoise, 200 species of Butterflies, insects, high diversity of bird species
Plants	<i>Artocarpus Sp</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Mesua ferea</i> , <i>Biscofia javanica</i> , <i>Ficus Spp</i> , <i>Spondias Sp</i> , <i>Castinopsis Sp</i> , <i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Tetramelus nudiflora</i> , <i>Trevia nudiflora</i> , <i>Bauhinia Sp</i> , <i>Largestromia Sp</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Dimapur. There are flights to Dimapur from Guwahati and Kolkata.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Dimapur
- By road:** From Kohima follow NH 39.

Where to stay

PWD Inspection Bungalow and Circuit House can be booked.

Date of Notification 📅
1980

Area 🗺️
6.41 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year except the
monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.nagaland.gov.in>



Location

25° 48' 36.0" N 94° 57' 36.0" E



Common name: Malayan Porcupine

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Nagaland, Kohima Pin 797001
Email: Info@nagalandforest.in
Phone: +91-370-2244227, +91-370-2241731

Tourist Office/Tourist Lodge, Dimapur 797112
Phone: 03862-237033
Email: touristlodgedimapur@gmail.com,
nagalandtourism2014@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary

Located just a few kilometers from Kohima, the Puliebadze Wildlife Sanctuary in Jotsoma Village is famous for its immense diversity of birds. It is named after the majestic Mt. Puliebadze- Pulie, which stands at 7532 ft., and is spread over an area of 9.23 sq. km. Visitors can indulge in hiking to the forest from Kohima given how spectacular and enchanting the route is. The mountain area has politico-historical significance since it witnessed the Japanese attack on Kohima during World War 2. The presence of green pastures, hills and streams around the sanctuary add to its scenic beauty. This Sanctuary is rich in flora and contains many medicinal plants and varieties of bamboo.

Habitat	Tropical and sub-tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Spotted Deer, Sambar Deer, Golden Jackal, Barking Deer, Assamese Macaque, Monitor Lizard, Capped Langur, Burmese Rock Python, Burmese Tortoise, 200 Species of Butterflies, Insects, High Diversity of Bird Species
Plants	<i>Artocarpus Sp</i> , <i>Terminalia Chebula</i> , <i>Tectona Grandis</i> , <i>Mesua Ferea</i> , <i>Biscofia Javanica</i> , <i>Ficus Spp</i> , <i>Spondias Sp</i> , <i>Castinopsis Sp</i> , <i>Anthocephalus Kadamba</i> , <i>Bombax Ceiba</i> , <i>Tetramelus Nudiflora</i> , <i>Trevia Nudiflora</i> , <i>Bauhunia Sp</i> , <i>Largestromia Sp</i> ,

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Dimapur. There are flights to Dimapur from Guwahati and Kolkata.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Dimapur

By road: There are buses and auto rickshaws to the sanctuary from the Dimapur city centre.

Where to stay

Hotels and Tourist lodges in Dimapur and Kohima.

Date of Notification 📅
1980

Area 🗺️
9.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
during the winter season,
November to February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.nagaland.gov.in>



Location
25° 38' 52.944" N, 94° 4' 30.144" E



Common name: Monitor Lizard

Contact details:

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Nagaland, Kohima Pin 797001
Email: Info@nagalandforest.in
Phone: +91-370-2244227, +91-370-2241731

Tourist Office/Tourist Lodge, Dimapur 797112
Phone: 03862-237033
Email: touristlodgedimapur@gmail.com,
nagalandtourism2014@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Rangapahar Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the district of Dimapur, the Rangapahar Wildlife sanctuary, is a major wildlife destination. Its serene ambience and enchanting landscape provide mesmerizing views of nature. It provides shelter to various wild animals such as mammals, birds, reptiles as well as some rare, endangered and endemic plants. The Sanctuary supports several rare and significant plants of medicinal value as well. There are some other interesting sites located quite close to the wildlife sanctuary including the Dzukou valley, Japfu peak, kachari ruins, Triple falls, Langpangkong caves. It also has an associated zoological Park- Nagaland Zoological Park, Rangapahar.

Habitat	Tropical and sub-tropical evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-east
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Spotted deer, Sambar deer, Golden Jackal, Barking deer, Assamese macaque, Monitor Lizard, Capped langur, Burmese Rock Python, Burmese Tortoise, 200 species of Butterflies, insects, high diversity of bird species
Plants	<i>Artocarpus Sp</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Mesua ferea</i> , <i>Biscofia javanica</i> , <i>Ficus Spp</i> , <i>Spondias Sp</i> , <i>Castinopsis Sp</i> , <i>Anthocephalus kadamba</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Tetramelus nudiflora</i> , <i>Trevia nudiflora</i> , <i>Bauhunia Sp</i> , <i>Largestromia Sp</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is Dimapur. There are flights to Dimapur from Guwahati and Kolkata.

By rail: Nearest railway station is Dimapur

By road: There are buses and auto rickshaws to the sanctuary from the Dimapur city centre.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Lodges and Homestays are available in Dimapur for proper accomodation of tourists.

Date of Notification 📅
17th June 1986

Area 🗺️
4.7 km²

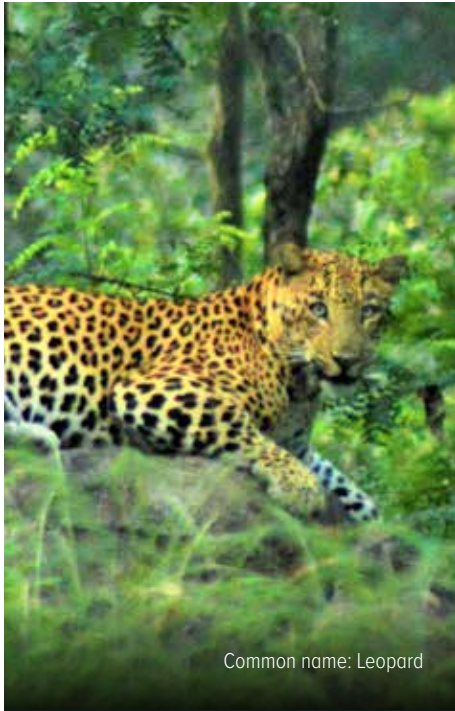
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year except the monsoon



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildtrails.in/rangapahar-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
25.85° N, 93.72° E



Common name: Leopard

Wildlife Sanctuary

Singphan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Singphan wildlife sanctuary in Nagaland's Mon district, is the country's 30th elephant reserve. The Sanctuary is situated close to the Abhaypur reserve forest of the state of Assam and would form an important ecological corridor that facilitates the movement of these gentle giants. The creation of the sanctuary will enable contiguity in forests which have traditionally been the homes of elephants and thus act as a catalyst for conservation. The region has extremely diverse endemic fauna and flora and the local forest is of moist deciduous evergreen type. The area's rich faunal diversity is a dream come true for any wildlife enthusiast.

Habitat	Northern Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
Biographic zone:	North-East
Animals	Elephant, Tigers, Leopa Barking Deer, Mountain Goats, Wild Boars, Bears
Plants	Blue Vanda, White Orchids, Foxtail, Wild Lilies, Maples

Contact details:

Office of Chief Wildlife Warden, Nagaland
Kohima, Nagaland 797002
Info@nagalandforest.in
123-456-7890

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is at Jorhat (Assam), (165 km away)
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is at Bhoju railway station (Assam)
- By Road:** Can be reached through different routes.

Where to stay

Accommodation facilities are available at Mon District

Date of Notification 🗓️
2009

Area 🗺️
23.57 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



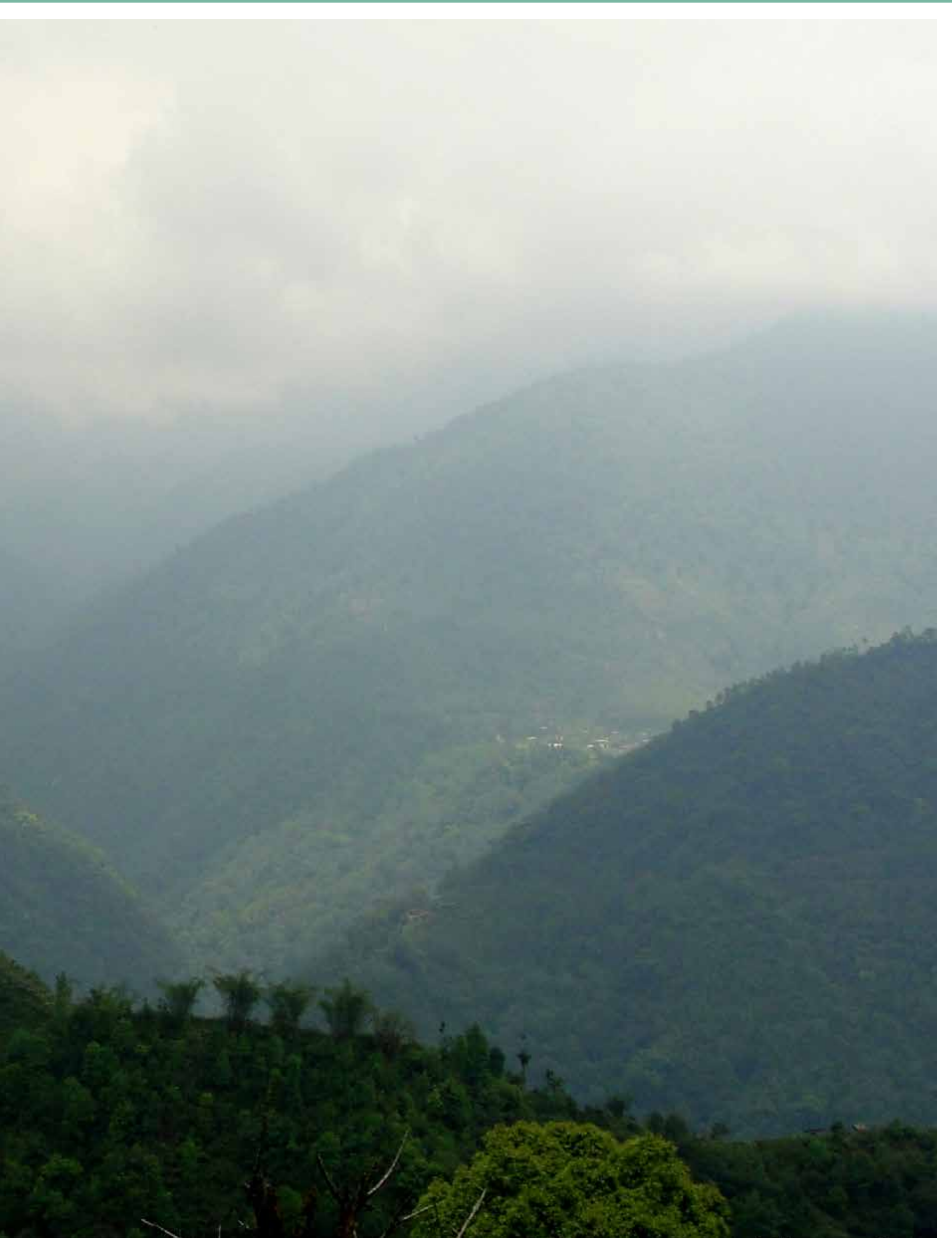
More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://mon.nic.in/tourist-place/shangphan-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location









Odisha



Common name: Saltwater Crocodile

Contact details:

Ecotourism Cell & City Booking Center
O/O Principal Chief Conservator of Forests &
Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot No. 1459, Green Park
Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007

Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

National Park

Bhitarkanika National Park

Located in the northeast Kendrapara district, the Bhitarkanika National Park has the largest mangrove ecosystem in India, second only to the Sunderbans, of West Bengal. Housing a large diversity of birds, it is a sanctuary for the Saltwater Crocodile population. On one end of the Park is the Gahirmatha beach, the famous nesting site of Olive Ridley Sea Turtles. The National Park was constituted in 1998 and went on to obtain the status of a Ramsar site in August 2002, the second Ramsar site in the State after the Lake Chilika.

Habitat	Coastal, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Leopard; Black Ibis, Darter, Open-billed Stork; Saltwater Crocodile, Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard, Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Plants	Mangrove <i>Species</i> , <i>Casuarinas</i> and Grasses Like the Indigo Bush, Teak, Salai, Bamboo, Hair, Babul, Zizphus, Kauriculata, Palas

How to reach there

By air: Bhubaneswar (145 km)

By rail: Bhadrak

By road: Chandbali

Where to stay

Bhitarkanika Forest Guest House, Kendrapara

OFDC nature camps (Dangmal, Gupti, Habalikhati).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1988

Area 🗺️
145 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.bhitarkanika.in/about-bhitarkanika.html>



Location
20° 45' N, 87° 0' E



Common name: Hill Myna

Contact details:

Ecotourism Cell & City Booking Center
O/O Principal Chief Conservator of Forests &
Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot No. 1459, Green Park
Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
751007

Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

National Park

Similipal National Park

A National Park and a Tiger Reserve, the Similipal National Park is situated in the Mayurbhanj district of Odisha and is spread over 2,750 sq km. This extensive Park is also a part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve and is the 7th largest national park set up in the county. Enveloped by high plateaus and hills the Park is adorned by the twin peaks of Khairiburu and Meghashini (1515m above mean sea level). With at least twelve rivers intersecting the plain area, the Park has abundant water resources. All the rivers flowing within the Park drain into the Bay of Bengal. The most prominent among them being the Kahairi, Bandan Burhabalanga, Palpala, Salandi, and Deo. Mesmerizing waterfalls in the region include the Joranda and Barehipani Falls. It has been on the list of UNESCO's World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2009.

Habitat	Tropical/sub-tropical forest, deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Gaur, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Giant Squirrel, Grey Langur; Red Junglefowl, Hill Myna, Peafowl, Alexandrine Parakeet, Crested Serpent Eagle, Grey Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Red Silk Cotton, Sal, Eucalyptus, Khair, Sissoo, Bamboo, Chir Pine, Kachnar with white to pink flowers, Semal with giant red blooms, Dhak, Amaltas, Indian Coral

How to reach there

By air: Bhubaneswar (270 km) and Kolkata (240 km)

By rail: Balasore (60 km from Baripada)

By road: You can travel by bus or other means of transport from Baripada to Simlipal.

Where to stay

Panthanivas (OTDC), Baripada

OFDC nature camps (Barehipani, Gurguria, Jamuni).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1980

Area 🗺️
2750 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://odishatourism.gov.in/content/tourism/en/discover/attractions/forest-wildlife/similipal-nature-camp.html>



Location
21° 50' N, 86° 20' E



Common name: Alexandrine Parakeet

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Divisional Forest Officer, Bamra Wildlife Division
Phone: 06642-229211
Email: dfobmbw004@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated between the textile hub of Sambalpur and the Hirakud Dam, the Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary, also popular as the Ushakothi Sanctuary, is known for its moist sal, bamboo forests and mixed deciduous forests. The sanctuary is also a vital segment of the Sambalpur Elephant Reserve. It is the dream of a wildlife enthusiast, with a large variety of mammals present in its bounds, which can be seen by visitors from the strategically positioned watch towers near watering points. Visitors can trek to reach the Deodhara waterfall. Tigers, elephants, sambar, leopards are some of the larger mammals that can be spotted within the sanctuary. Birds and reptiles are also present in abundance. The region is replete with endemic flora that consists of sandalwood and arjuna trees.

Habitat	Moist Sal forest, Sal-dominated mixed deciduous forest, bamboo forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Leopard, Gaur, Sloth Bear; Racket-tailed Drongo, Red Junglefowl, Alexandrine Parakeet; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Sandalwood, Arjun, Neem, Acacia, Casuarina, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (364 km)
- By rail:** Sambalpur
- By road:** Sambalpur (37 km)

Where to stay

Forest Rest House (FRH) at Badrama.

Date of Notification 📅
1962

Area 🗺️
304.03 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Badrama.aspx



Location
21° 20' to 21° 40' N and 84° 10' to 84° 30' E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Divisional Forest Officer, Mahanadi Wildlife Division
College Road PO, Nayagarh District
Phone: 06753-254015; fax: 06753-253971
Email: mahanadiwl.dfo@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Nayagarh district of Odisha, the Baisipalli Wildlife Sanctuary stretches over 168.35 sq kms. and is quite close to the Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary. The Baisipalli Sanctuary is a lively illustration of the diverse ecological heritage of the state of Odisha. One edge of the sanctuary flows the majestic Mahanadi river, along the Satkosia gorge. With a habitat of deciduous, dry deciduous and moist peninsular Sal forests, the region provides sanctuary to bears, Sambar Deer, and spotted deer among others. It has been blessed with a scenic, heavily forested hilly terrain that is home to the charismatic elephants, tigers, leopards, herbivores like the Chousingha, reptiles such as the king cobra and python and aquatic birds.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, moist peninsular Sal forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Four-Horned Antelope; Oriental Turtle Dove; Indian Python, King Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Karada, Piasal, Kurum, Asan, Bamboo, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (160 km)
- By rail:** Khurda Road
- By road:** Tourists can reach Baisipalli Sanctuary by choosing the state highway that is connected from Bhubaneswar to Gania. It is located approximately 160 kms away from state capital Bhubaneswar:100 km from Bhubaneswar by bus.

Where to stay

Accommodations available in Forest Rest House at Kuanria, Chhamundia & Badmul.

Date of Notification 📅
07-11-1981

Area 🗺️
168.35 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Baisipalli.aspx



Location
20° 27' N, 84° 45' E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Puri Wildlife Division
 Phone: 06752-228281
 Email: dfopuri@gmail.com
 Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief
 Wildlife Warden, Odisha
 Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park
 Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
 Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
 Email: contact@ecotourodishia.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated conveniently along the coastline between Puri and Konark, the Balukhand Konark Wildlife Sanctuary is replete with lush green mangrove forests, cashew and casuarina plantations. The pristine sandy beaches have a high potential to develop into an impressive eco-tourism destination. The Wildlife Sanctuary has rivulets such as the Kusabhadra River, Nuanai River, Prachi River and Kadua River flowing through it. The rich and nourishing habitat of the sanctuary is an ideal home for a large biodiversity of flora and fauna.

Habitat	Mangrove, coastal
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Blackbuck, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat; Olive Ridley Sea Turtle, Brahminy Kites, Oriental Turtle Dove, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Casuarina, Tamarind, Anacardium, Karanja, Polanga, Neem, acacia, cashew, eucalyptus and many mangrove species

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (60 km)
- By rail:** Puri
- By road:** The nearest city is Puri.

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Guest Houses, Resorts are available in Puri/Konark.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1984

Area 🗺️
71.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Balukhand-Konark.aspx



Location

19° 48' to 19° 54' N and 85° 52' E to 86° 14' E



Common name: Water Monitor

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Mangrove Forest
 Division (WL)
 Rajnagar, Kendrapara District
 Phone: 06729-242460, fax: 06729-242460
 Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief
 Wildlife Warden, Odisha
 Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park
 Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
 751007
 Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
 Email: contact@ecotourodishia.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the estuarial region of Bramhani-Baitarani, the Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary falls in the Kendrapara district of Odisha. Stretching over an area of 672 square kilometers, the sanctuary harbours mangrove forests and wetlands. Three rivers form a tidal maze of mangroves and muddy creeks as they flow out to sea at Bhitarkanika. The sanctuary is home to numerous species of birds and the elusive and endangered king cobras. The unique ecosystem of the sanctuary makes it possible for the Giant Estuarine Crocodiles to thrive in it, apart from a number of other rare animal, plant and reptile species. Ecologically speaking the mangrove ecosystem at Bhitarkanika is extremely rich, the floral diversity in the region being the second largest in the world, only after Papua New Guinea.

Habitat	Mangrove, coastal
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Porcupine; Bar-headed Goose, Brahminy Duck, Pintail, White-bellied Sea Eagle; Python, King Cobra, Saltwater Crocodile, Water Monitor Lizard
Plants	Mangrove species, Casuarina, grasses like the Indigo Bush, Teak, Salaia, Bamboo, Babul, <i>Zizphus Spp</i> , <i>Kauriculata Spp.</i> , Palas

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (130 km)
- By rail:** Cuttack/Bhadrak
- By road:** The nearest towns are Cuttack, Bhadrak and Chandbali.

Where to stay

At Dangamal – 05 Air-conditioned Suites (02 beds each); One 03 bedded Suite and 02 large suites (04 beds each), a dining room and kitchen; 2. At Habalikhati – 03 large suites (04 beds each).

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 April 1975

Area 🗺️
672 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Bhitarkanika.aspx



Location

19° 48' to 19° 54' N, 85° 52' to 86° 14' E



Common name: Great Horned Owl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Chandaka Wildlife Division
Gajavihar, Barmunda, Bhubaneswar 751003
Phone: 0674-2355885; fax: 0674-2355400
Email: chandakadampara@gmail.com

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisa.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chandaka Dampara Wildlife Sanctuary

Representing the northern edge of the Eastern Ghats, this sanctuary is situated quite close to Bhubaneswar. The declaration of this region as a wildlife sanctuary has enabled the endemic wildlife to flourish right in the vicinity of the capital of the state. The intent of the declaration of the Chandaka Wildlife was primarily to safeguard wild Asian elephants and their otherwise diminishing habitat. The sanctuary has an abundant population of reptiles and pythons and monitor lizards can be spotted in the region.

Habitat	Semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Asian Elephant, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Boar, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Small Indian Civet, Grey Mongoose, Small Indian Mongoose, Ruddy Mongoose, Pangolin, Sloth Bear, Indian Wolf, Striped Hyena; Peafowl, Red Junglefowl, Crested Serpent Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Black-hooded Oriole, Paradise Flycatcher, Coucal, Stone Curlew; Indian Python, King Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Kochila, Kalicha, Belo, Kangada, Giringa, Sunari, Sal, Kumbhi, Jamu, Karanja, Teak, Siddha, <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> , <i>Bambusa bambos</i> , <i>Eupatorium Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (20 km)
- By rail:** Bhubaneswar
- By road:** The nearest city is Bhubaneswar.

Where to stay

Camping at Godibari (another 5 suites and dining) and Deras (8 cottages, dining & view point).

Date of Notification 📅
1982

Area 🗺️
193.39 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Chandaka.aspx



Location

20° 12' 30" to 20° 26' 3" N
and 85° 49' 35" to 85° 34' 42" E



Common name: Black-hooded Oriole

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Chilika Wildlife Division
Balugaon, Khurda District

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisa.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chilika (Nalaban) Wildlife Sanctuary

Asia's biggest internal brackish water lake, the Chilika is adorned by a few small islands. The unique lake with its peculiar pear shape, is disconnected from the Bay of Bengal. The lake supports a highly productive ecosystem that has been conserved under the name of Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary. Famous also as the Nalabana Bird Sanctuary, the huge Nalabana Island is spread over an area of 15.53 sq km in the lagoon region was accorded the status of a bird sanctuary in the year 1987. Over 4,00,000 waterfowls of various species are attracted to the core area of about 6 sq kms. During monsoon months, the island remains completely submerged. A gathering of almost 60% of the migratory birds that visit the Chilika lagoon year after year, is supported by this tiny island.

Habitat	Estuarine, coastal, mangrove
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Irrawaddy Dolphin; Milk Fish, Indo-Pacific Tarpon, Ten-pounder, Bream, Hilsa, Mullet; White-bellied Sea Eagle, Graylag Goose, Purple Moorhen, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Indian Roller, White Ibis, Spoonbill, Brahminy Duck, Shoveller, Pintail, Black Headed Oriole
Plants	<i>Cassipourea Ceylanica</i> , <i>Aegiceras corniculatus</i> , <i>Excoecaria agallocha</i> , <i>Salvadora persica</i> , <i>Pongamia pinnata</i> , <i>Colubrina asiatica</i> , <i>Capparis roxburghii</i> , <i>Macrotyloma ciliatum</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (120 km)
- By rail:** Balugaon
- By road:** 2 hours' journey from Bhubaneswar

Where to stay

Staying facilities available at Panthanivas, Barkul run by Odisha Tourism Development Corporation.

Date of Notification 📅
17 December 1987

Area 🗺️
15.53 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Chilika.aspx



Location

Longitude 85° 05' to 85° 38' (East)
Latitude 19° 28' to 19° 54' (North).



Common name: Stone Curlew

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Hirkud Wildlife Division, Sambalpur
Phone: 0663-2548743
Email: hirkudwildlife1@gmail.com

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary

An important site for in-situ conservation of wildlife as well as its habitat in Odisha, the Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary, hosts tremendous biodiversity. Abundant species of mammals, reptiles, birds, amphibians, odonates, fish, spiders and butterflies can be found within the sanctuary. The lush green beauty of the forests in the region are unmatched in their pristine wilderness. Nature-lovers of Odisha and neighboring states are attracted to the varied flora and fauna housed within the dry deciduous forests. This amalgamation of forest and wildlife, the Hirkud reservoir and the unique topographical features of the region are some of the factors that lend vibrancy and life to this wildlife sanctuary.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Four-horned Antelope, Gaur, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Porcupine, Jackal, Fox, Wolf, Striped Hyena, Wild Dog; Yellow-footed Green Pigeon; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Bija, Sal, Asan, Aanla, Dhaura, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** 40 km from Sambalpur
- By rail:** Sambalpur
- By road:** Raipur, Bhubaneswar

Where to stay

- Eco-tourism cottages
- Forest rest houses in Dhodrokusum.

Date of Notification 🗓️
8 February 1985

Area 🗺️
346.91 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Debrigarh.aspx



Location

21° 28' N, 83° 30' E



Common name: Irrawaddy Dolphin

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gahirmatha (Marine) Wildlife Sanctuary

The only spot of mass nesting in the Indian Ocean region, the Gahirmatha WLS is also the only turtle sanctuary in Odisha. The coast of Gahirmatha is the breeding ground for the famous Olive Ridley turtles that travel all across the South Pacific to reach here. It's an ecological spectacle when millions of Olive Ridley turtles visit this beach every year. Each female turtle lays about 100 to 140 eggs on an average. The sanctuary is the ideal habitat to immense biodiversity of flora and fauna. Among other wildlife that can be spotted in the sanctuary are the Wild Boar, barking deer, bear, leopard, crocodile, jungle fowl, sambar and wild dogs. With the aid of NGOs, the state has successfully developed a secure habitat for the Olive Ridelys and has completely regulated the region as restricted, thereby ensuring absolute protection to these amazing animals.

Habitat	Mangrove
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Sloth Bear, Leopard, Sambar, Wild Dog, Fishing Cat, Irrawaddy Dolphin, Olive Ridley Sea Turtle
Plants	Bija, Sal, Asan, Aanla, Dhaura, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (75 km)
- By rail:** Bhadrak (49 km)
- By road:** Chandbali or Rajnagar from Kolkata-Chennai highway (NH5)

Where to stay

- Port guest house (Chandbali, Dhamra)
- DRDO guest house
- OTDC
- Dangmal Forest Rest House
- PWD guest house (Rajnagar).

Date of Notification 🗓️
27 September 1997

Area 🗺️
1,435 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Gahirmatha.aspx



Location

20° 17' 32" N, 86° 45' 57" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Keonjhar Wildlife Division
Anandapur

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, the Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from the nearby Hadgarh Dam, which was constructed across the Salandi River, that traverses the sanctuary. With a rich habitat of mixed deciduous forest the region hosts a variety of wildlife. Visitors to the sanctuary can spot leopards, tigers, fishing cats, jungle cats, langurs, pangolins and hyenas. The sanctuary is also home to numerous species of birds and reptiles. The river Salandi that flows through the sanctuary's forest is a lifeline to it and also to the rare mugger crocodile. To the east and west of the Salandi River is the Baula hill range, which is an attractive feature of the sanctuary apart from the valley of the reservoir and its watershed area. The sanctuary is extremely popular among nature lovers who take delight in experiencing relatively pristine regions.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Wild Dog, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Asian Elephant, Bluebull; Mugger, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Amla, Asan, Bela, Bija, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar
- By rail:** Jajpur-Keonjhar Road
- By road:** Anandapur from Ranchi, Tatanagar, Kolkata or Bhubaneswar

Where to stay

- Inspection bungalows (Anandpur, Hadgarh, Keonjhar)
- Forest rest house.

Date of Notification 📅
6 December 1978

Area 🗺️
191.06 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Hadgarh.aspx



Location
21° 16' N, 86° 20' E



Common name: Spotted deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Dhenkanal Division,
Dhenkanal

Phone- (06762) 226717, FAX-(06762) 226717
E-mail- dfo.dhenkanal@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary

Also known as the Kapilasa Wildlife Sanctuary, the Kapilash Wildlife Sanctuary, situated in the Dhenkanal district of Central Odisha pulls in visitors for its geomorphological diversity and diversity of rare flora and fauna. That along with its dense forests and abundant wildlife is the leading attraction for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts alike. The sanctuary is covered on all borders by the Eastern Ghats rendering the landscape absolutely picturesque. The region has great religious significance with a shrine to Lord Shiva in Kapilash that ropes in devotees from all across the state and nearby areas throughout the year. Famously known as the 'Kailash of Odisha', the temple dedicated to Lord Vishwanath is located at an elevated point within the sanctuary. To the delight of wildlife enthusiasts, a science park and a Gharial breeding centre have been constituted in the sanctuary. A zoo has also been set up at the foot of the Kapilash where visitors can enjoy the thrill of boating in the scenic landscape.

Habitat	Eastern Highlands moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Asian Elephant, Fox, Jackal, Grey Langur, Indian Crested Porcupine, Indian Giant Squirrel, Indian Peafowl, Sambar, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar
Plants	Sal, Amla, Asan, Bela, Bija, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Nearest airport is Biju Patnaik Airport that is around 50 km from the sanctuary.
- By rail:** Nearest railway station is Sanbalpur (Howrah- Cuttack- Sambalpur).
- By road:** Nearest town is Dhenkanal that is about 21 km from Sanctuary, and is well connected via road network.

Where to stay

- Guest house at Harekrishnapur of Sai Temple Trust.

Date of Notification 📅
31 March 2011

Area 🗺️
125.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Kapilash.aspx



Location
20.70° N, 85.80° E 85° 40' to 85° 56' (East) Latitude 20° 35' to 20° 46' (North)



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Kalahandi South Division
Kalahandi

Range Officer, Karlapat Sanctuary, Kalahandi South Division
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Kalahandi South Division, the Karlapat sanctuary, 12kms from Bhawanipatna, envelops a thick pocket of lush green dry deciduous forest. The 'Phurljharan' waterfall, in all its glory draws large crowds from far and wide. Hosting a deluge of wildlife, the Karlapat Wildlife Sanctuary supports charismatic species like the gaur, sambar, leopard, Bluebull, barking deer, mouse deer, soft claws ottawa, as well as an immense diversity of birds and reptiles. The sanctuary's undulating terrain along with the enchanting hills, valleys, deep water pools and perennial streams lend a mesmerizing impact to the scenic beauty of the region. Located in Bhawanipatna city is a temple dedicated to Goddess Manikeswari.

Habitat	Deciduous fores, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Elephant, Wild Boar, Gaur, Sambar, Bluebull, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer; Green Munia, Great-eared Nightjar
Plants	Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Raipur (250 km)
- By rail:** Bhawanipatna
- By road:** 15 km from Bhawanipatna

Where to stay

Government guest houses and hotels in Bhawanipatna.

Date of Notification

15 October 1992

Area

147.66 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Karlapat.aspx



Location

19° 30' N, 82° 45' E



Common name: Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Bamra Wildlife Division
Phone: 06642-229211
Email: dfobmbw004@gmail.com

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary

With its serene landscape, panoramic greenery, cascading waterfalls, and immense biodiversity, the Khalasuni Wildlife Sanctuary is definitely one of the most attractive spots of Odisha. Located about 50 kms to Sambalpur's northeast, it is connected to the Badrama Wildlife Sanctuary and offers an ideal habitat to host a large number of elephants. The Sanctuary is a treasure trove of endemic flora and fauna. Visitors can enjoy walking along the meandering trails that go through dense forests and enjoy wildlife sightings therein. There is an abundance of Sal dominated forests in the region.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Tiger, Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Wild Dog; Peafowl, Red Junglefowl; Mugger, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Piasal, Asan, Bamboo, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar
- By rail:** Sambalpur, Rairakhol
- By road:** 50 km from Sambalpur

Where to stay

Inside the Sanctuary there is no accommodation facility. Hotels and guest house available at Sambalpur.

Date of Notification

7 January 1982

Area

116 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Khalasuni.aspx



Location

21° 15' to 21° 25' N, 84° 15' to 84° 35' E



Common name: Indian Roller

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Baliguda Division
Baliguda, Phulbani District

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief
Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park
Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kotagarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Baliguda subdivision of Kandhamal, the Kotagarh wildlife sanctuary has been blessed with abundant biodiversity. Spread over a huge area of 399.5 Sq.Kms, the region is a complex network of grasslands and dense deciduous forests. Home to a wide array of mammals, birds and reptiles, visitors can enjoy sightings of wildlife species such as the elephant, spotted deer, gaur, red jungle fowl, sambar, peafowl and numerous species of reptiles as well. The sanctuary is one in every of the foremost vital life reserves of Odisha with 5 reserve forests, 3 planned reserve forests and 2 deemed protected forests among its fold. A known tiger habitat, the forest patch is adjacent to an old elephant corridor from Boudh, Karlapat, and Lakhari valley in Gajapati district's Gandahati waterfall region.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Elephant, Sambar, Spotted Deer; Peafowl, Red Junglefowl; Monitor Lizard, gaur, four bicornuate bovid, civet cat, jackal, rattle, sloth bear, pangolin, porcupine, large squirrel, Herpestes
Plants	Sal, Bija, Asan, Sidha, Bamboo, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

By air: Bhubaneswar (291 km)

By rail: Berhampur

By road: Baliguda

Where to stay

Rest house at Belgarh.

Date of Notification

3 December 1981

Area

399.05 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Kotgarh.aspx



Location

19° 57' N, 83° 36' E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Balasore Wildlife
Division Balasore

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief
Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park
Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar 751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary

A part of the Deccan Peninsula, the Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary comprises of the Kuldiha, Devgiri and Tenda Reserved Forests among other forests that have been declared as Protected Areas. The Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary has the Mayurbhanj Forest in West and can be considered as a typical representative of moist mixed deciduous forest and peninsular (coastal) Sal forest. The region has immense genetic importance in that it supports the preservation of a wide variety of flora and fauna. A part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, the Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary is connected to the Similipal Biosphere Reserve through Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary. All these PAs thus form gigantic landscape that helps in the conservation of charismatic species such as the Asian Elephant and the Tiger. It also forms the largest watershed area that maintains the ground water reserves of the area, all the while feeding to a major river and its tributaries. Visitors who are nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts find this destination irresistible to pass on. Further, a sacred shrine to Lord Shiva, the Panchlingeshwar, ropes in devotees from everywhere.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Giant Squirrel, Leopard; Hill Mynah, Peafowl; Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Bija, Asan, Bamboo, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Karanja, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

By air: Bhubaneswar, Kolkata

By rail: Balasore

By road: 235 km from Bhubaneswar

Where to stay

Tented accommodation have been established for the Nature lover/ Eco-tourist at Gohirabhol Nature camp site near Rissia Dam inside Sanctuary.

Date of Notification

4 January 1984

Area

272.75 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Kuldiha.aspx



Location

19° 57' N, 83° 36' E



Common name: Yellow-legged Green Pigeon

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Parlakhemundi
Division
Paralakhemundi, At/PO. Parlakhemundi
District, Gajapati
Phone: 0681-5222680

Forest Range Officer, Chandragiri
Podamari, PO. Podamari, District, Gajapati
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Chief
Wildlife Warden, Odisha
Prakruti Bhawan, Plot no-1459, Green Park
Nursery, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
751007
Phone: 0674-2549553/2549558
Email: contact@ecotourodisha.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the district of Gajapati in Odisha, the Lakhari Valley Wildlife Sanctuary signifies natural abundance. With mixed deciduous forests, perennial water sources, hills and a tremendous biodiversity in wildlife such as the Giant squirrel, civet, Leopard, Porcupine, pangolin, otter, wolf, peafowl, Parakeet, elephant, deer, sambar and a large variety of birds and reptile, this region represents great ecological wealth. One can approach the sanctuary from Berhampur, Taptapani (which is known widely for its hot water spring) and Chandragiri. Covering a vast expanse of approximately 175 sq.kms, the region's climate is tropical with ample rainfall each year. This climate enables a flourishing rich tropical forest, water resources, valleys, hills etc., that not just supports life in the region, also makes up for a mesmerizing view for visitors.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Porcupine, Pangolin, Giant Squirrel, Wolf, Striped Hyaena, Asian Elephant, Sambar; Peafowl; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Asan, Dharua, Bija, Haldu, Mundi, Kusum, Sissoo, Harida, Bahada, Moi, Teak, Kendu, Sidha, Simul, Jamun, Arjun, Amla, Bandhan, Sunari, Khair, Karla, Kumbhi, Chara, Siris, Bheru, Bana Khajuri, Kurei, Gange siuli, Gindhi, Siali, Latapalas, Muturi, Atundi, Gaj, Patchurimia, Satabari

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar
- By rail:** Balasore
- By road:** Through Chandragiri

Where to stay

Panthanivas, OTDC
(Digapahandi, Taptapani)
Chandragiri Buddhist Rest
House (Jiranga).

Date of Notification

8 February 1985

Area

174.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



Gajapati, Ganjam
Odisha



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Lakheri-Valley.aspx



Location

19° 25' N, 84° 15' E



Common name: Great Eared Nightjar

Contact details:

Director, Nandankanan Biological Park
Mayur Bhawan, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar
751007
Phone: +91-674-2547850; fax: +91-674-2547840

Deputy Director, Nandankanan Zoo
Khurda District
Phone: 0674-2466075

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nandankanan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nandankanan WLS is unique in that its created around a zoo. Established in December, 1960, it is spread over an area of 362 hectares. It has paved the way in establishing the highest standards of housing, healthcare and husbandry for the captive wild animals and has also served as an important center of knowledge enrichment and dissemination about the biology of endangered species. Initially conceived to safeguard the natural habitat and the wildlife living in it, it was proclaimed as a sanctuary by the government in 1979. Set in the midst of the enigmatic beauty of lush green forest, the sanctuary comprises State Botanical Garden, Zoological Park, and a National wetland by the name of the Kanjia lake. In 1980, gharials were bred in captivity here. The only conservation breeding center in the world for the endangered Indian pangolin, is located here. Nandankanan has garnered international acclaim for as hosting the highest collection of white tigers in the world. Among other animals also bred here are leopards, mouse deer, lions, ratel and vultures.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Blackbuck; Racket-tailed Drongo; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Asan, Dharua, Bija, Haldu, Mundi, Kusum, Sissoo, Harida, Bahada, Moi, Teak, Kendu, Sidha, Simul, Jamun, Arjun, Amla, Bandhan, Sunari, Khair, Karla, Kumbhi, Chara, Siris, Bheru, Bana Khajuri, Kurei, Gange siuli, Gindhi, Siali, Latapalas, Muturi, Atundi, Gaj, Patchurimia, Satabari

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar
- By rail:** Bhubaneswar
- By road:** Through Bhubaneswar

Where to stay

FRH & cottages in both
Zoological Park and
Botanical garden inside
the Sanctuary which are
utilized for tourists in the
daytime only.

Date of Notification

3 August 1979

Area

4.37 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Round the year



Khurda
Odisha



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Nandankanan.aspx



Location

19° 25' N, 84° 15' E



Common name: Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Satkosia Wildlife Division
Angul 759143

Ecotourism Cell, Angul
Phone: 8763102681

Wildlife Sanctuary

Satkosia Gorge Wildlife Sanctuary

Owing its name to a narrow stretch of the majestic Mahanadi river which is “sat-kosh” or seven miles long, the Satkosia Gorge Sanctuary conserves a region wherein the Mahanadi intersects across the Eastern Ghats. This region is popular for its population of gharials, mugger crocodile as well as some unique and rare freshwater turtles like the *Chitra indica* and *Trionyx (Aspideretes) gangeticus*. The intersection of Mahanadi through the Eastern Ghats forms a beautiful gorge which is a unique geomorphological feature of the sanctuary. The scenic beauty of the Gorge is quite popular among visitors who also enjoy boating experiences in the Mahanadi. Hills are located on both the northern and southern portions of the Mahanadi. To address any ecological curiosity with regards to the sanctuary, a Nature Interpretation Centre has been set up at Tikarpada.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Gharial, Mugger; Tiger, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; Oriental Pied Hornbill, Indian Skimmer; Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Karada, Dhawra Piasal, Teak, Asan, Bamboo, Amla, Bela, Dhaura, Jamu, Kadamba, Kanchan, Kangara, Kasi, Kendu, Kurum, Kusum, Mahul, Mango, Mundi, Phasi, Sidha, Simul, Teak

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (125 km)
- By rail:** Angul (113 km)
- By road:** Buses operated by the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC) from Athagarh

Where to stay

- Forest rest houses (Tikarpada, Baghmunda, Purunakote)
- Eco-cottages (Chhotkei, Purunakote, Baghmunda)
- Luxury tents (Tarava, Tikarpada, Chhotkei, Baliput).

Date of Notification 🗓️
19 May 1976

Area 🗺️
795.52 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Satkosia.aspx



Location

20° 47' N, 84° 38' E



Common name: Elephant

Contact details:

Field Director, Similipal Tiger Reserve
Baripada, Mayurbhanj District
Phone: 06792-252593

Divisional Forest Officer, Karanjia Division, At/PO-
Karanjia, Dt. Mayurbhanj Pho: 06796-220226(0)
-220232

Divisional Forest Officer, Baripada Division, At/PO-
Baripada, Dist-Mayurbhanj, Phone: 06792-25613
(0), 252532

Wildlife Sanctuary

Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Mayurbhanj district, the Similipal Wildlife Sanctuary has been endowed with natural beauty. With lofty peaks such as the Maghasini, Khairiburu, and rocky cliffs like Ganapati that face the frost-valleys in Devasthali, the sanctuary's name is believed to have originated from the natural abundance of Red Silk cotton trees colloquially known as Semul, that yields a strikingly resplendent bloom every year. The high degree of endemism in local biodiversity is a wondrous feature of the sanctuary which hosts populations of species such as the Tiger, Leopard, Sloth bear, Elephant, Gaur among others. The elusive melanistic tiger, a rare genetic variation within the species, can be found only here in the world.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Four-horned Antelope, Striped Hyaena, Wolf, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Mouse Deer, Gaur, Asian Elephant, Giant Squirrel; Red Junglefowl, Hill Mynah, Peafowl, Alexandrine Parakeet, Crested Serpent Eagle, Grey Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill; Mugger, Indian Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Red Silk Cotton, Sal, Eucalyptus, Asan, Dhaurua, Bija, Haldu, Mundi, Kusum, Sissoo, Harida, Bahada, Moi, Teak, Kendu, Sidha, Simul, Jamun, Arjun, Amla, Bandhan, Sunari, Khair, Karla, Kumbhi, Chara, Siris, Bheru, Bana Khajuri, Kurei, Gange siuli, Gindhi, Siali, Latapalas, Muturi, Atundi, Gaj, Patchurimia, Satabari

How to reach there

- By air:** Bhubaneswar (125 km)
- By rail:** Nuapada Road
- By road:** 30 km from Nuapada

Where to stay

- Forest rest houses (Tikarpada, Baghmunda, Purunakote)
- Eco-cottages (Chhotkei, Purunakote, Baghmunda)
- Luxury tents (Tarava, Tikarpada, Chhotkei, Baliput).

Date of Notification 🗓️
3 December 1979

Area 🗺️
2200 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Similipal.aspx



Location

20° 47' N, 84° 38' E



Common name: Sanderling

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Sunabeda Wildlife
Division Nuapada
Phone: 06678-225372

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Nuapada district, the landscape of the Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary is mostly a grass-covered plateau connected to the Sitanadi and Udanti Sanctuaries in the state of Chhattisgarh. The picturesque waterfalls, archeological sites at Muraguda, Jumlagarh Fort and Giribaman as well as caves add to the long list of unique attractions for visitors to the sanctuary. Bird observation points have been installed at Jalki and Raital Bandh in Maraguda. The sanctuary has 4 tigers and 20 leopards apart from being a home to species such as the Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Hyena, Sloth Bear, Gaur, Sambar, Hill Myna, Pea Fowl, Partridge etc. and a variety of reptilian species also. This Sanctuary contributes directly to the socio-economic development of surrounding areas given that it is the source of the origin and catchment of Jonk, Sunder and Indra rivers.

Habitat	Deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula/Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Gaur, Sambar, Sloth Bear; Hill Myna, Peafowl; Python, Cobra, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Asan, Dharua, Bija, Haldu, Mundi, Kusum, Sissoo, Harida, Bahada, Moi, Teak, Kendu, Sidha, Simul, Jamun, Arjun, Amla, Bandhan, Sunari, Khair, Karla, Kumbhi, Chara, Siris, Bheru, Bana Khajuri, Kurei, Gange siuli, Gindhi, Siali, Latapalas, Muturi, Atundi, Gaj, Patchurimia, Satabari

How to reach there

By air: Raipur (125 km)
By rail: Angul (113 km)
By road: Buses operated by the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC) from Athagarh

Where to stay

Inspection bungalows (Khariar, Khariar Road).

Date of Notification 1988

Area 600 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More information on this PA can be found here
https://www.wildlife.odisha.gov.in/WebPortal/PA_Sunabeda.aspx



Location
 20° 24' N, 82° 20' E



Common name: Indian Horseshoe Crab



Common Name: Asiatic Elephant



A photograph of a sunset over the ocean. The sky is a gradient of orange and yellow, transitioning to a darker blue at the horizon. The water is dark with small, shimmering waves. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of a boat is visible, including a long wooden pole extending from the left side. The word "Puducherry" is written in white, bold, sans-serif font in the center-right of the image.

Puducherry



Common name: Coot

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Chief Wildlife Warden

Address: Mulaigam, Forest Campus,
Cuddalore Main Road,
Muddaliarpet Post,
Puducherry - 605 005.
Office: +91-413-2204808
Email: dcf.pon@nic.in, addepallyanil@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Oussudu Wildlife Sanctuary

Comprising of the Ousteri Lake and the areas around it, the Oussudu Wildlife Sanctuary, is made up of tranquil waters and scenic landscapes. The region is replete with natural beauty making it an ideal place in Puducherry for nature lovers. The sanctuary extends over 390 hectares and the mesmerizing water body of the region has been recognized as one of the most important wetlands of Asia by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources).

Habitat	The vegetation of the area ranges from small herbs to very large trees including many aquatic plants.
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Grey Mongoose, Indian Hare, Asian Palm Civet, Short-nosed Fruit Bat, Indian Pangolin; Great White Pelican, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, Crested Serpent Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Bay-backed Shrike, Southern Grey Shrike, Black-hooded Oriole, Rosy Starling, Indian Black Turtle, Brahminy Worm Snake, Indian Rock Python, Common Vine Snake, Indian Wolf Snake, Garden Lizard, Indian Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> , <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>F. religiosa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Abutilon hirtum</i> , <i>A. indicum</i> , <i>Barleria cristata</i> , <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , <i>Ficus hispida</i> , <i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i> , <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> , <i>J. tanjorensis</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Cissus trifoliata</i> , <i>C. vitifolia</i> , <i>Chloris barbata</i> , <i>Chrysopogon asper</i>

How to reach there

By air: Lawspet, Puducherry (12 km)
By rail: Puducherry (13 km)
By road: Puducherry

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses and affordable hostels are available in Puducherry.

Date of Notification 📅
07th October 2008

Area 🗺️
3.90 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More information on this PA can be found here

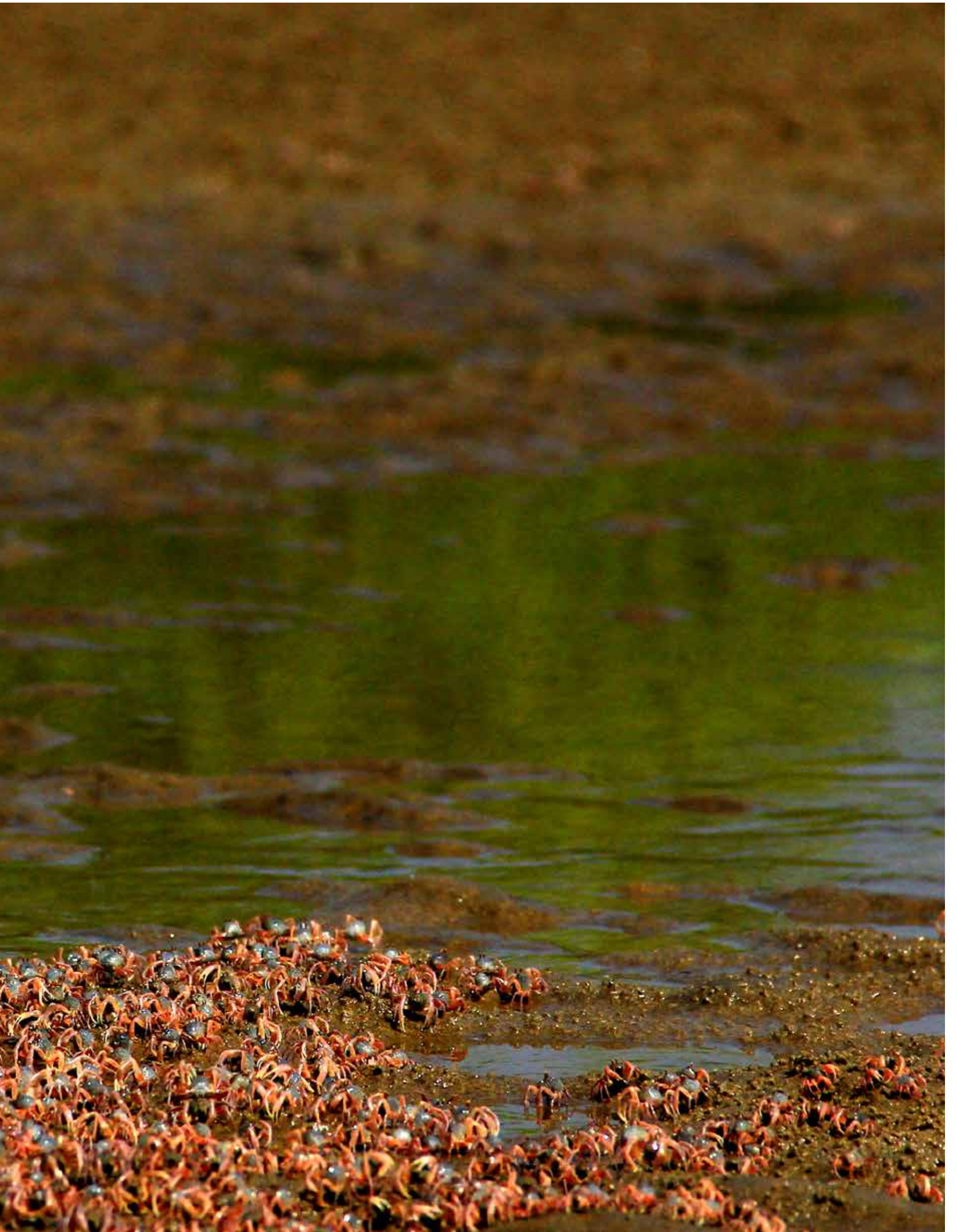
<https://indiantraveldictionary.com/oussudu-wildlife-sanctuary.html>



Location

11° 56' to 11° 58' N and 79° 44' to 79° 45' E







A landscape photograph from Punjab, India. In the foreground, four dark-colored cormorants stand on a muddy bank next to a body of water. The water is calm and reflects the sky. In the background, there is a green field with a white cow grazing. The sky is clear and blue. The word "Punjab" is written in white text on the right side of the image.

Punjab



Common name: Wild Boar

Contact details:

Forest Range Officer, Wildlife
Phone: 01634-230979

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Abohar Wildlife Sanctuary

Constituted to enable the protection of the majestic Blackbuck, the Abohar Sanctuary comprises of agricultural fields and 13 villages belonging to the Bishnoi community. The blackbuck is sacred to the Bishnois who have always have protected them against poaching. There is benevolent co-existence of man and animal due to the local culture and blackbucks wander around their villages freely. The efforts of the Bishnoi community have raised their numbers within the sanctuary beyond 4000 making it a successful endeavour in conservation as the region has largest free-ranging populations of the black buck. Similar efforts have been made to safeguard the Bluebull that also wanders the region. The Sanctuary hosts a large diversity of flora and fauna such as the Wild Boar, Bluebull, porcupines, jackals etc.

Habitat	Tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Wild Boar, Blackbuck, Indian Hare, Golden Jackal, Indian Crested Porcupine
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Albizia lebbek</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Prosopis cineraria</i>

How to reach there

By air: Amritsar (230 km)
By rail: Ganganagar (50 km), Bhatinda (77 km)
By road: Abohar (15 km)

Where to stay

Hotels in Abohar Fazilka also has a number of hotels and guest houses with comfortable rooms.

Date of Notification 🗓️
20th June 1998

Area 🗺️
186.50 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://fazilka.nic.in/tourist-place/black-buck-sanctuary-abohar/#:~:text=Spread%20over%20an%20area%20of,the%20villages%20and%20even%20homes.>



Location

29.99° N, 77.08° E



Common name: Rhesus Macaque

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Aishvan Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated 3 Kms. from Sangrur city in the Sangrur district, the Bir Aishvan Wildlife Sanctuary stretches over 264.40 ha of the state's area. The region was declared a wildlife Sanctuary in 1952 under the Preservation of Faunae of Patiala Rules. The sanctuary is home to abundant wildlife species such as the Jungle Cat, Bluebull, Golden Jackal, Indian Hare, Rhesus Macaque, Peafowl, Spotted Owllet, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge etc. There is also an Environment Chetna Kendra within the bounds of the sanctuary. The true beauty of the state is evident in its sanctuaries as advised by veterans. The Bir Aishvan Wildlife Sanctuary, with its beautiful landscape is one among the gems of the state.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Golden Jackal, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Hare; Indian Peafowl, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Spotted Owllet
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal

How to reach there

By air: Patiala
By rail: Sangrur
By road: Sangrur (3 km)

Where to stay

Local hotels and rest house available at Patiala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
2.64 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/bir-aishvan-aishvan-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

30.51° N, 76.22° E



Common name: Bluebull

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Bhadson Wildlife Sanctuary

This Sanctuary is located to the left of Nabha-bhads-n Gobindgarh Road in the Patiala district of Punjab. Stretching over 1022.63 ha, it was declared a wildlife Sanctuary under the Preservation of Faunae of Patiala Rules, 1896, in the year 1952. This scenic Sanctuary is home to a large variety of wildlife species like the Jungle cat, Bluebull, Rhesus Macaque, Golden Jackal, Indian Hare, among others. The rich habitat mostly consists of northern tropical dry mixed deciduous type forest.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Golden Jackal, Rhesus Macaque, Indian Hare; Indian Peafowl, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Spotted Owllet, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge,
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal

How to reach there

By air: Patiala

By rail: Nabha

By road: Nabha

Where to stay

Local hotels and rest house available at Patiala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
10.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://pbforests.gov.in/Sanctuaries.html>



Location

30.52° N, 76.22° E



Common name: Indian Peafowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Bhunerheri Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at a distance of 15 kilometre from district Patiala, the Bir Bhunerheri Wildlife Sanctuary, is on the Patiala-Devi Garh Road extending over an area of 6.62 km² of the state's land. Declared a wildlife Sanctuary in 1952, under the Preservation of Faunae of Patiala Rules, 1896, the region is home to picturesque forests. These forests are rife with sheesham and kikar trees that are found commonly all over the Sanctuary. The lush green habitat provided by the region's forest houses a large variety of species of wildlife and flora.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Blackbuck, Indian Crested Porcupine; Indian Peafowl, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Spotted Owllet
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal

How to reach there

By air: Patiala

By rail: Patiala

By road: Patiala (15 km)

Where to stay

Local hotels and rest house available at Patiala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
6.62 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://goo.gl/maps/kQK9UZbruCSETm2v9>



Location

30.19° N, 76.47° E



Common name: Rhesus Macaque

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Dosanjh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located on the Nabha to Jorepul Road, adjacent to Nabha town, the Bir Dosanjh wildlife Sanctuary extends over an area of 517.59 ha of the state's land, in the district of Patiala. Declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1952, the region consists of tropical dry mixed deciduous forest. This forest provides the ideal habitat for the sustenance of local wildlife which mostly comprises of the Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Macaque, among mammals, with a fair diversity of birds and reptiles as well.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Blackbuck, Indian Crested Porcupine; Indian Peafowl, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Spotted Owllet; Russell's Viper
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal

How to reach there

By air: Patiala

By rail: Patiala

By road: Nabha

Where to stay

Local hotels and rest house available at Patiala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
5.18 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://pbforests.gov.in/Sanctuaries.html>



Location

30.42° N, 76.15° E



Common name: Bluebull

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Gurdialpura Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at a distance of 45 kilometres from the city of Patiala, the Bir Gurdialpura Sanctuary is on the Patiala-Samana-Shatrana Road. Extending over an area of 620.53 ha of the state's land. It was officially declared a wildlife sanctuary in the year 2003. With forests of tropical dry mixed deciduous type, this region lying in a semi-arid zone, is home to a wide variety of plants and animals. Trees like Arjun, Dhak, Kikar and Sheesham are found commonly in the region. Some species of wildlife that can be spotted here include the Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Blackbuck, Porcupine among others.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Blackbuck, Indian Crested Porcupine; Indian Peafowl, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Spotted Owllet, Indian Rock python
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal, Eucalyptus

How to reach there

By air: Patiala

By rail: Samana

By road: Samana (15 km), Patiala (45 km)

Where to stay

Local hotels and rest house available at Patiala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
03rd March 1989

Area 🗺️
6.20 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://goo.gl/maps/o5Czp4APKvQgk6t58>



Location

30.05° N, 76.19° E



Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Patiala

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Mehaswala Wildlife Sanctuary

There is no better place than the Bir Mehaswala Wildlife Sanctuary to experience the true beauty of the state of Punjab. Deriving its name from the Mehas village, which is situated near by, this Sanctuary is relatively small in size as compared to other protected areas within the state. However, the lush green habitat is critical for the survival and sustenance of numerous species of both animals and birds. The sanctuary is a safe haven for multiple species that are faced with the threat of extinction. Fruit trees and other trees are being planted by the Forest department as part of a project to ensure ample food for animals. Visitors going to Patiala, frequently throng to this famous wildlife destination.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest (vegetation of the area in general)
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Rhesus Macaque, Jungle Cat, Balckbuck, Indian Crested Porcupine, Bluebull, Golden Jackal; Indian Peafowl, Grey Partridge, Black Partridge, Spotted Owllet; Russell's Viper,
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal (vegetation of the area in general)

How to reach there

By air: Patiala has an aerodrome. Chandigarh airport is around 2 hours from Patiala.

By rail: You could reach Patiala by train and proceed to Bir Mehas by road.

By road: Patiala is the headquarters of the district. It is well connected with other cities of Punjab through bus services.

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest Houses and Lodges are available in Nabha for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
1.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://pbforests.gov.in/Sanctuaries.html>



Location
30.35° N, 76.17° E (Meahas village)



Common name: Indian Peafowl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Patiala
Phone: 0175-2970801

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bir Motibagh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located at about 5 kilometres from Patiala district, the Sanctuary is on the Patiala -Dakala Road and stretches over an area of 6.54 km² of the state's land. It was first declared a wildlife sanctuary in the year 1952. The habitat lying in a semi arid zone, consists of tropical dry mixed deciduous forest. The forest is home to immense biodiversity of wildlife and flora alike.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Bluebull, Jungle Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Blackbuck, Indian Crested Porcupine; Indian Peafowl, Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Spotted Owllet; Russell's Viper, Brahminy Myna, Quails
Plants	Arjun, Beri, Dhak, Drek, Kikar, Mesquite, Neem, Phalahi, Shisham, Simbal

How to reach there

By air: Patiala

By rail: Patiala

By road: Patiala

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Guest houses, Lodges and resorts are available in Patiala for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th February 1952

Area 🗺️
6.54 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://goo.gl/maps/BedYAC8jpuijXmiT7>



Location
30.28° N, 70.40° E



Common name: Golden Jackal

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Amritsar
Phone: 0183-2585480

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Harike Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated about 58 kilometres from Amritsar, this wildlife Sanctuary extends over 8,000 ha of government land in the districts of Taran Tarn, Ferozepur and Kapurthala. The Harike pond area was officially declared a wildlife sanctuary for a period of 10 years in 1992, and then finally in 1999. This region is adorned by migratory birds who come here in large numbers during the winter months. The Sanctuary was declared a Ramsar Site of International Importance in the year 1990. Common species of bird found here include the Bar Headed Goose, Red Crested Pochard, White Eyed Pochard, Purple Moorhen etc.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Indus River Dolphin, Wild Boar, Grey Mongoose, Smooth-coated Otter, Jungle Cat, Golden Jackal; Red-crested Pochard, Tufted Pochard, Rufous-vented Prinia, Jerdon's Babbler, Red-headed Vulture, Indian Skimmer, Lesser Adjutant, Imperial Eagle, Darter, Painted Stork, Black-necked Stork, Black-headed Ibis, Ferruginous Pochard, Pallid Harrier; Indian roofed turtle, Indian flapshell turtle
Plants	Amaltas, Bahera, Bel, Chitta Siris, Drek, Water Hyacinth, Elephant Grass, Gandhela, Kahi, Kachnar, Kala Siris, Khair, Khajoor, Napier Grass, Sukchain, Puthkanda, Nara

How to reach there

By air: Amritsar
By rail: Makhu
By road: Amritsar (58 km)

Where to stay

Local hotels, and rest house available at Amritsar.

Date of Notification

8th September 1992

Area

86 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://goo.gl/maps/8WvSu9jPTVXLd8Zw6>



Location

31.17° N, 75.20° E



Common name: Blyth's Reed Warbler

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WL), Ropar
Phone: 01881-220715

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden, Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jhajjar Bacholi Wildlife Sanctuary

Located about 15 kilometres from the city of Anandpur Sahib, this Sanctuary falls in the government forest area of Rupnagar district. Spread over an area of 1.16 km² which stretches across the villages Jhajjar, Bachauli and Lamlehri, with most of its area belonging to the village Jhajjar, this region was first declared a wildlife Sanctuary in 2003. A part of the semi-arid biogeographic zone, the forest in the area host a large variety of mammals, birds and reptiles. Ample biodiversity of flora is also found here.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Golden Jackal, Barking Deer, Leopard, Indian Hare, Bluebull; Red Junglefowl; Cobra, Rat Snake, Garden Lizard, Monitor Lizard, Indian Python
Plants	Subabul, Shisham, Dhak, Amla, Khair, Bohr, Arjun, Kikar, Neem, Pipal, Euclayptus

How to reach there

By air: Chandigarh
By rail: Anandpur Sahib
By road: Anandpur Sahib (15 km)

Where to stay

Hotels at Patiala Hotels, lodges and Guest houses are available in Anandpur Sahib.

Date of Notification

09th September 1998

Area

1.16 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://goo.gl/maps/UkiLpZ9kgaYzp1QGA>



Location

31.26° N, 76.52° E



Common name: Tailor Bird,

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Gurdaspur
Phone: 01874-222418

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden,
Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS
Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kathlaur Kushlian Wildlife Sanctuary

This Sanctuary is situated in Pathankot of the Gurdaspur district, along the new bypass of Amritsar-Jammu highway. It extends over 7.58 km² of government forest that covers multiple surrounding villages. It was notified as a wildlife Sanctuary in the year 2007. The habitat of the Sanctuary is quite unique with dense, closed canopy forests scattered all over with open grasslands and water bodies. The Sanctuary lies on the banks of river Ravi is host to an immense biodiversity of wildlife that includes the Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Pangolin etc. among mammals. The region also has a good variety in avifauna, reptile and floral populations.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, India Pangolin, Wild Boar; Black Partridge, Grey Partridge, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Spotted Owlet, Tailor Bird, White-rumped Vulture; Indian Python
Plants	Subabul, Shisham, Dhak, Amla, Khair, Bohr, Arjun, Kikar, Neem, Pipal, Drek

How to reach there

By air: Pathankot

By rail: Jakolari

By road: Pathankot

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels, Guest Houses are available in nearby towns.

Date of Notification

29th December 1999

Area

7.58 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://goo.gl/maps/W29UCehooTaBGo3y8>



Location

32° 14' 53.14" N, 75° 27' 5.23" E



Common name: Shikra

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Ropar
Phone: 01881-222231
Email: dforupar@gmail.com

Additional Principal Chief Conservator of
Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden,
Punjab, Forest Complex, Sector-68, SAS
Nagar
Phone: 0172-2298010
Email: cwlw@punjab.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary situated in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain range, the Shivalik, which is an extremely eco-sensitive zone supporting an abundant diversity of flora and fauna including many species whose status is threatened. The man-made reservoir which was built in 1961, as a part of the Bhakra-Nangal project, is also a component of the sanctuary. The site is of historic importance as the Indian and Chinese Prime Ministers formalized the "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence" there in 1954. More than half a million people downstream benefit from the reservoir as the flow of water is regulated, reducing the risks to both people and property from floods. The Department of Forests and Wildlife Preservation (Rupnagar Wildlife Division), Punjab is responsible for managing the Sanctuary.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Punjab Shivalik Hills
Animals	Smooth-coated Otter; Red Junglefowl, Indian Cuckoo, Shikra, Yellow-eyed Babbler, Crested Bunting; Indian Python, Cobra, Oriental Rat Snake
Plants	Khair, Shisham, Subabul, Sirish, Neem, Amb, Dhak, Krembal, Mesquite, Amla, Arjun, Bargad, Kikar, Chilbil Papri, and Pipal

How to reach there

By air: Anandpur Sahib (15 km)

By rail: Anandpur Sahib

By road: Pathankot

Where to stay

Forest guest house and hotels available at Pathankot.

Date of Notification

10th August 2009

Area

2.90 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



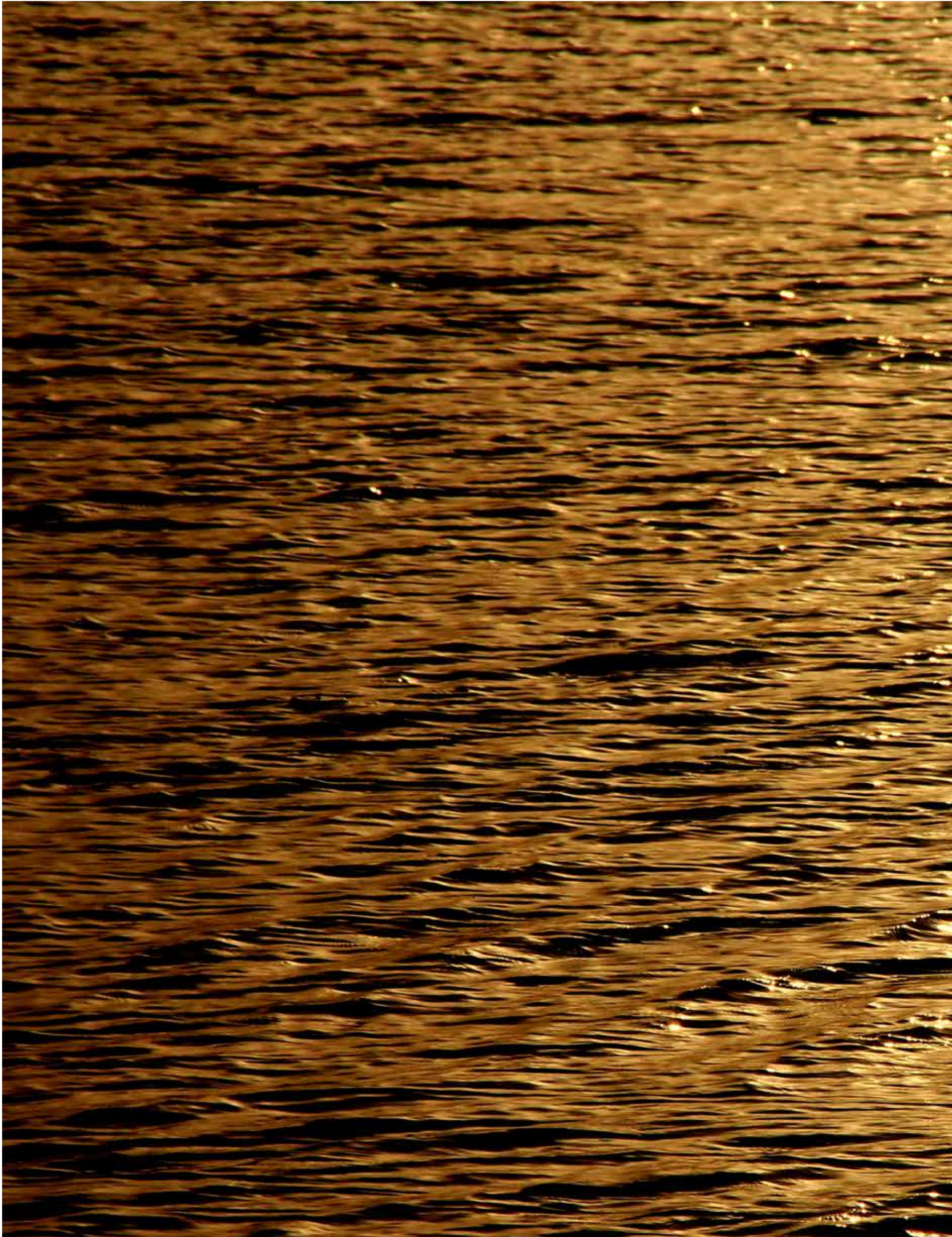
More Information on this PA can be found here

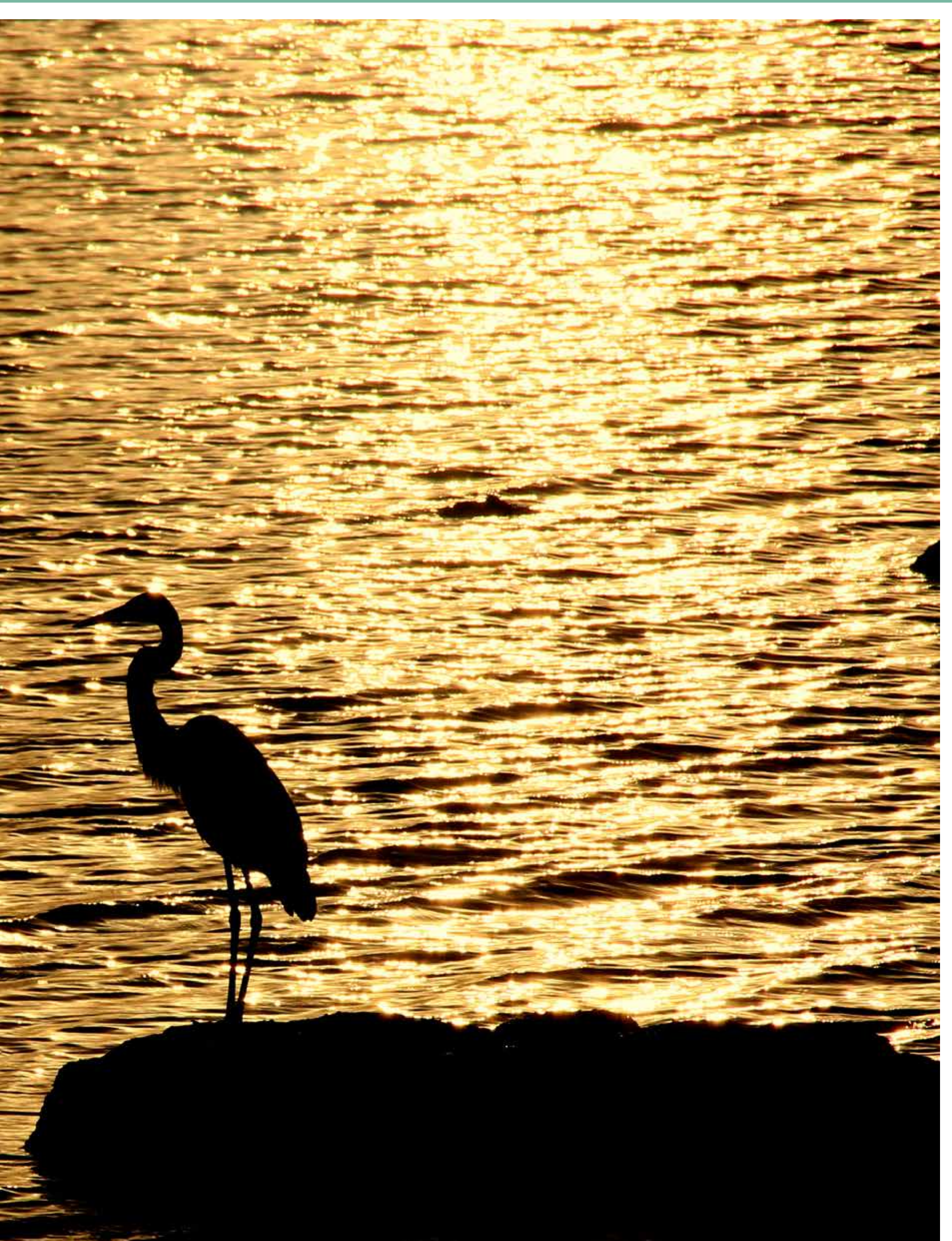
<https://pbforests.gov.in/Sanctuaries.html>



Location

31.38° N, 76.38° E









Rajasthan



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

National Park

Darrah National Park

Declared a wildlife reserve in 1955, the Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary used to be the preferred hunting grounds of the royal family of Kota. The park is situated between two parallel mountains viz. Mukundra and Gagrola that run across a length of about 80 km (from Murlipura to Rawatbhata). The four rivers which form the boundary of this valley are Ramzan, Ahu, Kali and Chambal. The name Darrah is taken as the 'pass' in the local language revealing the purpose that the region served earlier. The Marathas, Rajput's and the British utilized the opportune position of the forest to seek asylum during war. The Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as a National Park, (Mukundra Hills (Darrah) National Park), in 2004. Total area of the National park is about 200 km². The park got the nod from National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) in 2013, and Rajasthan bagged its third Tiger Reserve in the form of the Mukundra Hills Tiger Reserve. Situated in a semi arid zone, the National Park has abundant biodiversity of large mammals Leopard, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf, Chinkara, Sambar, Golden Jackal etc. The region also abounds in a great diversity of bird population along with reptiles. Common endemic Flora of the region is Babul, Banyan, Ber, Kadamb, Khajur etc.

Habitat	Dense woody forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf, Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Sambar, Bluebull, Golden Jackal, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat; Indian Peafowl, Grey Partridge, Crested Serpent Eagle, Golden-backed Woodpecker; Common Garden Lizard
Plants	Babul, Iml, Banyan, Ber, Dhak, Dhok, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, Karel, Khejda, Kaker, Mohua, Neem

How to reach there

- By air:** Kota (50 km)
- By rail:** Kota Junction
- By road:** Udaipur (300 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house available at Darrah National Park, Hotels available at Kota.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th November 1955

Area 🗺️
200 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
February-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 47' 48.12" N, 76° 0' 38.16" E



Common name: Imperial Eagle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

National Park

Keoladeo Ghana National Park

Famously known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, the Keoladeo Ghana National Park or Bird Sanctuary, is situated in the district of Bharatpur in Rajasthan. It is an extremely popular site for bird watching which was developed almost 250 years ago. The National Park derives its name from an ancient Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was declared a Ramsar site in October 1981, under the Wetland Convention.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest intermixed with dry grassland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Golden Jackal, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Wild Cat, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Fishing Cat, Leopard; Sarus Crane, Painted Stork, Sociable Lapwing, Indian Courser, Imperial Eagle, Demoiselle Crane, Black-headed Ibis, Oriental Darter, Northern Shoveller, Dalmatian Pelican, Black Bittern, Greater Painted Snipe, Dusky Eagle Owl, Greater Spotted Eagle, Eurasian Spoonbill, Laggar Falcon, Pallas's Eagle; Indian Rock Python, Russell's Viper, Common Krait, Common Wolf Snake, Checkered Keelback, Sand Boa, Monitor Lizard, Oriental Garden Lizard
Plants	Iml, Banyan, Dhak, Dhok, Khajur, Khair, Karel, Khejda, Kaker, Mohua, Neem

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaipur Sanganer and Delhi Airport
- By rail:** Bharatpur (8–10 km)
- By road:** Bharatpur

Where to stay

RTDC Lodge available inside the sanctuary, local hotels available outside the park gate.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10th March 1981

Area 🗺️
28.7 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 27.166667° N, 77.516667° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

National Park

Ranthambore National Park

Situated in the Sawai Madhopur district of Rajasthan, Ranthambore is extremely popular for its beautiful landscape. One of north India's largest national parks, it used to be a hunting reserve for the Maharajas of Jaipur. It was however declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1957 and accorded protected status. It is set in a scenic location in the lap of the Aravalli and Vindhya ranges. Its highly undulating topography is quite variable in that it ranges from gentle to steep slopes. While the Aravallis in the region are characterized by conical hillocks and sharp ridges, the Vindhya ranges have flat-topped hills. The Great Boundary Fault, the meeting point of the Vindhya plateaus is with the Aravalli Hills is a unique geological feature of the Park.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Hanuman Langur, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Caracal, Sloth Bear, Blackbuck, Black-naped Hare, Wild Boar, Chinkara, Common Palm Civet, Common Yellow Bat, Desert Cat, Five-striped Palm Squirrel, False Vampire, Flying Fox, Indian Fox, Indian Mole Rat, Indian Porcupine, Long-eared Hedgehog; Graylag Goose, Grey Hornbill, Common Kingfisher, Asian Palm Swift, Great Crested Grebe, Rufous Treepie, Baya Weaver; Mugger, Desert Monitor Lizard, Common Krait, Ganga Soft-shelled Turtle, Indian Rock Python, North Indian Flap-shelled Turtle, Oriental Rat Snake, Russell's Viper
Plants	Babul, Am, Imlı, Banyan, Ber, Dhak, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, Karel, Khejda, Kaker, Mohua, Neem

How to reach there

By air: Sawai Madhopur (15 km)
By rail: Sawai Madhopur (11 km)
By road: Sawai Madhopur

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotel available in Sawai Madhopur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 01st September 1973

Area 🗺️
 282 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 26° 1' 2" N, 76° 30' 9" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

National Park

Sariska National Park

Located in the Alwar district of Rajasthan, Sariska is an absolutely enchanting place. A part of the ancient Aravalli hill ranges, it was declared a wildlife reserve in the year 1955. The terrain of the Wildlife Sanctuary largely composes of hills and narrow valleys, and its topology supports various types of habitats that come together as one complex network. These habitats include rocky landscapes, tropical forests, scrub jungles, dry deciduous forests, grasslands and hilly cliffs. This region is extremely rich in mineral wealth, especially copper. A favourite hunting ground of royal families in the past, Sariska harbours a broad range of wildlife. The climate of the region is erratic and unpredictable which is why the survival of local species of plants and animals is claimed to be an example of ecological adaptation and tolerance.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, tropical thorn
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Wild Dog, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Wild Boar; Indian Peafowl, Grey Partridge, Crested Serpent Eagle, Golden-backed Woodpecker. Indian Rock Python, Cobra, Krait
Plants	Dhok, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugal, Bogambilya, Adulsa, Dhok, Danda Thor, Kaker, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

By air: Sanganer Jaipur International Airport (110 km)
By rail: Alwar (35 km)
By road: Alwar

Where to stay

Accommodation available at Forest guest house, RTDC Tiger Den(Online booking) and Sariska Palace.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 27th August 1982

Area 🗺️
 273.8 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 27° 19' 3" N, 76° 26' 13" E



Common name: : Indian Courser

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bandh Baratha Wildlife Sanctuary

Approximately 200 square kilometres of Band Baretha was reserved by the Maharaja of Bharatpur as a Wildlife Sanctuary before Indian Independence. With its habitat of tropical dry deciduous forest, the region supports a large biodiversity of mammals such as the Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar etc. More than 200 unique species of birds migrate to these grounds every year. The region also has a significant population of reptiles including the Monitor Lizard and Indian Python. Local floral diversity include trees like Babul, Teak, Ber and Khair.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar; Painted Stork, Sociable Lapwing, Indian Courser, Imperial Eagle, Demoiselle Crane, Black-headed Ibis, Oriental Darter, Northern Shoveller, Dalmatian Pelican, Black Bittern, Greater Painted Snipe, Dusky Eagle Owl, Greater Spotted Eagle, Eurasian Spoonbill; Monitor Lizard, Indian Python
Plants	Babul, Teak, Ber, Dhok, Iml, Aam, Jamun, Tendu, Bahera, Arjun, Churel, Siris, Ficus spp.

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra (90 km)
- By rail:** Bharatpur (55 km)
- By road:** Bharatpur (50 km)

Where to stay

- Forest guest house
- Hotels and resorts in Bharatpur city.

Date of Notification 🗓️
05th October 1985

Area 🗺️
km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 26° 53' 22.1" N, 77° 21' 42.7" E



Common name: Oriental Darter

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary

Located near the Bassi village, the Bassi Wildlife Sanctuary is bordered in the west by the Vindhychal ranges. It is an extremely picturesque and enchanting landscape which is the source of delight for nature lovers, and for bird watchers, since the region attracts numerous species of migratory birds every year. The sanctuary has within its bounds, Orai and Bassi dams which are popular attractions for visitors. Prior permission of Chittorgarh's District Forest Officer, is required for visitors who are interested to visit the Sanctuary.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Golden Jackal, Wild Cat, Leopard, Fox, Striped Hyaena, Indian Crested; Sociable Lapwing, Indian Courser, Imperial Eagle, Demoiselle Crane, Black-headed Ibis, Oriental Darter, Northern Shoveller, Dalmatian Pelican, Black Bittern, Greater Painted Snipe, Dusky Eagle Owl, Greater Spotted Eagle, Eurasian Spoonbill
Plants	Dhok, Churel, <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>A. nilotica</i> , <i>A. catechu</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Parthenium sp.</i> , <i>Prosopis chilensis</i> .

How to reach there

- By air:** Udaipur (70 km)
- By rail:** Udaipur
- By road:** Chittorgarh (25 km)

Where to stay

- Plenty of accomodation options such as Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses are available at Chittorgarh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
20th October 1988

Area 🗺️
138.69 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 25° 1' 30" N, 74° 51' 29.99" E



Common Name: Grey Wolf

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhensrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the picture is Aravalli Hills in Chittorgarh, the Bhensrodgarh Wildlife Sanctuary has been one of the most important Sanctuaries of the state since its official declaration in the year 1983. Located inside the premises of an ancient Fort, the Bhensrodgarh Fort, and at the confluence of the rivers Bemany and Chambal, the Sanctuary is almost 120 kilometres away from Chittorgarh. The stunning landscape attracts visitors and nature photographers from all over the world. It is home to the Four Horned Antelope, the Sarus Crane and a few rare species of vultures among others.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, scrub
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Golden Jackal, Leopard, Fox, Chinkara, Bluebull, Grey Wolf, Striped Hyaena; Sarus Crane, Comb Duck, Cotton Teal, Spotbill, Indian Peafowl, Red-headed Vulture, Egyptian Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Eurasian Griffon; Indian Python
Plants	Dhok, Salar, <i>Churel Spp.</i> , <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>A. nilotica</i> , <i>A. catechu</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Parthenium sp.</i> , <i>Prosopis chilensis</i> .

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaipur (239 km)
- By rail:** Kota (50 km)
- By road:** Kota (50 km)

Where to stay

Hotels and resorts at Chittorgarh and at Kota.

Date of Notification

5 February 1983

Area

229.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit

September-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 75° 20' and 75° 35' East Longitude 24° 40' and 25° North Latitude.



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary

The Sanctuary derives its name from the word 'pass' in the local language, since it served as a pass for the armies of Marathas, Rajputs and British during times of War. It has immense tracts of forests and is extremely picturesque on account of its location between the mountains of Gagrola and Mukundra. The edges of the valley are drenched in the waters of four mystical rivers, the Chambal, Kali, Ramzan and Ahu. On account of the presence of the habitat of Kathiawad-Gir dry deciduous forests it was once considered as an apt region to reintroduce the Asiatic lion.

Habitat	Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Striped Hyaena, Grey Wolf, Ganges River Dolphin; Indian Skimmer, Sarus Crane, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Indian Courser, Pallid Harrier, Lesser Flamingo, Black-bellied Tern, Red-crested Pochard, Ferruginous Pochard, Bar-headed Goose, Great Thick-knee, Greater Flamingo, Darter, Brown Hawk Owl; Gharial, Red-crowned Roof Turtle, Mugger Crocodile, Smooth-coated Otter, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Three-striped Roof Turtle, Crowned River Turtle, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Softshell Turtle, Indian Roofed Turtle, Indian Tent Turtle, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Khair, Palash, <i>Churel Spp.</i> , <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>A. nilotica</i> , <i>A. catechu</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Parthenium sp.</i> , <i>Prosopis chilensis</i> .

How to reach there

- By air:** Udaipur (300 km)
- By rail:** Kota Junction
- By road:** Kota (50km)

Where to stay

Kota RTDC Hotel, forest rest house and Hotels, Resorts and Guest Houses are available in kota.

Date of Notification

1955

Area

80.75 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 25° 4' 41.268" N, 75° 41' 45.816" E



Common name: Great Indian Bustard

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary Desert National Park

Situated in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, which is largely a desert area, the Desert National Park is an astoundingly stunning place. It is the natural abode of Rajasthan's state bird, The Great Indian Bustard, its state animal, the camel, the state tree, Khejri and the state flower, Rohida. The region abounds in avifauna population, sometimes called a haven for both migratory and resident birds. The National Park is a site of paleontological interest, with fossil evidences uncovered in the region that date back to the Jurassic period. This indicates the presence of dense forests amidst hot and humid climate. Fossils of animals and plants about 180 million years old, have been preserved at the wood Fossil Park located 17 kilometres away from the city of Jaisalmer.

Habitat	Desert vegetation
Biographic zone:	Desert Zone
Animals	Desert Fox, Bengal Fox, Chinkara, Wolf, Desert Cat, Blackbuck, Bluebull; Great Indian Bustard, Demoiselle Crane, Macqueen's Bustard, Honey Buzzard; Russell's Viper, Saw-Scaled Viper, Desert Monitor Lizard, Spiny-tailed Lizard, Common Krait, Persian Gecko
Plants	Ronj, Khair, Rohira, Dhok, Khejri, Ber, Aak, Sewan Grass, <i>Commiphora wightii</i> , <i>Ammannia desertorum</i> , <i>Acacia Spp.</i> , <i>Dipcadi erythraeum</i> , <i>Enneatogon Spp.</i> , <i>Ephedra foliata</i> , <i>Glossonema varians</i> , <i>Heliotropium rariflorum</i> , <i>Limeum indicum</i> , <i>Rhynchosia schimpari</i> , <i>Seddera latifolia</i> , <i>Sesuvium sesuvioides</i> , <i>Tephrosia falciformis</i> , <i>Tribulus rajasthanensis</i> , <i>Ziziphus truncata</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaisalmer (60 km)
- By rail:** Jaisalmer (50 km)
- By road:** Jaisalmer (50 km)

Where to stay

Private resorts, hotels and all kinds of accomodation hotels available in Jaisalmer.

Date of Notification 🗓️
08th May 1981

Area 🗺️
3162 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/5448/>

Location
27° 2' 22" N, 70° 53' 2" E



Common name: Greater Spotted Eagle

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary Jaisamand Wildlife Sanctuary

Established in the year 1957, the Samand Wildlife Sanctuary has in its surroundings, the massive Dhebar lake. Built by Maharana Jaisingh in the 16th century, the artificially constructed Dhebar Lake, is the second largest man-made lake in Asia. The Wildlife Sanctuary stretches from the bank of the lake to open deciduous forests. Within the Sanctuary's lovely atmosphere are found the Chinkara, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar and Leopards. A large biodiversity of freshwater fish such as the Rahu and Katla and a healthy population of Crocodiles are also found in the region. The lake also serves as the preferred spot of arrival for migratory birds.

Habitat	Freshwater swamp, tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Tropical Arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Fox, Grey Wolf, Spotted Deer, Chinkara, Wild Boar, Leopard, Four-horned Antelope; Oriental Darter, Greater Spotted Eagle, Open-billed Stork, Pond Heron, Little Cormorant, Indian Cormorant; Mugger Crocodile
Plants	Teak, <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>A. nilotica</i> , <i>A. catechu</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Phoenix sylvestris</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>A. pendula</i> , <i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> and <i>Parthenium sp.</i> , <i>Prosopis chilensis</i> .

How to reach there

- By air:** Dabok Airport (24 km)
- By rail:** Udaipur
- By road:** Udaipur (51 km)

Where to stay

Tourist bungalow, forest rest house, hotel.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1955

Area 🗺️
52 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>

Location
24° 16' N, 74° 00' E



Common name: Five-striped Palm Squirrel

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jamwa Ramgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated just 25 kilometres from the capital city of Jaipur, the Jamwa Ramgarh wildlife sanctuary derives its name from the Ramgarh Dam. It was declared a wildlife sanctuary in the year 1982 stretches across an extensive area of almost 300 square kilometres. There is a large lake in the sanctuary which is a popular tourist attraction. The surrounding areas of the sanctuary are representative of a semi-arid region with dry deciduous forest.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Rhesus Macaque, langur, Jackal, Wolf, Indian Porcupine, Desert Fox, Indian Gerbil, Five-striped Palm Squirrel, Desert Gerbil, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Desert Cat; Shikra, Steppe Eagle, Tawny Eagle, White-backed Vulture, Rufous-tailed Lark, Blyth's Reed Warbler, Spotbill, Common Pochard, Greylag Goose, Bar-headed Goose, Pond Heron, Indian Nightjar, House Crow, Indian Roller, Black Drongo, Indian Courser, White-breasted Kingfisher, Common Kingfisher, Coppersmith, Green Bee-eater; Cobra, Indian Chameleon, Garden Lizard
Plants	Dhok, Imli, Aam, Jamun, Tendu, Bahera, Arjun, Churel, Siris, <i>Ficus spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaipur (50 km)
- By rail:** Jaipur (40 km)
- By road:** Jaipur (40 km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Lodges and all kinds of accommodation options available in Jaipur for tourists.

Date of Notification

31 May 1982

Area

300 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 27° 2' 49" N, 76° 3' 20" E



Common name: Caracal

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Kota district of Rajasthan, the Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary extension of the Gandhi Sagar Dam constructed on the river Chambal in 1972 to safeguard Gharials and Crocodiles. Covering an area of 154 square kilometres, the region is replete with mesmerizing natural beauty and fascinating Wildlife. It is home to many large mammals such as the Blackbuck, Chinkara, Caracal, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf, Spotted Deer, Four Horned Antelope etc. The region also has a significant population of birds and flora.

Habitat	Northern tropical dry deciduous forest, Northern dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sloth Bear, Leopard, Bengal Fox, Spotted Deer, Caracal, Porcupine, Indian Hare, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyaena, Grey Wolf, Sambar, Chinkara; Indian Peafowl; Mugger, Indian Python, Monitor Lizard, Gharial
Plants	Haldu, Mahua, Amla, Gurjan, Dhaora, Salar, Tendu, Khirni, Karanj, Umbia, Bahera, Arjun, Aam, Karpata, Bad

How to reach there

- By air:** Kota (50 km)
- By rail:** Kota (50 km)
- By road:** Rawatbhata (35 km), Bundi (75 km)

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest Houses, Resorts and Hostels are available in Kota for stay of tourists at good price.

Date of Notification

9 October 1975

Area

153.41 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 56' and 25° 7' North latitude and 75° 26' and 75° 41' East longitude.



Common name: Sloth Bear

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kailadevi Wildlife Sanctuary

Surrounded by lush and thick greenery, the Kaila Devi Sanctuary, is situated right next the holy site of the Kaila Devi temple and is connected to the Ranthambore National Park. It hosts immense diversity of flora and fauna inside its humongous expanse of almost 676.40 square kilometres. The core areas of the Sanctuary are scattered with a number of deep gorges, some as deep as a few hundred feet, and high rising hills. The summer season witnesses a change in the green surroundings of the Sanctuary to almost ash grey. The thick green canopy returns during the monsoon season. Visitors can often see a number of waterfalls during the rainy season. Apart from large mammals like Chinkara, Leopard and Golden Jackal, birds like kingfishers and sandpipers are also found here.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sloth Bear, Bluebull, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Striped Hyaena, Indian Porcupine; Graylag Goose, Grey Hornbill, Common Kingfisher, Palm Swift; Indian Rock Python, Desert Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake
Plants	Dhok, Khair, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugal, <i>Bogambilya Spp.</i> , <i>Adulsa Spp.</i> , Danda Thor, Kaker, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra (56 km)
- By rail:** Bharatpur
- By road:** Bharatpur

Where to stay

Private hotels and guest houses at Karauli Agra and Bharatpur.

Date of Notification

9 July 1983

Area

676.48 km²

Best time of the year to visit

August-November for resident breeding birds and October-February for migrant birds



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 26°2' N to 26°21' N
 and 76° 37' to 77° 13' E



Common name: Greater False Vampire Bat

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kesarbagh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the Dholpur district of Rajasthan, the Kesar Bagh Wildlife Sanctuary is representative of a dry forest. Within its bounds, is located the Kesar Bagh Palace, used by the Royals during hunts. It was accorded the status of a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1955. The natural beauty of the sanctuary is mesmerizing, with an array of flowering plants blooming with vibrancy. It has a large floral diversity with trees like dhak, hingot, babul, ashok etc. Visitors can regularly spot charismatic animals such as Sloth Bear, Wild Jungle Cats, Spotted Deer, Spotted Deer, Civets and more.

Habitat	Dry deciduous thorny forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Greater False Vampire Bat, Wild Boar; White-breasted Water Hen, Ringed Plover, Purple Heron, Pintail, Shoveller, Tufted Duck, Common Teal, Garganey Teal; Indian Python, Monitor Lizard, Cobra
Plants	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> , <i>Balanites aegyptica</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>A. leucophloea</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra
- By rail:** Dholpur
- By road:** Dholpur

Where to stay

Hotels and rest houses near the sanctuary.

Date of Notification

07th November 1955

Area

14.76 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-February



More information on this PA can be found here
<https://g.page/kesarbagh?share>



Location
 26° 42' 9.0648" N, 77° 53' 36.2184" E



Common name: Palm Swift

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located on the edges of the Kumbhalgarh Fort in the Rajsamand district. It stretches over parts of Udaipur, Pali and Rajsamand, covering an area of about 610.5 square kilometres. Four hill ranges of the Aravallis lie in its ambit - the sadari range, the Kumbhalgarh range, Desuri range and the Bokhada range. The Sanctuary is home to immense biodiversity including some species which are endangered. The Leopard is the top predator within the forests of the region. Other mammals include the Sambar, Bluebull, Four Horned Antelope, Indian Hare, and Chinkara among others. The Sanctuary is also home to a significant bird population, the Grey Junglefowl being the most ubiquitous.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Grey Wolf, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Jungle Cat, Sambar, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Chinkara, Indian Hare; Indian Peafowl, Palm Swift, Red Spurfowl, Golden Oriole, White-breasted Kingfisher; Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Teak, Bael, <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Desmodium oojeinense</i> , <i>Diospyros species</i> , Silk Cotton Tree, <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , <i>Terminalia elliptica</i>

How to reach there

By air: Udaipur (85 km)
By rail: Udaipur
By road: Udaipur

Where to stay

Thandi Beri Forest Rest House and Hotels, Lodges and Hostels available in nearby towns.

Date of Notification

13th July 1971

Area

608.58 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



Pali, Rajsamand, Udaipur Rajasthan



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 33' 54" N, 73° 54' 22" E



Common name: Baya Weaver

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mount Abu Wildlife Sanctuary

The Mount Abu Sanctuary is located on a plateau of the Aravalli Hill ranges, covering an area of over 288 square kilometres. It is home to the highest peak of Rajasthan, the Guru Shikhar, that stands tall at 1722 metres. The immense floral diversity of the region are the most noteworthy aspects of the Sanctuary, which was established in 1980. The Sanctuary is home to about 820 species of trees and plants, the sole place in Rajasthan where one can see orchids. It also hosts 16 species of ferns and three species of wild roses. The southwestern section of the Sanctuary has rich bamboo forests. Fauna of the Sanctuary is also quite diverse and species like the Leopard, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Sambar etc. can be found here.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest, subtropical thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Grey Wolf, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Bengal Fox, Grey Langur, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Indian Pangolin, Grey Mongoose, Indian Hare, Indian Crested Porcupine; Grey Junglefowl, Baya Weaver, Green Avadavat; Indian Python
Plants	Bamboo, Orchids

How to reach there

By air: Udaipur (210 km)
By rail: Mount Abu (25 km)
By road: Mount Abu

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses and Lodges are easily available in Mount Abu for nice stay.

Date of Notification

07th April 1960

Area

326.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit

March-June



Sirohi Rajasthan



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 33' 0" N, 72° 38' 0" E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated barely 12 kilometres from Jaipur on National Highway 8, the Nahargarh Wildlife Sanctuary covers an area of about 50 square kilometres. The sanctuary has been constituted in a way that it overlooks the Aravalli hill ranges. It is a heaven for bird lovers since it houses over 285 species of birds, the most famous being the White Naped Tit. The Sanctuary has immense biodiversity which can be witnessed on a wildlife Safari at the Nahargarh Biological Park.

Habitat	Dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sambar, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Grey Wolf, Striped Hyena, Jackal, Indian Fox, Grey Langur, Wild Boar; White-naped Tit
Plants	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> , <i>Boswellia serreta</i> , <i>Buteo monosperma</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Acacia sp.</i> , <i>Albezia lebbek</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> , <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> , <i>Salvadora persica</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus sp.</i> , <i>Anogeissus pendula</i> , <i>Adhatoda vasica</i> , <i>Calotropis gigantean</i> , <i>Datura metel</i> , <i>Ziziphus xylopyrus</i> , <i>Euphorbia sp.</i> , <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Rhus mysurensis</i> , <i>Acacia senegal</i> , <i>Datura sp.</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Bahunia variagata</i> , <i>Bombex ceiba</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaipur
- By rail:** Jaipur
- By road:** Jaipur 12 km

Where to stay

Plenty of Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges and resorts are available in Jaipur for proper stay.

Date of Notification

September 1973

Area

50 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 27.001° N, 75.847° E



Common name: Mugger Crocodile

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary

Also known as a National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, National Chambal Sanctuary is a massive tri-state protected area spread across 5400 square kilometres. Its safeguards the red Crowned Roofed Turtle, critically endangered Gharial, and the endangered Ganges River Dolphin. It is situated peculiarly at the tri-state borders of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, on the river Chambal. The Sanctuary was declared first in 1978 in the state of Madhya Pradesh. However, the long narrow eco-reserve is now jointly administered by the three states. The landscape within the Sanctuary is truly unique as the Chambal river intersects complex networks of ravines and hills with sandy beaches.

Habitat	Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Striped Hyena, Grey Wolf, Ganges River Dolphin; Indian Skimmer, Sarus Crane, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Indian Courser, Pallid Harrier, Lesser Flamingo, Black-bellied Tern, Red-crested Pochard, Ferruginous Pochard, Bar-headed Goose, Great Thick-knee, Greater Flamingo, Darter, Brown Hawk Owl; Gharial, Red-crowned Roof Turtle, Mugger Crocodile, Smooth-coated Otter, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Three-striped Roof Turtle, Crowned River Turtle, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Softshell Turtle, Indian Roofed Turtle, Indian Tent Turtle, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Dhok, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugal, Bogambilya, Adulsa, Danda. Thor, Kakera, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra (70 km)
- By rail:** Morena
- By road:** Morena (30 km)

Where to stay

Kota RTDC Hotel, forest rest house and other options for accomodation are available in Sawai Madhopur.

Date of Notification

20th July 1983

Area

5400 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 26° 46' 6" N, 78° 38' 40" E



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Phulwari ki Nal Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Udaipur district, Phulwari Ki Nal extends all the way from Falna in Pali to Gogunda in Udaipur. Covering an area of 492.68 square kilometres, it was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in October 1983. In the past it was a favourite hunting reserve for Udaipur's royal family. 134 villages are included in the extent of the Wildlife Sanctuary. Keeping true to its name, Phulwari Ki Nal is covered with flowering plants, apart from shrubs, climbers and other herbs. A fragment of the Sanctuary is also densely populated with bamboo trees. The scenery is green and picturesque with ample wildlife.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Three-striped Palm Squirrel, Indian Chevrotain, Leopard, Grey Langur, Jungle Cat, Bengal Fox, Golden Jackal, Striped Hyaena; Indian Peafowl, Grey Junglefowl; Green Whip Snake
Plants	<i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , <i>Albizia odoratissima</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Udaipur Airport
- By rail:** Falna is the nearest railway station
- By road:** Udaipur

Where to stay

Rest houses inside and near the sanctuary, at Mamer, Panarwa and Kotra.

Date of Notification 🗓️
06th October 1983

Area 🗺️
692.68 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 12' 54" N, 73° 14' 43" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramgarh Vishdhari Wildlife Sanctuary

The unique Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary, situated in Bundi district, protects and aids in the conservation of various species of poisonous snakes. Spread over a vast area of 252.79 square kilometres, its terrain is covered by rivers, ravines and hills. Thick deciduous forests exist within the region. About 35 kilometres north of Kota, a single road enters the Sanctuary leading to a small yet beautiful lake. Deep within the forest, at the other end of the lake, are Sarbagh and Shikhar Burj, two large shooting towers. These have now been converted into relaxation and sightseeing spots for visitors. The Sanctuary abounds in reptile and floral biodiversity.

Habitat	Hilly dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Wild Boar, Chinkara, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Bengal Fox
Plants	Dhok, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugal, Bogambilya, Adulsa, Dhok, Danda, Thor, Kakeria, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Bundi (25 km)
- By rail:** 4 km south of the old city, Chittorgarh
- By road:** Jaipur

Where to stay

Bundi RTDC Hotel and many private lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27th July 1979

Area 🗺️
252.79 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
September-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 25.50800833° N, 75.71878889° E



Common name: Cotton Teal

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramsagar Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in Dholpur, the Ram Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary is quite close to the popular Van Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary. Surrounded on all four sides by the Ram Sagar lake, it is a beautiful abode for migratory birds. It is frequented by nature lovers and photography buffs who come to soak in the astonishing biodiversity of the sanctuary. The landscape is exceeding the picturesque and mesmerizing and is probably one of the most attractive protected areas of the state.

Habitat	Dry deciduous thorny forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Leopard; White-breasted Water Hen, Ringed Plover, Purple Heron, Pintail, Shoveller, Red-crested Pochard, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Common Teal, Garganey Teal, Wigeon, Gadwall
Plants	Dhok, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugul, Bogambilya, Adulsa, Dhok, Danda Thor, Kakeria, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra (55 km)
- By rail:** Dholpur
- By road:** Dholpur

Where to stay

Forest rest house private hotels lodges are available in Dholpur or tourists can choose to stay in Agra also.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th November 1955

Area 🗺️
34.4 km²

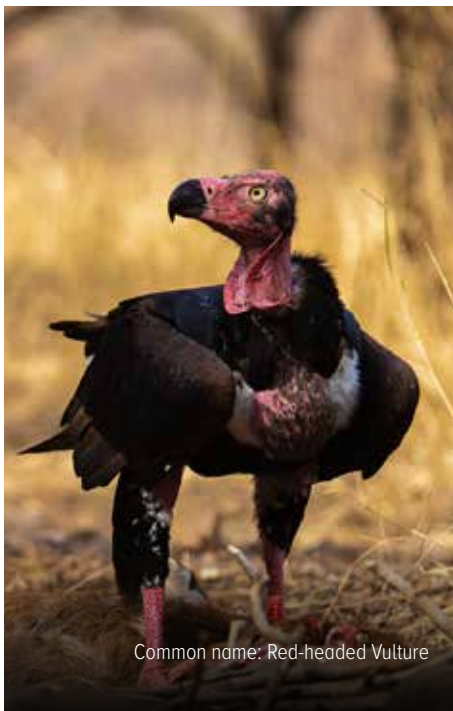
Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-January



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 26° 34' 42.24" N, 77° 36' 21.6" E



Common name: Red-headed Vulture

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated in the southern Aravalli Hills of Udaipur, the Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary, comes entirely under the Girwa tehsil. There is a famous Monsoon Palace used by the royal family while on their hunting trips in the region. The Wildlife Sanctuary surrounds the Sajjangarh Palace. The vibrant ecosystem created by the dense and rich vegetation of the Aravallis supports abundant biodiversity. A lake constructed by the king of Mewar in 17th century is a major attraction of the Sanctuary.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, scrub forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Indian Hare, Golden Jackal; Long-billed Vulture, Pied Tit; Indian Starred Tortoise, Bengal Monitor
Plants	<i>Anogeissus pendula</i> , <i>A. latifolia</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Acacia leucophloea</i> , <i>Zizyphus</i> , <i>Commiphora wightii</i> , <i>Vitex negundo</i> , <i>Barleria Spp</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Udaipur (31 km)
- By rail:** Udaipur (11 km)
- By road:** Udaipur (5 km)

Where to stay

Hotels and guest houses
 Hotels, Resorts, Guest Houses and economic Hostels are available in Udaipur for accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th February 1987

Area 🗺️
5.19 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 35' 49" N, 73° 38' 26" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary

Sariska is a beautiful place, located in the Alwar district of the state of Rajasthan. The area of Sariska, being a part of the Aravalli Range. Sariska was declared a Wildlife reserve in 1955. The landscape of Sariska comprises of hills and narrow valleys of the Aravalli hill range. The topography of Sariska supports scrub-thorn arid forests, rocky landscapes, tropical forest, grasslands, dry deciduous forests, rocks and hilly cliffs. The area of Sariska is rich in mineral resources, such as copper. Sariska was a hunting reserve for royal families in past. The broad range of wildlife here is a wonderful example of ecological adoption and tolerance, for the climate here is variable as well as erratic.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest, tropical thorn
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Wild Dog, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Four-horned Antelope, Wild Boar; Indian Peafowl, Grey Partridge, Crested Serpent Eagle, Golden-backed Woodpecker; Indian Rock Python, Cobra, Krait
Plants	Dhok, Salar, Juliflora, Kadaya, Dhak, Gol, Ber, Khair, Bargad, Arjun, Gugal, Bogambilya, Adulsa, Dhok, Danda Thor, Kakeria, Kheep, Khejari, Neem, Babul, Tendu, Bamboo

How to reach there

By air: Sanganer Jaipur International Airport (110 km)
By rail: Alwar (35 km)
By road: Alwar

Where to stay

Accommodation available at Forest guest house, RTDC Tiger Den(Online booking) and Sariska Palace.

Date of Notification 📅
27th August 1982

Area 🗺️
273.8 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
27° 19' 3" N, 76° 26' 13" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Sawai Madhopur District, Sawai Madhopur Wildlife Sanctuary, falling under the Ranthambore National Park, is a stunning and beautiful place. It was an erstwhile hunting reserve for the royals of Jaipur. Its picturesque location between the Vindhya and Aravalli ranges attracts visitors from the state and beyond. The sanctuary's topography is highly undulating and variable. It has gentle as well as steep slopes, ranging from the conical hillocks and sharp ridges of the Aravalli range to the flat topped hills of the Vindhyas.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Sambar, Striped Hyaena, Sloth Bear, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque; Graylag Goose, Grey Hornbill, Common Kingfisher, Palm Swift, Great Crested Grebe, Oriental Darter, Rufous Treepie, Baya Weaver; Mugger, Bengal Monitor, Common Krait, Ganga Soft-shelled Turtle, Indian Rock Python, North Indian Flap-shelled Turtle, Rat Snake, Russell's Viper
Plants	Babul, Am, Imli, Banyan, Ber, Dhak, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, Karel, Khejda, Kakeria, Mohua, Neem

How to reach there

By air: Sawai Madhopur
By rail: Ranthambore
By road: Ranthambore

Where to stay

Forest rest house Hotels, Resorts, Eco-Camping options are available in Sawai Madhopur and Ranthambore.

Date of Notification 📅
07th November 1955

Area 🗺️
131.30 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
26° 1' 2" N, 76° 30' 9" E



Common name: Bluebull

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sawai Mansingh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located 9 kilometres away from Sawai Madhopur, the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary lies on the Sawai Madhopur- Kalibhat Road. Since it lies at the junction of the Vindhya and Aravallis, the habitat is largely hilly. It's unique location on the junction of the two hill ranges has blessed date with an ecosystem that supports a rich and flourishing biodiversity.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Striped Hyaena, Sloth Bear, Chinkara, Golden Jackal, Bluebull, Sambar; Peafowl; Monitor Lizard, Mugger, Hare, fox, Jungle Cat, Indian Peafowl, Partridges, Quails, Sand grouse, Stone curlew, Minivets, Flycatchers, Tits, Parakeets, Vultures, Sparrow
Plants	Salar, Butea, Dhok, Zuliflora, Cheela, Tendu, Gurjan, Babul, Mango, Imlı, Banyan, Ber, Dhak, Dhok, Jamun, Kadam, Khajur, Khair, Karel, Khejda, Kaker, Mohua, Neem, Chinkali, Bhanjura

How to reach there

- By air:** Sawai Madhopur
- By rail:** Sawai Madhopur
- By road:** Sawai Madhopur (10 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house Hotels, Resorts, Eco-Camping options are available in Sawai Madhopur and Ranthambore.

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st September 1973

Area 🗺️
103.25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
26° 1' 2" N, 76° 30' 9" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Shergarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Located 65 kilometres from the Baran district, the Shergarh Sanctuary is one of the lesser known wildlife destinations of Rajasthan. With the ancient Shergarh Fort, dating back to 790 AD, at its fringes, the Sanctuary houses many Jain and Brahmanical temples. It is therefore a popular site of religious significance frequently thronged by pilgrims. The Parban River, flowing right next to the fort and the temples, is another major attraction of the area. Its picturesque location is ideal for nature and wildlife photography. Monsoon and winter seasons are typically the best times to visit since of lot of animals can be spotted then.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Tiger, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Wild Boar, Leopard, Sambar, Chinkara, Spotted Deer; Grey Hornbill, Common Kingfisher, Palm Swift, Baya Weaver; Mugger, Monitor Lizard, Common Krait, Ganga Soft-shelled Turtle, Indian Rock Python, North Indian Flap-shelled Turtle, Oriental Rat Snake, Russell's Viper
Plants	Teak, Tendu, Bad, Peepal, Babool, Neem, Siras, Churail, Kachnar, Gulmohar, Amaltas, Bakayan, Ashok, Mahua, Semal, Goondi, Khejadi, Kumta, Amla, Bamboo, Sindoor, Chironjee, Rudraksha, Bel

How to reach there

- By air:** Jaipur
- By rail:** Baran
- By road:** Kota

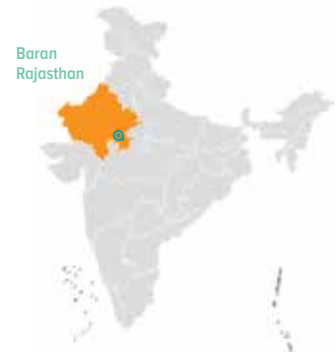
Where to stay

Forest rest house, Haveli Shergarh Hotel.

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st September 1973

Area 🗺️
98.71 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
24° 42' 36" N, 76° 29' 13" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated at a distance of 108 kilometres from Udaipur City in the midst of dry deciduous forests and bamboos the Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary extends over the foothills of the Aravallis. The Sanctuary houses not just an extremely diverse fauna but a vast variety of flora as well. Close to half of the total vegetation in the protected area is teak. Other trees found to dominate the ecosystem of the region are the salar, tendu, amla and ber. It is home to many varieties of Deer, including the Four Horned Antelope, since the Sanctuary provides rich green pastures for these humble animals to graze upon.

Habitat	Dry deciduous vegetation
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Four-horned Antelope, Caracal, Wild Boar, Pangolin, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Golden Jackal, Bengal Fox, Jungle Cat, Indian Crested, Bluebull; Little Grebe or Dabchick, Little Cormorant, Oriental Darter, Grey Heron, Pond Heron, Cattle Egret, Little Egret, Painted Stork, Woolly-necked Stork, Spoonbill, Ruddy Shelduck, Pintail, Cotton Teal, Spotbill Duck, Comb Duck, Black Kite, Shikra, White-eyed Buzzard, King Vulture, White-rumped Vulture, Tawny Eagle, Scavenger Vulture, Black Partridge, Rain Quail, Jungle Bush Quail, Indian Peafowl, Sarus Crane, White-breasted Waterhen, Purple Moorhen; Indian Rock Python, Monitor Lizard, Indian Star Tortoise, Muger
Plants	Teak, Tendu, Bad, Peepal, Babool, Neem, Siras, Churail, Kachnar, Gulmohar, Amaltas, Bakayan, Ashok, Mahua, Semal, Goondi, Khejadi, Kumta, Amla, Bamboo, Sindoor, Chironjee, Rudraksha, Bel

How to reach there

By air: Dabok Airport, Udaipur
By rail: Mandsaur (28 km)
By road: Pratapgarh

Where to stay

Arapura Forest Guest House, private hotels and lodges.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 01st September 1973

Area 🗺️
 422.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 24° 4' N, 74° 25' E



Common name: Grey Hornbill

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
 Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
 Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Tal Chhappar Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in the Churu District, the Tal Chhappar Sanctuary, is about 205 kms from the capital city of Jaipur. The sanctuary is situated on the border of the Great Thar Desert and has provided an ideal habitat for the Blackbucks since the 1940s. It also has a significant population of birds. It was declared Wildlife Sanctuary in 1966. In the western side of the Sanctuary, rocks of slate and quartzite can be found, along with some small hillocks. The catchment area is found between these hillocks and the Sanctuary. Salt Mining in the watershed prevents any rainwater from reaching the Sanctuary which otherwise used to be flooded by water during periods of heavy downpour. The result being native species of plants suffered greatly as they could not grow in circumstances of water depletion. The dangerously invasive *Prosopis juliflora*, has pushed out the native floral biodiversity of the region.

Habitat	Savanna
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Blackbuck, Desert Fox, Desert Cat; Imperial Eagle, Tawny Eagle, Grey Hornbill, Short-toed Eagle, Little Green Bee-eater, Black Ibis, Demoiselle Crane, Crested Lark, Ring Dove, Little Brown Dove; Spiny-tailed Lizard, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Acacia, Prosopis, Salar trees, dhavda (<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>), dhau (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), dhak (<i>Butea monosperma</i>), katha (<i>Acacia katechu</i>), kher (<i>Acacia senegal</i>), kikar (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>), godal (<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>), kadam (<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>) and ber (<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>)

How to reach there

By air: Jaipur (215 km)
By rail: Chappar (30 km)
By road: Jaipur

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local guests house, lodges can be availed in Chappar, Sujangarh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
 19th September 1962

Area 🗺️
 7.19 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
 October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
 27° 47' 53" N, 74° 26' 6" E



Common name: Black-winged Kite

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary

Extending over the Pali, Ajmer and Rajsamand districts of Rajasthan, the Todgarh Raoli Wildlife Sanctuary is a 495 sq. kms. protected area of grasslands and tropical deciduous forests. Situated in the middle of the Aravalli ranges, it has an ancient Shiva temple within its bounds. The temple surrounded by lofty trees of tamarind banyan and karanj, is visited frequently by devotees. A perennial source of spring water can also be found inside the temple. The Shivling is ancient and a stream of water flows from it.

Habitat	Tropical deciduous forest, grassland
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Leopard, Wild Boar, Chinkara, Grey Langur, Sloth Bear, Grey Wolf; Black-winged Kite, White-rumped Vulture, Common Kingfisher, Grey Hornbill; Indian Python, Cobra, Krait, Russell's Viper, Garden Lizard
Plants	Karanj, Tamarind, Banyan, Salar trees (<i>Boswellia serrata</i>), dhavda (<i>Anogeissus pendula</i>), dhau (<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>), dhak (<i>Butea monosperma</i>), katha (<i>Acacia katechu</i>), kher (<i>Acacia senegal</i>), kikar (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>), godal (<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>), kadam (<i>Mitragyna parviflora</i>) and ber (<i>Ziziphus nummularia</i>)

How to reach there

By air: Jaipur

By rail: Ajmer

By road: Ajmer (105 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels, resorts and guest houses are available in surrounding areas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28th September 1983

Area 🗺️
495.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
25° 44' 47" N, 73° 52' 16" E



Common name: Bluebull

Contact details:

Principal Chief Conservators of Forests & Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan
Phone: 9413355936, 0141-2700151
Email: pccf.cwlv.forest@rajasthan.gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Van Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary

Known for its dhak and khair trees, the Van Vihar Sanctuary is located atop the Vindhyan Plateau. The region is extremely rich in biodiversity. Established in 1955, about 16 kilometres from the city of Dholpur, it is one among the oldest wildlife reserves of the royals of Dholpur. Stretching over an area of 25 square kilometres, it is an extremely attractive destination for nature and wildlife lovers.

Habitat	Dry deciduous thorny forest
Biographic zone:	Semi-arid Zone
Animals	Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Striped Hyaena, Leopard; White-breasted Waterhen, Ringed Plover, Purple Heron, Pintail, Shoveller, Red Crested Pochard, Common Pochard, Tufted Duck, Common Teal, Garganey Teal, Wigeon, Gadwall; Indian Python, Monitor Lizard, Cobra
Plants	Dhok, Khair

How to reach there

By air: Dholpur (18 km)

By rail: Morena (47 km)

By road: Agra (80 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels, Guest houses and lodges are available in Dholpur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th November 1955

Area 🗺️
25.60 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



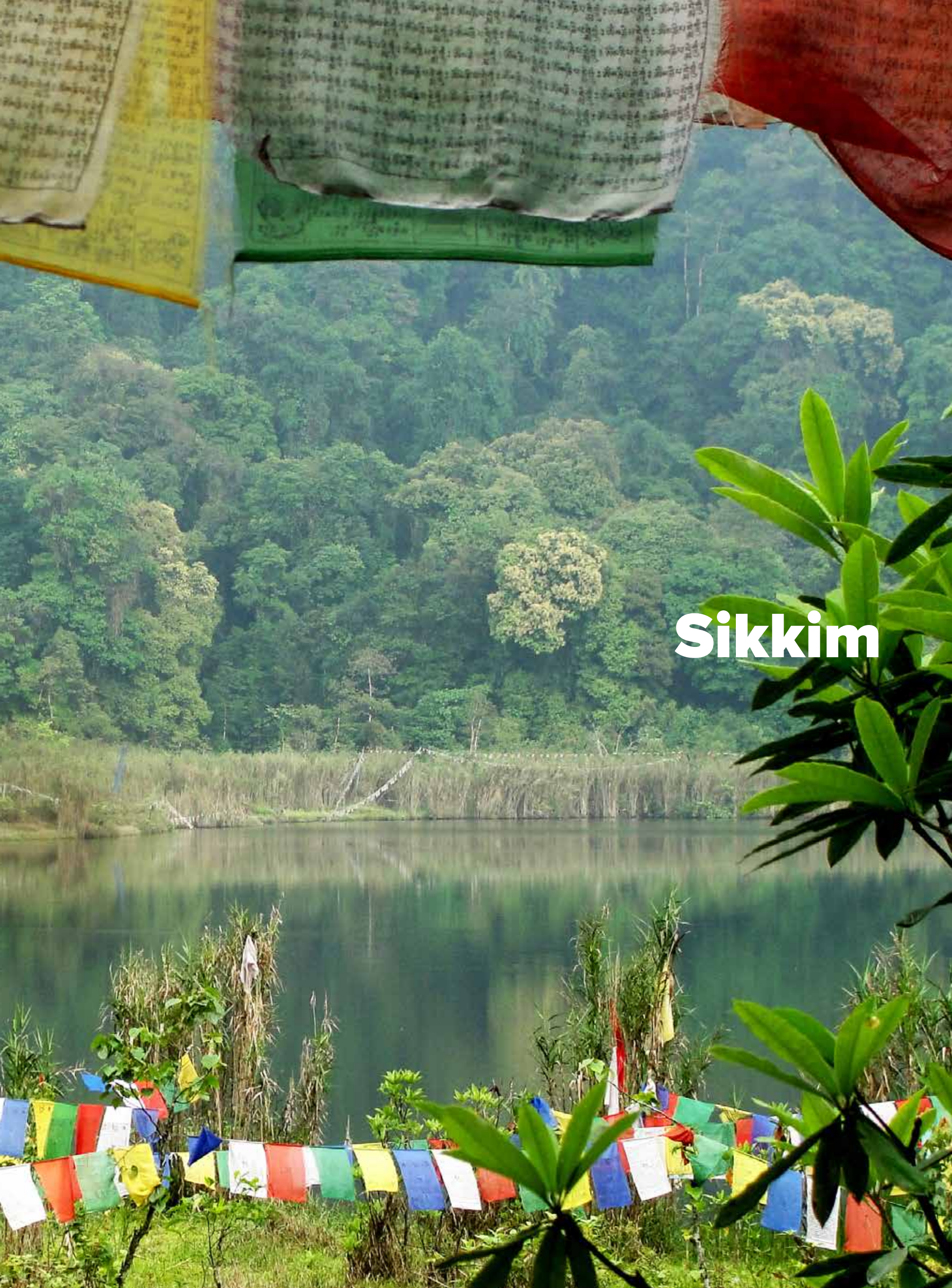
More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.rajasthan.gov.in>



Location
23° 13' 48" N, 77° 21' 59" E







Sikkim



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Director, KNP Division
Forest Secretariat, Gangtok
Phone: 8637370919

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Forest Secretariat, Deorali - 737102
Gangtok, East Sikkim
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Tel. (O) : 03592 -281877

National Park

Khangchendzonga National Park

The Khangchendzonga National Park, situated in the eastern Himalayan ranges of north-eastern India (State of Sikkim), is home to a truly unique diversity of habitats including valleys, plains, lakes, glaciers and the stunningly lofty snow-capped mountains. The vast expanse of these varied topological features within the Park are enveloped with ancient forests, including the third highest peak of the world, Mount Khangchendzonga. Stores of ancient folklore and legends are associated with the Khangchendzonga and the indigenous people of Sikkim worship a great number of natural elements (caves, rivers, lakes, etc.) in the region. These stories and practices along with their spiritual significances and meanings make up the basis for Sikkimese identity and are integrated with regional Buddhist beliefs.

Habitat	Seasonally dry, deciduous woodlands (in the lower foothills), through rich subtropical and temperate broad-leaved forests (in the middle hills), to subalpine coniferous forests and highland meadows
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Snow Leopard, Asiatic Black Bear, Barking Deer, Musk Deer, Red Panda; Blood Pheasant, Satyr Tragopan, Himalayan Monal, Kalij Pheasant, Snow Partridge, Tibetan Snowcock, Hill Partridge; King Cobra
Plants	Silver Fir, Hemlock, <i>Anoectolchilus sikkimensis</i> , <i>Aphyllorchis montana</i> , <i>Cypripedium himalaicum</i> , <i>Vanda pumila</i>

How to reach there

By air: Bagdogra Airport, Siliguri to Yuksam 156 km approx.

By rail: New Jalpaiguri (NJP) 146 km approx.

By road: Gangtok (50 km)

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest Houses, Resorts and local homestays are available in Gangtok and nearby towns such as Yuksom and Chungthan.

Date of Notification

26 August 1977

Area

1784.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit

March to late May, September to mid- December



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1513/>



Location

27° 27' to 27° 53' N and 88° 3' to 88° 39' E



Common name: Hoary-bellied Squirrel

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife)—West
Phone: 9593385156

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary

Situated in the south west corner of the West Sikkim district, the Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary stretches over an area of almost 104 sq. kms., lying across the sharp-edged Singalila Range, that is India's natural and international border with the neighbouring country of Nepal. Entry can be gained into the Sanctuary via three points, Hilley, Dentam and Soreng. The most preferred one among visitors is Hilley given its accessibility by road. A favourite route among the visitors, especially during the Rhododendron flowering season, is the bridle path from Hilley to Barsey. Abundant biodiversity of fauna and avifauna can be found in the region, the most famous ones being the Himalayan Yellow Throated Marten, Leopard cat, Himalayan Langur, Himalayan Palm Civet, Monal Pheasant, Kalij etc.

Habitat	Barsey Rhododendron Sanctuary is located within the subtropical to temperate to alpine climatic regime.
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Leopard Cat, Hoary-bellied Squirrel, Yellow-throated Marten, Clouded Leopard, Leopard, Asiatic Black Bear, Mainland Serow, Red Panda; Himalayan Monal, Satyr Tragopan
Plants	The main attractions of the sanctuary are the rhododendrons, which bloom in April–May. There are other important species such as orchids, conifers and a multitude of medicinal and aromatic herbs.

How to reach there

Hilley is the last motorable point before Varsey. A 4-km walk through beautiful pine forests takes one to the sanctuary.

Where to stay

There is a trekker's hut at Barsey Ridge. There are homestays and hotels at villages on the fringes of the sanctuary, such as Okhrey, Hilley and Ribdi.

Date of Notification

8 June 1996

Area

104.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit

March-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>



Location

27° 10' to 27° 13' N and 88° 2' to 88° 11' E



Common name: White-browed Fulvetta

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (East)—Wildlife
Phone: 9475011187

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Fambonglho Wildlife Sanctuary

Located about 20 kilometres from Gangtok, the Fambonglho Wildlife Sanctuary stretches over an area of around 52 sq. kms., the highest point in the region being Tinjure (2130 metres). Named after the Lepcha word 'Hambomloh', which refers to the local wild Avacado trees, the Fambonglho Wildlife Sanctuary is adorned by numerous rare species of animals, birds and butterflies, including the Asiatic Black Bear, Civet Cat (including a rare civet called the binturong or bear-cat) and multiple species of the laughingthrush (an extremely vocal and social bird) such as the red-faced liocichla. Visitors to this Sanctuary can also witness numerous rare species of rhododendrons and wild orchids. The buffer area of the sanctuary offers a great view of the Khangchendzonga ranges. There is an upcoming short distance trail to enable trekking for visitors so they can indulge in the sheer natural wealth and beauty of the Sanctuary. The region is packed with rare species of flora that are housed among dense impenetrable forests of champa, katus, oak, kimbu, bamboo and ferns.

Habitat	East Himalayan subtropical and temperate forests with extensive patches of Cryptomeria japonica
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Leopard, Masked Palm Civet, Barking Deer, Asiatic Black Bear, Satyr Tragopan, Khalij Pheasant, White-browed Fulvetta, Scarlet Finch
Plants	Wild orchids, rhododendrons and many species of medicinal and aromatic plants

How to reach there

20 km from Gangtok, connected through an all-weather road via Pangthang

Where to stay

A log house with two rooms is available at Golitar and Tumin.

Date of Notification 📅
2 April 1984

Area 🗺️
51.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March to late May,
September to mid-December



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>



Location
27° 10' to 27° 23' N and 88° 29' to 88° 35' E



Common name: Small Mongoose

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife) South
Phone: 9932510957

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Gangtok, East Sikkim
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Kitam Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Recognised as one of the most outstanding bird sanctuaries of Sikkim, the Kitam Bird Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area located at a distance of 19 km from Namchi, Sikkim. The average altitudinal range is anywhere between 1200 and 3200 feet. Occupying an area of about 6 square kilometres, the entire expanse of the Kitam Bird Sanctuary is covered with dense vegetation of Pine and Sal forests as well as native shrubs. The highest peak within the sanctuary, the Tumbol Schor, offers astoundingly stunning views of the mountains around. It is open to visitors all round the year who can take delight in the immense biodiversity of over 200 species of birds and numerous species of butterflies. Visitors can also soak in the wondrous sight of beautiful Indian Peafowl, Yellow-vented Warblers, Grey-crowned Prinias, Rufous-necked Hornbills and other native birds.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest, tropical secondary scrub
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Assamese Macaque, Masked Palm Civet, Himalayan Crest-less Porcupine, Small Indian Civet, Small Indian Mongoose; Oriental White-eye, Kalij, Indian Peafowl, Red Junglefowl, Scarlet Minivet, Green Magpie, Himalayan Flameback
Plants	Thick temperate vegetation of shrubland and Sal-Chir and Pine forests

How to reach there

This sanctuary is situated on the way to Namchi (another favourite tourist destination of Sikkim) via Melli from Siliguri and New Jalpaiguri. Kitam can be reached from Siliguri or New Jalpaiguri within 3 hours by car.

Where to stay

Homestays, hotel and guest houses are available in Namchi for accomodation.

Date of Notification 📅
3 February 2005

Area 🗺️
6.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Autumn/winter (October to late November), when many migratory species visit Kitam, is the best time to visit the sanctuary.



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>



Location
27° 6' to 27° 7" N and 88° 20' to 88° 22" E



Common name: Satyr Tragopan

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (East)—Wildlife
Phone: 9475011187

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary

Situated in East Sikkim, the Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary is located in the picturesque region adjoining the Tsomgo (Changu) lake along the Nathula Road, around 31 km to the east of the state's capital, Gangtok. The Sanctuary stretches over an area of about 31 km² (12 sq mi). This region is exceptionally rich in rare and endangered flora and fauna including the ground orchids and rhododendrons that are scattered beautifully among the tall junipers and even taller silver firs.

Habitat	Subtropical broadleaved hill forest, temperate mixed coniferous forest, alpine moist pasture
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Musk Deer, Red Panda, Asiatic Black Bear, Mainland Serow, Himalayan Goral; Blood Pheasant, Himalayan Monal, Satyr Tragopan, Himalayan Snowfinch
Plants	The Sanctuary supports a Fascinating Array of Rhododendrons, Primroses, Poppies and a Variety of Wild Flowers. Rhododendron Nevium, the state Tree of Sikkim, and Cypripedium Tibeticum, the Ground Slipper Orchid on the Verge of Extinction, Have Been Introduced Here.

How to reach there

Located at a distance of 31 km east of Gangtok on the way to Nathu La. Taxis are available from Gangtok.

Where to stay

There is a forest log hut in the village of Kyongnosla.

Date of Notification 🗓️
29 August 1984

Area 🗺️
31.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-August,
October-November



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>



Location

27° 22' to 27° 24" N and 88° 44' to 88° 45" E



Common name: Blood Pheasant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife) South
Phone: 9932510957

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the most popular Wildlife Sanctuaries in Sikkim, the Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary is abundantly rich in the diversity of endemic medicinal plants. A true delight for nature lovers, it is home to a wide variety of native and unique flora and fauna. It is the first Wildlife Sanctuary in India to soon have its own one of a kind wildlife skywalk. Species which are typical to temperate forests, such as the Leopard cat, Marbled cat, Red Panda, barking deer find their home in the Sanctuary. The region is also extremely rich in the diversity of avifauna with the Blood Pheasant, Magpie and Black Eagle among the ones which are found here. Visitors can trek in this enchanting and mesmerizing region along trails which would lead them to the Maenam Peak. Nature lovers visiting this sanctuary also have the opportunity to get a sensational view of the river Teesta and Mount Kanchenjunga.

Habitat	The vegetation is characterized by wet temperate broadleaved mixed forest and temperate coniferous forest.
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Red Panda, Musk Deer, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Black Bear, Mainland Serow, Leopard, Clouded Leopard; Blood Pheasant, Satyr Tragopan, Monal Pheasant, Khaleej Pheasant
Plants	<i>Castanopsis Spp., Machilus Spp., Rhododendron Spp., Symplocos glomerata, Rhododendron thomsonii, Rhododendron Campanulatum, Viburnum erubescens, Rosa sericea, Rubus Sp., Litsea elongata</i>

How to reach there

Ravangla, the nearest town, is 26 km by road from Namchi (South Sikkim) and 65 km from Gangtok via Singtam.

Where to stay

Two forest rest houses outside Maenam Wildlife Sanctuary at Ravangala and Lingee. Booking is done through the Divisional Forest Officer, South Territorial Division, Namchi (South Sikkim).

Date of Notification 🗓️
9 March 1987

Area 🗺️
35.34 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
March-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://www.sikkimstdc.com/GeneralPages/Details/Maenam-Wildlife-Sanctuary/252/Details.aspx>



Location

27° 19' N to 27° 24" N and 88° 21' to 88° 27" E



Common name: Red Fox

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife)—West
Phone: 9593385156

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Wildlife Sanctuary

Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary

A natural boundary region that separates Sikkim from Bhutan, the Pangolakha Range lies below the Chola Range. A peculiar region is the Hathichirey, literally translating to the point where elephants can penetrate. Extending deeper into the forest, it goes on as the Neora Valley National Park. The vegetation of the region is a representation of the typical alpine-temperate-subtropical type. The area is one of the most picturesque in the world, with mesmerizing high altitude lakes around Jelep La. The forests filled with endemic flora include Silver Fir, Juniper and Rhododendron with abundant ground flora providing the ideal habitat for the survival and sustenance of rare species like the Red Panda. The region is also rich in the population of native birds like the threatened Tibetan Eared Pheasant *Crossoptilon harmani*, whose sightings have been reported from Kupup, below the Jelep La. This species of pheasant is one of the two native South Tibet birds. The area has two traditional routes followed by migratory birds, the passes of Nathu La and Jelep La. These take a halt around the many wetlands in the region, especially the Bedang Tso Lake.

Habitat	Subtropical pine forest, subtropical broadleaf hill forest, mixed coniferous forest, alpine moist pasture
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Takin, Red Fox, Goral, Mainland Serow, Musk Deer, Yellow-throated Marten, Asiatic Black Bear, Red Panda, Large-eared Pika, Siberian Weasel, Eurasian Woodcock, Wood Snipe, Himalayan Monal, Satyr Tragopan, Blood Pheasant
Plants	Rhododendron Species, Silver Fir, Juniper

How to reach there

It is about 30 km (19 miles) east of Rangpo and about 45 km (28 miles) by road from Rangpo.

Where to stay

There are several hotel and homestay options from Lingtam to Gnathang.

Date of Notification 🗓️
7 November 2000

Area 🗺️
128.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Mid-April to mid-October



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>

Location
27° 9' to 27° 22" N
and 88° 35' to 88° 51" E



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife)—North Sikkim
Forest Secretariat, Gangtok
Phone: 9434318164

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Forest Secretariat, Deorali - 737102
Gangtok, East Sikkim
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary

Located in the Yumthang valley of North Sikkim, the Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary is bounded on its eastern edge by the Chuba-Sagochen mountain ranges and the Chomzomei Tso, extending till the Lava Pass on the west. The Sanctuary stretches over an area of about 43 sq.kms, and is characterized by numerous species of rhododendrons. The Sanctuary is situated at an altitudinal range of 3048 to 4575 m. Meandering through the sanctuary is the enchanting Yumthang Chhu which greatly elevates the local scenery. Visitors can travel here from April to July which is deemed as the best time to visit the Sanctuary, since its this particular season when the rhododendrons are in full bloom, turning the Sanctuary vividly colourful. The region's cover of natural vegetation is extremely rich, the chief attraction being the shrubs and trees of Rhododendrons, scattered abundantly throughout the region.

Habitat	The sanctuary is known for its abundance of rhododendron shrubs and trees. <i>Rhododendron niveum</i> , the state tree, is present abundantly in this sanctuary. The ground flora is also rich: primulas, potentillas, gentians, poppies, aconites, etc.
Biographic zone:	East Himalaya
Animals	Red Panda, Musk Deer, Mainland Serow; Siberian Weasel, Himalayan Pika, Long-eared Bat; Wood Snipe, Himalayan Monal, Satyr Tragopan, Blood Pheasant
Plants	40 different species of <i>Rhododendrons spp.</i> , <i>Potentillas spp.</i> , <i>Saxifrages spp.</i> , <i>Primulas spp.</i> , <i>Aconites spp.</i> , Poppies, <i>Gentians spp.</i> ,

How to reach there

Lachung is the last frontier village before the sanctuary.
Taxis are available from Gangtok.

Where to stay

There is a forest rest house here as well as one in Yumthang.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 December 1992

Area 🗺️
43 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-July (rhododendron blooming season)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://sikkimforest.gov.in/Wildlife.htm>

Location
27° 43' to 27° 48" N and 88° 43' to 88° 46" E





Tamil Nadu



Common name: Bonnet Macaque

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden
259, Anna Salai, DMS Compound, 3rd Floor,
Tegnapet, Chennai 600006
Phone: 044-24321139
Email: cfchen@tn.nic.in, chennai@circle@gmail.com

National Park

Guindy National Park

The tiny but well-known Guindy National Park is one of Chennai's natural wonders. It is a perfect habitat for varied species of fauna together with the tropical dry evergreen forests of the Coromandel Coast, covering an area of 2.70 square kilometres. Guindy National Park was originally a game reserve that occupied 5 square kilometres and was part of the Guindy Forest, a tropical dry evergreen forest. A small section of the reserve was later turned into a garden. The then Governor, William Langhorne, designed the Guindy Lodge, which included a garden area, between 1672 and 1678.

Habitat	Tropical dry evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Jackal, Pangolin, Bonnet Macaque; Darter, Night Heron, Orange-headed Thrush, Magpie Robin, Paradise Flycatcher, Dollar Bird, Black Drongo; Spectacled Cobra, Common Krait, Common Kukri, Star Tortoise, Garden Lizard, Common Skink, Snake Skink
Plants	<i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i> , <i>Styrchnos nux-vomica</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Chennai
- Nearest railway stations:** Chennai Central (12 km), Chennai Egmore (9 km)
- Nearest airport:** Chennai Airport (16 km)

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts, Guest houses, Lodges are easily available in Chennai for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
4 September 1978

Area 🗺️
270.57 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
13° 00' 09" N, 80° 13' 51" E



Common name: Brahminy Kite

Contact details:

The Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
Mandapam Road (opp. ITI), Mandapam
623502
Phone: 04567-230079
Email: dforamnad@gmail.com

National Park

Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park

The Marine Park of Mannar stretches for 560 kilometres between Rameswaram and Tuticorin. It is situated within Mannar's Bio Sphere. It is the first marine Biosphere Reserve in Southeast Asia and one of the world's richest areas in terms of marine biodiversity. The Biosphere Reserve is made up of 21 islands with estuaries, mudflats, beaches, and on-shore forests, as well as marine components such as algae colonies, seagrasses, coral reefs, salt marshes, and mangroves. There are six mangrove species endemic to peninsular India among the Gulf's 3600 plant and animal species, including a globally endangered Sea Cow (Dugong).

Habitat	Marine
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Coral Reefs, Dugong, Turtles, Dolphins And Balano-Glossus; Brahminy Kite, Indo-Pacific Bottlenose Dolphin, Finless Porpoise, Spinner Dolphin, Common Dolphin, Risso's Dolphin, Melon-Headed Whale, and Dwarf Sperm Whale, Larger Whales Include Sperm Whale, Minke Whale, Bryde's Whale, Sei Whale, and Critically Endangered Species Including Humpback Whale, Fin Whale, and Blue Whale.
Plants	Sea grasses, <i>Rhizophora Spp.</i> , <i>Avicennia Spp.</i> , <i>Bruguiera Spp.</i> , <i>Ceriops Spp.</i> , <i>Lumnitzera Spp.</i> , <i>Pemphis acidula</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Rameswaram
- Nearest railway stations:** Mandapam, Thoothukudi
- Nearest airport:** Madurai (150 km)

Where to stay

Hotels in Mandapam and Guest houses.

Date of Notification 🗓️
10th September 1986

Area 🗺️
6.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
9° 7' 40.152" N, 79° 27' 58.14" E



Common name: Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director
Anamalai Tiger Reserve
Pollachi Division
Pollachi
Phones: 04259-238360 (Pollachi), 04253-245002 (Topslip)
Email: atrreception@gmail.com

National Park

Indira Gandhi National Park

Indira Gandhi National Park is situated in the Anamalai Hills of Valparai, Coimbatore District of Tamilnadu. It is a crucial catchment area for the State's agricultural economy. It also helps in power supply for different areas of Tamil Nadu. A cradle of rare and endangered animals, the National Park hosts species like the sambar deer, brown mongoose and Indian leopards. Birds are found all around the region and the sanctuary has recorded over 250 species of rare birds that are housed in a highly protected and safe environment.

Habitat	Tropical wet-evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest and shola grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Leopard, Giant Squirrel; Eurasian Kestrel, White-cheeked Barbet, Grey-headed Canary Flycatcher, Broad-tailed Grassbird, Indian Scimitar Babbler, Quaker Babbler, Crimson-backed Sunbird, Malabar Woodshrike; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Actinodaphne bourdillonii</i> , <i>Aglaia simplicifolia</i> , <i>Casearia zeylanica</i> , <i>Anaphalis bourni</i> , <i>Anemone rivularis</i> , <i>Flemingia nilgheriensis</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Pollachi
Nearest railway station: Pollachi
Nearest airport: Coimbatore

Where to stay

Accommodation at Valparai, Topslip, Udumalpet, Pollachi, Manambolly, Amaravathy.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23rd January 1989

Area 🗺️
117.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 25' 1.2" N, 77° 3' 24.12" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director
Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Mount Stuart Hills, Udthagamandalam
Phone: 0423-2444098
Email: fdmtr:tnntg@nic.in

National Park

Mudumalai National Park

A National Park is located in the Nilgiri district, the Mudumalai is located on the border of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the Ooty-Mysore route. Visitors may choose to enter it both from Ooty and Mysore. Mudumalai National Park supports a critical ecological system, to its north lying the Bandipur National Park and Nagarhole National Park and to its south the Wayand wildlife sanctuary to the south. Between this intricate network of lush green forests, reside over 500 species of animals, birds and reptiles. The region houses even more species of insects. The scenery is gorgeously picturesque, almost like a green paradise brimming with life.

Habitat	Primarily moist deciduous forest. Tends to become dry deciduous forest towards Bandipur. Mainly mixed forests with bamboo
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Wild Dog, Leopard, Tiger, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Grey Langur; Malabar Grey Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Laughing Thrush; Indian Rock Python, Mugger, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake
Plants	<i>Casseria ovoides</i> , <i>Litsea mysorensis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum malabatrum</i> , <i>Olea dioca</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Bambusa Spp.</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ooty
Nearest railway station: Ooty
Nearest airport: Coimbatore (170 km)

Where to stay

Lodges, rest houses and dormitories at Theppakadu and Masinagudi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th January 1990

Area 🗺️
103.24 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year (except June-August)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
11° 35' N, 76° 33' E



Common name: Nilgiri Tahr

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden
Pykara, O' Valley, Mudumalai, Tamil Nadu
643237
Phone: 0423-2444098

National Park

Mukurthi National Park

With the Silent Valley National Park and Mudumalai National Park lying on its borders, the Mukurthi National Park is a nature lover and trekker's delight. The park is part of India's first Bio Reserve, the Nilgiri Bio Reserve. The forest is made up of montane grasslands and shrublands at a high altitude, heavy winds, cold temperatures, and sholas strewn about. Many rivers and streams flow through the park, and they are regularly visited by the numerous species of fauna that call the jungle home. There are a few watch towers in the Park as well which have been constructed to facilitate bird watchers and researchers. Rhododendron, raspberries, and black berries, all of which are abundant in the Himalayas, make up the majority of the vegetation. In the mountains, there are scattered fields of lush green grass.

Habitat	Shola grasslands.
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Nilgiri Tahr, Tiger, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Leopard, Nilgiri Marten, Barking Deer, Nilgiri Langur; Malabar Whistling Thrush, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Black and Orange Flycatcher, Nilgiri Flycatcher, Nilgiri Pipit; Nilgiri Salea, Horseshoe Pit Viper, Rat Snake, Bronze-headed Vine Snake
Plants	<i>Rhododendron Arboreum</i> , <i>Rhododendron Nilagiricum</i> , <i>Syzygium Calophyllifolium</i> , <i>Cinnamomum Wightii</i>

How to reach there
Nearest city: Ooty
Nearest railway station: Udhamandalam (45 km)
Nearest airport: Coimbatore (140 km)

Where to stay
Forest Rest House at Avalanche, Pykara and trekking sheds.

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th November 1990

Area 🗺️
78.46 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
February-May, September-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
11° 10' to 11° 22' N and
76° 26' to 76° 34' E



Common name: Greater Coucal

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Hosur Division
Hosur Cattle Farm (Post), Hosur 635110
Phone: 04344-262259
Email: dfohosur@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary

The Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in Tamil Nadu, India, situated in the Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri districts. The sanctuary is named after its location, which is above the north bank of the Cauvery River in Tamil Nadu. The Melagiri Hill ranges, which form a crucial connection between the MM Hills, BR Hills, Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary, and Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, are part of the Melagiri Hill ranges, which is a significant wildlife corridor at the confluence of the Eastern and Western Ghats. In northern western Tamil Nadu, the sanctuary comprises portions of the Palacode taluk of the Dharmapuri forest division and the Denkanikottai taluk of the Hosur forest division.

Habitat	Tropical dry-deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, Four-horned Antelope, Spotted Deer, Mouse Deer; Indian Peafowl, Black Drongo, House Crow, Common Myna, Greater Coucal, Indian Roller, Spotted Dove, Black Kite; Mugger, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Garden Lizard, Common Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Checkered Keelback, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Albizia Amara</i> , <i>Hardwickia Binata</i> , <i>Zizyphus Sp.</i> , <i>Choroxyton Swietenia</i> , <i>Azadirachta Indica</i> , <i>Vitex Altissima</i>

How to reach there
Nearest city: Dharmapuri
Nearest railway station: Dharmapuri
Nearest airport: Bangalore (145 km)

Where to stay
Forest rest house and some Hotels. resorts are available in Kollegal.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th February 2014

Area 🗺️
504.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
12° 24' 48.312" N, 77° 52' 26.544" E



Common name: Grey Wolf

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
Opp I.T.I., Mandapam Road, Ramanathapuram
623502
Phone: 04567-230079
Email: dforamnad@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chitrangudi Birds Wildlife Sanctuary

Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary, also known as “Chitrangudi Kanmoli,” is a small protected area in Chitrangudi village, Mudukulathur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu, India that was established in 1989. The Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is nearby. Several migratory heron species use it as a nesting site and they roost in the thick growth of Babul trees. The crescent-shaped Kanmoi begins at its northernmost point, where the Gundar river’s aqueduct flows into the Kanmoi. Water is drained to the agricultural lands by five sluices. The depth of the wetland is irregular and it can hold water for 3 to 5 months if rain falls regularly. A sluice gate about 5 km (0.31 mi) from the inlet aqueduct discharges excess flood water towards Chitrangudi village.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Grey Wolf; Grey Heron, Spoonbill, Painted Stork, White Ibis, Black Ibis, Little Egret, Great Egret, Cormorants, Teals, Other Ducks, Pelicans, White Storks
Plants	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Bermuda Grass, <i>Eremopogon foveolatus</i> , Tamarind, Fig, Neem, Portia Tree, Silk Tree (<i>Albizia amara</i>), Drumstick Tree

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ramanathapuram

Nearest railway station: Paramakudi (16 km)

Nearest airport: Madurai (110 km)

Where to stay

Hotels at Paramakudi. Hotels, Resorts, Lodges are available in Paramakudi for stays.

Date of Notification 🗓️
27th September 1989

Area 📏
47,630 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
9° 19' 22" N, 78° 29' 12" E



Common name: Grey Mongoose

Contact details:

The District Forest Officer, Tirunelveli Division
NGO Colony, North Main Road, Tirunelveli
627009
Phone: 0462-2553005
Email: dfofnv@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gangaikondan Spotted Deer Sanctuary

With the establishment of the Gangaikondan Spotted Deer Sanctuary by the State Government, Tamil Nadu now has an exclusive sanctuary for spotted deer. There is ample ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural, and other zoological importance of this region to enable wildlife conservation, propagation and management. The sanctuary covers an area of 2.8 square kilometres and is surrounded by patta lands. As a result, a perimeter wall around the sanctuary must be constructed. The forest is a combination of dry deciduous and scrub jungle and it is strategically located on National Highway 7 about 10 kilometres from Tirunelveli.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, mixed-deciduous forest, thorn forest, dry deciduous forest, scrub forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Plateau
Animals	Spotted Deer, Grey Mongoose, Three-striped Palm Squirrel, Black-naped Hare; Black Drongo, House Crow, Common Myna, Greater Coucal, House Sparrow, Indian Peafowl, Spotted Dove, Red-wattled Lapwing; Common Skink, Rat Snake, Garden Lizard, Common Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Checkered Keelback
Plants	<i>Acacia leucocephala</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , <i>Carissa carandas</i> , <i>Leucanea leucocephala</i> , <i>Canthium parviflorum</i> , <i>Dodonea viscosa</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Tirunelveli

Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli

Nearest airport: Madurai (170 km)

Where to stay

Hotels available in Tirunelveli town.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1 October 2013

Area 📏
2.88 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
8° 49' 38.064" N, 77° 45' 34.848" E



Common name: Grizzled Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary
Opp. Aavin Milk, Madurai Road, Pillaiyarnatham
Post, Srivilliputhur 620125
Phone: 04563-260565
Email: dmusrpwl@gmail.com, wildlivesvpr@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Grizzled Giant Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary

The Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary (GSWS), also known as Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary, is a 485.2 km² sanctuary dedicated to protecting the Near Endangered Grizzled Giant Squirrel. It is bordered on the southwest by the Periyar Tiger Reserve. The sanctuary is primarily located in Virudhunagar district, especially in Srivilliputtur, and is partially located in Madurai district. The Andipatti hills border the sanctuary on the north, Tirunelveli District on the south, Srivilliputhur and Rajapalayam towns on the east, and Theni town and Theni District on the west. The Periyar river watershed's eastern boundary is located here.

Habitat	Mainly dry deciduous forest with patches of tropical evergreen forest, semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest and grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Tree Shrew, Elephant, Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Tahr, Mouse Deer; Malabar Trogon, Honey Buzzard, Lorikeet, Grey Junglefowl; Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra, Forest Calotes
Plants	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Bombex ceiba</i> , <i>Litsea floribunda</i> , <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Madurai (100 km)
Nearest railway station: Srivilliputhur (15 km)
Nearest airport: Madurai (100 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Mudungiar, Pudupatti, Mudaliaroothu
P.W.D. rest houses at Srivilliputhur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
26 December 1988

Area 🗺️
485.2 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
9° 23' and 9° 48" N and 77° 26' and 77° 46'



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary
365/1, Meenkarai Road, Pollachi
Phone: 04259-225356

Wildlife Sanctuary

Indira Gandhi (Aanamalai) Wildlife Sanctuary

The Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Anamalai Hills of Valparai and Pollachi taluks of Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu. This Sanctuary is an important watershed for power supply and agricultural economy for different parts of Tamil Nadu. The sanctuary is a cradle of rare and endangered species of animals like brown mongoose, sambar deer and Indian leopards. There are over 250 species of rare birds in the sanctuary which are kept in a highly protected and safe environment.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, southern moist deciduous forest, deciduous forest, scrub, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Marten, Wild Dog, Nilgiri Tahr, Leopard, Mouse Deer; Malabar Whistling Thrush, Grey Junglefowl, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill, Sri Lankan Frogmouth, Malabar Trogon; Mugger, Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Hopea parviflora</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Calophyllum tomentosum</i> , <i>Vateria indica</i> , <i>Cullenia excels</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Coimbatore (80 km)
Nearest railway station: Pollachi (35 km)
Nearest airport: Coimbatore (80 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses, dormitories, cottages and group accommodation facilities at Topslip.

Date of Notification 🗓️
02nd May 1972

Area 🗺️
841.49 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 12' to 10° 54" N and 76° 44' to 77° 48" E



Common name: Sambar

Contact details:

Member Secretary/Deputy Director, Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Conservation Foundation Tamilnadu Trust
Kalakad Division, Kalakad
Phone: 04635-261100
Email: kmtr_kalakad@yahoo.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kalakad Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kalakkad Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Tirunelveli district of Tamilnadu. The Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is made up of the sanctuary and the Mundanthurai sanctuary. The flora varies from tropical wet evergreen forests to tropical dry deciduous and thorn forest at lower elevations. The region is home to immense biodiversity. Among the large mammals, one can spot the Lion-tailed macaque, the Nilgiri marten, leopards and various species of birds and reptiles as well.

Habitat	Tropical wet evergreen forest, southern moist deciduous forest, scrub
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Marten, Wild Dog, Nilgiri Tahr, Leopard, Mouse Deer, Sambar; Malabar Whistling Thrush, Grey Junglefowl, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill, Sri Lankan Frogmouth, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon; Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Hopea utilis</i> , <i>Bentinckia condappana</i> , <i>Gluta travancorica</i> , <i>Humboldtia unijuga</i> , <i>Eugenia singampattiana</i> , <i>Symplocos macrocarpa</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Tirunelveli
Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli (38 km)
Nearest airport: Trivandrum (200 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses and dormitories (Thalayanaai Suite and Dormitory, Kalakad).

Date of Notification 📅
6 March 1976

Area 🗺️
223.58 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-January



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
8°41'N 77°19'E



Common name: Grey Wolf

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
Opp. I.T.I., Mandapam Road,
Ramanathapuram 623502
Phone: 04567-230079
Email: dforamnad@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary

Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary is a 1.04-square-kilometer protected area in Tamil Nadu's Mudukulathur Ramanathapuram District. The Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary is nearby. Several migratory heron species use it as a nesting site and they roost in the dense growth of babul trees. Tropical dry deciduous forest dominates the sanctuary's vegetation. Babul, *Prosopis juliflora*, the grasses Bermuda grass and *Eremopogon foveolatus* dominate the region. Tamarind trees, fig trees, neem trees, portia trees, silk trees, drumstick trees, and palmyra palms grow on the irrigation tank bund and in the surrounding area.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Grey Wolf; Grey Heron, Spoonbill, Painted Stork, Painted Stork, White Ibis, Black Ibis, Little Egret, Great Egret, Cormorants, Teals, other Ducks, Pelicans, White Storks
Plants	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Grasses, Bermuda Grass, <i>Eremopogon Foveolatus</i> , Tamarind, Fig, Neem, Portia Tree, <i>Albizia Amara</i> , Drumstick Tree

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ramanathapuram
Nearest railway station: Paramakudi (16 km)
Nearest airport: Madurai (110 km)

Where to stay

Hotels at Paramakudi. Hotels, Resorts, Lodges are available in Paramakudi for stays.

Date of Notification 📅
27th September 1989

Area 🗺️
104 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
9° 20' N, 78° 29' E



Common name: Mouse Deer

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Kanyakumari Division
Government Timber Depot, Vadesery,
Nagercoil 629001
Phone: 04652-276205
Email: kkforestdiv@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary

Kanyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary is a 402.4 square-kilometres protected area in Tamil Nadu's Kanyakumari district. The area is designated as a tiger sanctuary. The region is a high-diversity wildlife corridor that is home to endangered species such as Gaur, elephant, Indian Rock Python, Lion-tailed Macaque, Mouse deer, Nilgiri Tahr, and Sambar deer, in addition to tigers. A few tribal villages exist within the sanctuary and the nearby reserve forests.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gaur, Asian Elephant, Lion-tailed Macaque, Mouse Deer, Nilgiri Tahr, Sambar; Grey Junglefowl, Paradise Flycatcher, Brown-breasted Flycatcher, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Crested Serpent Eagle, Black Eagle; Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra, Forest Calotes
Plants	<i>Aporosa cardiosperma</i> , <i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i> , <i>Croton malabaricus</i> , <i>Helicteres isora</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> , <i>Grewia tiliifolia</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Kanyakumari
Nearest railway stations:
Kanyakumari, Nagarcoil
Nearest airport: Trivandrum (67 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16 July 2002

Area 🗺️
402.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
8° 29' 19.716" N, 77° 24' 31.32" E



Common name: Spoon-billed Sandpiper

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Ariyalur Division
Master Plan Complex, 2nd Floor
Ariyalur 621704
Phone: 04329-221972
Email: dfoariyalur@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karaivetti Birds Sanctuary

The Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary is a protected area in Tamil Nadu, situated in the Ariyalur District. Thanjavur is about 25 kilometres away from the sanctuary. The Pullambadi, Kattalal canal feeds this freshwater lake, which attracts thousands of birds each year. The Tamil Nadu Government named this lake as a sanctuary in 1999. This sanctuary is home to over 200 different bird species. The Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary is one of Tamil Nadu's Important Bird Areas (IBAs).

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Giant Squirrel; Bar-headed Goose, Woolly-necked Stork, Shoveller, Spot-billed Pelican, White Ibis, Grey Heron, Spoon-billed Sandpiper; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Albizia amara</i> , <i>A. Odoratissima</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> , <i>Dalbergia Sp.</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Shorea roxburghii</i> , <i>Strychnos nuxvomica</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Thanjavur
Nearest railway station: Ariyalur
Nearest airport: Tiruchirapalli

Where to stay

Hotels in Thanjavur (35 km) and Trichy (50 km).

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 April 1999

Area 🗺️
453.71 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-January



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 58' 13" N, 79° 2' 29" E



Common name: Night Heron

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Guindy National Park
Chennai
Phone: 044-22351471
Email: wlwchennai@yahoo.co.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Karikili Birds Sanctuary

Karikili Bird Sanctuary is a protected area of 61.21 hectares (151.3 acres) in the Kancheepuram District of Tamil Nadu, India. The sanctuary is situated 75 kilometres (47 miles) south of Chengalpattu, about 75 kilometres (47 miles) from Chennai. Karikili is about 10 kilometres from Vedanthangal. Open spaces, paddy fields and scrub forest surround this town. Karikili has been home to a variety of migratory birds, including Northern Pintail, Garganey, and Common Sandpiper. The Karikili Bird Sanctuary, along with the Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary, has been designated as one of Tamil Nadu's Important Bird Areas. Vedanthangal is a breeding place for many waterbirds and Karikili is a foraging site.

Habitat	Dry evergreen scrub, thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Night Heron, Spoonbill, Open-billed Stork, Garganey, Shoveller, Pintail, cormorants, egrets, grey heron, darter, white ibnis, grebes, grey pelican, stilts, sandpipers, coots, moorhen and terns
Plants	A tank having a compact grove of <i>Barringtonia</i> and <i>Acacia nilotica</i> trees

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Chennai
- Nearest railway station:** Chengalpattu (30 km)
- Nearest airport:** Chennai (58 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house and plenty of other options are available in Chennai for good accommodation such as Hotels, Resorts etc.

Date of Notification 🗓️
21st December 1988

Area 🗺️
61.20 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
12° 36' 2.052" N, 79° 50' 26.196" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Kodaikanal Forest Division
Kodaikanal
Phone: 04542-240287

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary is a planned protected area in the Tamil Nadu state of India's Dindigul District. Palni Hills Northern Slope East, Kallar, Palni Hills Southern Slope East, Upper Palni Shola, Allinagaram, and Palni Hills Northern Slope West Reserve Forests in the Dindigul and Kodaikanal Forest Divisions make up the park region.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest, evergreen forest, shola grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Nilgiri Tahr, Asian Elephant, Grizzled Giant Squirrel, Nilgiri Marten; Blue-faced Malkoha, Stork-Billed Kingfisher, Black-rumped Flameback, White-browed Bulbul, Tawny-bellied Babbler, Pale-billed Flowerpecker, Honey Buzzard
Plants	<i>Ceropegia thwaitesii</i> , <i>Sonerila pulneyensis</i> , <i>Hoya wightii</i> , <i>Plectanthus bourneate</i> , <i>Aeschnanthus perrottetii</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Madurai
- Nearest railway station:** Kodai Road (80 km)
- Nearest airport:** Madurai (120 km)

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels, Hill view resorts, Guest houses are available in kodaikanal and other surrounding area of sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
20 September 2013

Area 🗺️
608.95 km2

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 20' to 10° 5" N and 77° 16' to 77° 45" E



Common name: Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Tiruvavur Division
78-A, South Main Road, Tiruvavur 610001
Phone: 04366-223224
Email: dfotvr@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Koonthangulam-Kadangulam Birds Sanctuary

The Koonthangulam-Kadangulam Birds Sanctuary was founded in 1994 as a small protected area. It borders the tiny village of Koonthangulam in the Nanguneri Taluk of Tamil Nadu's Tirunelveli district. Tirunelveli is just 38 kilometres away (a bustling town on the banks of the Thamirabarani River). It is made up of two irrigation tanks, Koonthangulam and Kadangulam, which are connected by a tar path. This is South India's largest breeding water bird reserve. The Koonthangulam village society strongly preserves and maintains this sanctuary. The locals are very serious about the protection of this sanctuary. Birds that frequent villagers' backyards are fiercely protected and known as harbingers of good fortune. Villagers harvest the guano and silt from the tanks in the summer and use it as fertiliser on their fields. The villagers all work together to protect the birds, their nests and their young. Chicks that have fallen out of the sky are cared in the rescue centre before they are able to travel on their own. Since the sound of crackers will scare away the winged tourists, the Indian festival Diwali is not celebrated here.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Grey Langur, Giant Squirrel; Spot-billed Pelican, Painted Stork, White Ibis; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Cyperus arenarius</i> , <i>Ipomea pes-caprae</i> , <i>Lannaea sarmentosa</i> , <i>Polycarpaea corymbosa</i> , <i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> , <i>Spinifex littoreus</i> , <i>Tribulus terrestris</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Tirunelveli
Nearest railway station: Tuticorin (16 km)
Nearest airport: Tuticorin (25 km)

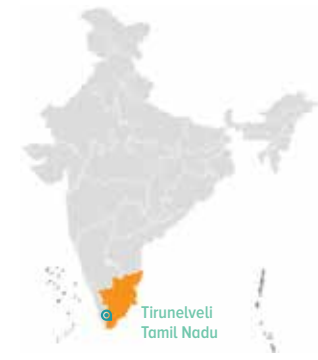
Where to stay

Government tourist houses and hotels at Tirunelveli and Tuticorin.

Date of Notification 🗓️
30 November 1994

Area 🗺️
129.0 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
8° 29' 47.724" N, 77° 45' 29.844" E



Common name: Lion-tailed Macaque

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary
MRR Nagar, Theni 625531
Phone: 04546-250296
Email: wlwmegamalai@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary

Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected reserve in Megamalai town of Tamil Nadu. It is one of Tamilnadu's most famous sanctuaries and one of the best places to visit in Megmalai. Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary, which spans 63,000 hectares, is a wildlife and nature lover's paradise. This wildlife sanctuary serves as a buffer zone for the Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala, as it is situated on the border of Tamilnadu and Kerala. It is home to a diverse variety of flora and fauna shrubs and evergreen forests to mammals, birds and reptiles. The Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary in the Theni district has been proposed to be transformed into a tiger reserve.

Habitat	Scrub forest (at the foothills) to dense evergreen forest and shola grasslands (at the top)
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Lion-tailed Macaque, Sloth Bear, Nilgiri Langur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Smooth-coated Otter, Salim Ali's Fruit Bat; Grey Junglefowl, Great Indian Hornbill, Black-naped Monarch, Paradise Flycatcher, Long-tailed Shrike, Malabar Trogon, Barn Swallow, Crested Serpent Eagle, Honey Buzzard; Indian Rock Python, Flying Lizard, Hutton's Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Syzygium zeylanicum</i> , <i>Nothopogia vajravelui</i> , <i>Memecylon flavescens</i> , <i>Symplocos oligandra</i> , <i>Symplocos wynadense</i> , <i>Meiogyne ramarowii</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Theni (70 km)
Nearest railway station: Madurai (150 km)
Nearest airport: Madurai (150 km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Resorts and Guest houses are available in Theni, Madurai.

Date of Notification 🗓️
26 June 2009

Area 🗺️
269.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
9° 37' 58.332" N, 77° 26' 54.924" E



Common name: Short-nosed Fruit Bat

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden,
Gulf of Manner Marine National Park, Opp to
I.T.I.,
Mandapam Road,
RAMANATHAPURAM – 623 502
dforamnad@gmail.com
Tel.No.04567-230079

Wildlife Sanctuary

Melaselvanoor-Kilaselvanoor Birds Sanctuary

The state's bird sanctuary, spread over 593 hectares in Sayalgudi, Ramanathapuram district, is located there. It is the best habitat for herons in the district and is home to painted pelicans and green storks. The region's ecosystem is the site of stiff competition between the native *Acacia nilotica* and the dangerous invasive species *Prosopis juliflora*, an exotic tree which was introduced to meet fuel requirements of the local poor. While the *Acacia nilotica* plantation situated here serves as a nesting site for many migratory birds like Pelicans, Painted Storks, Open billed Storks, White ibis, Spoon bills and Egrets, the invasive species *Prosopis juliflora* is an immense threat to the local fauna, flora as well as agriculture. It directly threatens the bird population of the state. Immediate measures need to be taken to address the situation and protect local biodiversity.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Giant Squirrel, Short-nosed Fruit Bat Spot-billed Pelican, Painted Stork; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Aponogeton nutans</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Eichchorina crassipes</i> , <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Hydrobryum olivaceum</i> , <i>Polypleurum Spp.</i> , <i>Willisia selaginoides</i> , <i>Aeschynomene aspera</i> , <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> , <i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i> , <i>Rotula aquatica</i> , <i>Typha angustata</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ramanathapuram
Nearest railway station:
Ramanathapuram
Nearest airport: Madurai

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are available in Ramanathapuram

Date of Notification 📅
10 March 1998

Area 🗺️
593.08 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 58' 13" N, 79° 2' 29" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director
Mudumalai Tiger Reserve, Mount Stuart Hills,
Udhagamandalam
Phone:0423-2444098
Email: fdmtr.tnntg@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary

The Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary is on the Ooty-Mysore road and is accessible from both Ooty and Mysore. It is located on the northwestern side of the Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountains) in Nilgiri District, about 150 kilometres north-west of Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and has been designated as a Tiger Reserve and National Park. Its borders are shared by the states of Karnataka and Kerala. Masinagudi, Thepakadu, Mudumalai, Kargudi and Nellakota are the five ranges that make up the sanctuary. Several endangered and threatened animals, including Asian elephants, tigers, gaurs, and Indian leopards, call the protected area home. The sanctuary is home to at least 266 bird species, including the critically endangered Indian white-rumped vulture and long-billed vulture. Needless to say, the sanctuary by itself is a most fascinating and breathtaking piece of nature.

Habitat	Primarily moist deciduous forest. Tends to become dry deciduous forest towards Bandipur. Mainly mixed forests with bamboo
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Asian Elephant, Gaur, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Wild Dog, Leopard, Tiger, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Grey Langur; Malabar Grey Hornbill, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Malabar Laughing Thrush; Indian Rock Python, Muggler, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake
Plants	<i>Casseria ovoides</i> , <i>Litsea mysorensis</i> , <i>Cinnamomum malabratrum</i> , <i>Olea dioca</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Bambusa Spp.</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ooty
Nearest railway station: Ooty
Nearest airport: Coimbatore (170 km)

Where to stay

Lodges, rest houses and dormitories at Theppakadu and Masinagudi.

Date of Notification 📅
1940

Area 🗺️
217.76 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year (except June-August)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
11° 35' N, 76° 33' E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field Director,
Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
NGO 'A' Colony, Tirunelveli
Phone: 0462-2552663
Email: ccfkmtr@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary

The flora and fauna of the Mundanthurai Wildlife Sanctuary, which is situated in the southern Western Ghats, is variably abundant. This reserve, located in the district of Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu's southern region, is home to a diverse range of endemic plant species as well as a diverse fauna that includes tigers, leopards, gaurs, and Nilgiri tahr. The sanctuary is part of the Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve and the surrounding area is the catchment area for a range of rivers on which dams are being constructed. Visitors are greeted by spectacular views of mountains and waterfalls at every turn in this sanctuary.

Habitat	West Coast tropical wet evergreen forest, Southern dry mixed deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Tiger, Lion-tailed Macaque, Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Marten, Brown Palm Civet, Nilgiri Tahr; Malabar Grey Hornbill, Nilgiri Pipit, Grey-headed Bulbul, Travancore White-breasted Laughing Thrush, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon; Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Hopea utilis</i> , <i>Gluta travancorica</i> , <i>Humboldtia unijuga</i> , <i>Eugenia singampattiana</i> , <i>Popowia beddomeana</i> , <i>Palaquium bourdillonii</i> , <i>Psychotria beddomei</i> , <i>Symplocos macrocarpa</i>

How to reach there

Nearest cities: Trivandrum and Madurai (both 200 km away)

Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli (50 km)

Nearest airport: Madurai (200 km)

Where to stay

Mundanthurai, Kalakad (Sengatheri), Kuthiravotti.

Date of Notification 📅
02nd August 1962

Area 🗺️
582 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
8° 41' N, 77° 19' E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Tirunelveli Division
NGO Colony, North Main Road, Tirunelveli
627009
Phone: 0462-2553005

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary

Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary is situated near Koonthankulam, a small village in Tirunelveli District's Nanguneri Taluk. It is quickly becoming a new favourite of migratory birds. It is just 38 kilometres from Tirunelveli and is situated in the Nanguneri Taluk. It could soon join the ranks of the country's most famous water bird refuges. This village has a small population. Migratory birds arrive in December and depart in June or July, after laying eggs, hatching them, and raising their young until they are old enough to fly with the adults. Around 35 different bird species come to this peaceful yet welcoming village to breed.

Habitat	Dry deciduous forest, semi-evergreen forest, moist mixed deciduous forest, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Nilgiri Langur, Nilgiri Marten, Leopard, Mouse Deer, Sambar; Malabar Whistling Thrush, Grey Junglefowl, Malabar Pied Hornbill, Great Pied Hornbill, Sri Lankan Frogmouth, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon; Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Hopea utilis</i> , <i>Bentinckia condappana</i> , <i>Gluta travancorica</i> , <i>Humboldtia unijuga</i> , <i>Eugenia singampattiana</i> , <i>Symplocos macrocarpa</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Tirunelveli

Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli

Nearest airport: Madurai

Where to stay

Forest rest house local hotels, Guest Houses and lodges are available in Tirunelveli for accomodation.

Date of Notification 📅
11th August 2014

Area 🗺️
356.73 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
8° 29' 45.96" N, 77° 38' 47.58" E



Common name: Indian Pangolin

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Villupuram Division
Collector Master Plan Campus, Villupuram
605602
Email: dfvpm@yahoo.com
Phone: 04146-223743

Wildlife Sanctuary

Oussudu Lake Bird Sanctuary

Oussudu Bird Sanctuary is one of newest formed wetland bird sanctuaries in the State. The Sanctuary is situated about 10 kms from Puducherry town and has been recognized as one of the important wetlands of Asia. It is a man-made wetland and home to a diversity of avifauna, plants and aquatic life. The sanctuary lies near the Osudu lake. The lake at this sanctuary (also referred to as Ousteri Lake) and the marshes and mudflats associated with the lake support different species of migratory birds as well as resident birds throughout the year. Visit to explore this Sanctuary to get the sight of such amazing landscape is soul pleasing and unexplainable. Visitors can observe the birds while enjoying the boating facility around the lake.

Habitat	Water body with aquatic plants
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Grey Mongoose, Black-naped Hare, Asian Palm Civet, Short-nosed Fruit Bat, Indian Pangolin; Great White Pelican, Greater Flamingo, Lesser Flamingo, Crested Serpent Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Osprey, Bronze-winged Jacana, Grey-headed Lapwing, Dunlin, Ruff, Chestnut-winged Cuckoo, Crested Tree Swift, Black-capped Kingfisher, Stork-billed Kingfisher, Black-rumped Flameback, Rufous-winged Bushlark, Barn Swallow, Bay-backed Shrike, Southern Grey Shrike, Black-headed Oriole, Rosy Starling, Common Iora, Indian Silverbill; Indian Black Turtle, Brahminy Worm Snake, Indian Rock Python, Common Vine Snake, Indian Wolf Snake, Garden Lizard, Indian Monitor Lizard
Plants	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Borassus flabellifer</i> , <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> , <i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>F. religiosa</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Abutilon hirtum</i> , <i>A. indicum</i> , <i>Barleria cristata</i> , <i>Calotropis gigantea</i> , <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , <i>Ficus hispida</i> , <i>Flueggea leucopyrus</i> , <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> , <i>J. tanjorensis</i> , <i>Lantana camara</i> , <i>Cissus trifoliata</i> , <i>C. vitiginea</i> , <i>Chloris barbata</i> , <i>Chrysopogon asper</i>

How to reach there

By air: The nearest airports are at Puducherry and Chennai.

By rail: Puducherry (13 km) and Villupuram (35 km) have railway stations.

By road: Your approach to Oussudu could be from Puducherry or Villupuram.

Where to stay

Hotels, resorts and guests houses are easily available for accommodation in Puducherry.

Date of Notification 🗓️
11th August 2014

Area 🗺️
3.32 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://tnwildsanctuaries.blogspot.com/2017/10/oussudu-lake-bird-sanctuary.html>



Location
11° 57' 36.036" N, 79° 44' 45.492" E



Common name: Lesser Sand Plover

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Tiruvavur Division
78-A, South Main Road, Tiruvavur 610001
Phone: 04366-223224
Email: dfotvr@nic.in

Wildlife Warden, Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary
110, Public Officers Road, Nagapattinam 611001.
Phone: 04364-283650
Email: wlvngp@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the wetlands in the Point Calimere wildlife and bird sanctuary has been designated as a Ramsar Site. Flamingos and blackbuck abound in this sanctuary. The coastline juts out into the sea, taking a sharp turn to the west, in the Tamilnadu district of Nagapattinam. Tidal swamps, dry evergreen forests and mangroves make up the ecosystem. The Wetland is home to Tamilnadu's largest blackbuck herd, as well as 260 species of migratory and resident birds, with a migratory bird population of up to 1 lakh. Olive Ridley sea turtles also choose this region as a nesting site and lay their eggs in the field.

Habitat	Tropical dry evergreen forest, grassland, lagoon, mudflat, coastal vegetation.
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Golden Jackal, Bonnet Macaque, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Indian Palm Civet; Peafowl, Spot-billed Pelican, Northern Shoveler, Lesser Sandplover, Black-tailed Godwit, Greater Flamingo, Brown-headed Gulls, Curlew; Olive Ridley Turtle, Indian Chameleon, Common Indian Monitor, Indian Rat Snake, Saw-scaled Viper, Russell's Viper
Plants	<i>Lansea coromandelica</i> , <i>Gmelina asiatica</i> , <i>Manilkara hexandra</i> , <i>Salvadora persica</i> , <i>Azima tetraantha</i> , <i>Cassia auriculata</i> , <i>Opuntia dillenii</i> , <i>Securinega leucopyrus</i>

How to reach there

By air: Tiruchirapalli airport.

By rail: The nearest railway station is at Thiruthuraiipoondi (42 km).

By road: Driving from most places, you would pass Tiruchirapalli (170 km).

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Point Calimere (with catering arrangements).

Date of Notification 🗓️
18th April 1968

Area 🗺️
17026 Km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
For waterbirds, November-February; for Blackbuck and Spotted Deer, round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.forests.tn.gov.in/pages/view/point_calimere_wls



Location
10°18' N, 79° 51' E



Common name: Greater Flamingo

Contact details:

Block A
The District Forest Officer,
Tiruvarur division, 78-A, South Main Road,
Tiruvarur 610 001,
Email: dfotvr@nic.in Tel.No.4366-223224

Block B
The Wildlife Warden,
Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary, 110,
Public Officers Road, Nagapattinam – 611
001.
Email: wlwngp@gmail.com
Tel.No.04364-283650

Wildlife Sanctuary

Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary Block-A & Block-B

Located in the Nagapattinam district of the ancient city of Thanjavur, the Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary Block A and Block B is known for blackbucks and flamingoes. The region is a bird haven and a must visit for bird watchers. During the course of the winter months one can see various birds such as teals, gulls, stilts among others. The fauna found in the region includes the Spotted Deer and wild boar. The nearby wild shores of the Bay of Bengal nesting dolphins and turtles are among the chief attractions of the sanctuary.

Habitat	Tidal swamps, dry evergreen forests and mangroves.
Biographic zone:	Coastal Zone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Blackbuck, Wild Boar, Greater Flamingos, Teals, Gulls, Terns, Plovers, Stilts etc.
Plants	<i>Manilkara hexandra</i> , <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , <i>Memecylon umbellatum</i> , <i>Stylosanthes fruticosa</i> , <i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> , <i>T. villosa</i> , <i>Caesalpinia bonduc</i> and <i>Acacia planifrons</i>

How to reach there

By air: Nearest airport is at Thanjavur (170 kms away).

By rail: Nearest railway station is at Thiruthuraiipoodi (42 km away).

By road: Vedaranyam in Nagapattinam district, 380 kms from Chennai.

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses at Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2013

Area 🗺️
124.07 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
https://www.forests.tn.gov.in/pages/view/point_calimere_wls



Location



Common name: Lesser Sand Plover

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden
259, Anna Salai, DMS Compound, 3rd Floor,
Tegnapet, Chennai 600006
Phone: 044-24321139
Email: cfchen@tn.nic.in, chennaicircle@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pulicat Lake Wildlife Sanctuary

Pulicat Lake Bird Sanctuary is a well-known sanctuary with a 759-square-kilometer area in Andhra Pradesh's Nellore district and a protected area in Tamil Nadu's Thiruvallur district. After Chilka Lake in Orissa, Pulicat Lake is India's second largest brackish-water eco-system. The sanctuary is known for its large number of greater flamingos. Pulicat lagoon, with an area of 759 sq km, is known as the second-largest brackish water lagoon in India after Odisha's Chilika lake. It is fed mainly by the river Kalangi and the river Arani. The lagoon comprises Pulicat lake and a wetland region. Some parts of the lagoon are also demarcated as reserve forests,

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Spot-billed Pelican, Greater Flamingo, Ruff, Painted Stork, Grey Heron, Lesser Sand Plover; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Aponogeton nutans</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Eichchorina crassipes</i> , <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Hydrobryum olivaceum</i> , <i>Polypleurum Spp.</i> , <i>Willisia selaginoides</i> , <i>Aeschynomene aspera</i> , <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> , <i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i> , <i>Rotula aquatica</i> , <i>Typha Angustata</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Chennai

Nearest railway stations: Chennai (70 km), Ponneri (20 km)

Nearest airport: Chennai (70 km)

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest Houses and lodges are available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 🗓️
22 September 1980

Area 🗺️
15,367 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
13° 34' N, 80° 12' E



Common name: Slender Loris

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
Opp. I.T.I., Mandapam Road, Ramanathapuram
623502
Phone: 04567-230079
Email: dforamnad@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sakkarakottai Tank Birds Sanctuary

Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary, also known as “Sakkarakottai Kanmoi,” is a bird sanctuary in the Ramanathapuram taluk and Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu. The region is a significant and special ecosystem with a diverse avifauna that provides an ecologically sound habitat for over 42 bird species. Many different types of migratory birds come from all over the world to eat. The best time to go bird watching at the sanctuary is from November to January, when the bird population and species diversity are at their peak. The region is a significant and special ecosystem with a diverse avifauna that provides an ecologically sound habitat for over 42 bird species. During the season, approximately 5,000 birds representing 30 species were counted, with several different types of migratory birds arriving for feeding, including uncommon, endangered and threatened species such as the great cormorant, purple heron, comb duck, common teal, common redshank and common greenshank.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Giant Squirrel, Slender Loris, Spot-billed Pelican, Grey Heron, Little Cormorant, Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	Tamarind, Fig, Neem, Portia Tree, <i>Albizia amara</i> , Drumstick Tree, <i>Palmyra Spp.</i> , <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> , <i>Gloriosa superba</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Ramanathapuram
- Nearest railway station:** Ramanathapuram
- Nearest airport:** Madurai

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local accommodation.

Date of Notification 📅
17 April 2012

Area 🗺️
230.490 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
9° 22' 3.792" N, 78° 50' 57.372" E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

District Forest Officer & Deputy Director
Gopi Road, Sathyamangalam 638402
Phone: 04295-220312
Email: dfosathyamangalam@yahoo.com

Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director,
Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
Roja Nagar, Veerappancharatram Post, Erode
638004
Phone: 0424-2291876
Email: cferd@tn.nic.in, fd_str@yahoo.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary

Another important wildlife sanctuary in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is Sathyamangalam. The sanctuary is in the Tamil Nadu district of Erode. Between a picturesque intersection of the Western and Eastern Ghats is the sanctuary situated. It is extremely rich in flora and fauna, with a diverse variety of plant, mammal, bird, amphibian and reptile species calling it home. The Gateway to the Eastern Ghats, Sathyamangalam Wildlife Sanctuary is a significant ecosystem and wildlife corridor in the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve between the Western and the rest of the Eastern Ghats, as well as a genetic connection between the five other Protected Areas it borders, including the Billigiriranga Swamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary, Bandipur National Park, Mudumalai National Park, Sigur Plateau and the Cauvery Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Moist deciduous forest, dry deciduous forest, grassland
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Gaur, Asian Elephant, Lion-tailed Macaque, Mouse Deer, Nilgiri Tahr, Sambar; Grey Junglefowl, Paradise Flycatcher, Brown-breasted Flycatcher, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Crested Serpent Eagle, Black Eagle; Indian Rock Python, Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra, Forest Calotes
Plants	<i>Aporosa cardiosperma</i> , <i>Chionanthus ramiflorus</i> , <i>Croton malabaricus</i> , <i>Helicteres isora</i> , <i>Ficus benghalensis</i> , <i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> , <i>Grewia tiliifolia</i>

How to reach there

- Nearest city:** Erode
- Nearest railway station:** Erode
- Nearest airport:** Coimbatore

Where to stay

Government cottages in Dhimbham and Guest house at Hasanur. Many suitable accommodation in Erode or any sathyamangalam resorts

Date of Notification 📅
03rd November 2008

Area 🗺️
1411.6 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year (except June-August)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
11° 38' 24" N, 77° 13' 34" E



Common name: Giant Squirrel

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park
Opp. I.T.I., Mandapam Road,
Ramanathapuram 623502
Phone: 04567-230079
Email: dforamnad@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Theerthangal Birds Sanctuary

Theerthangal Bird Sanctuary is a notified bird sanctuary in Tamilnadu that spans 29.29 hectares and is located next to Theerthangal Village in Paramakudi Taluk, Ramanathapuram District. The Udaikulathan temple, which is situated near the sanctuary, is well-known. Several local and migratory birds call the Sanctuary home. This is the 14th bird sanctuary in the state and the fourth one in Ramanathapuram. Spread over 70 acres, it has numerous babul trees that make ideal nesting sites. These apart, there are lots of tamarind, neem and banyan trees in the near vicinity.

Habitat	Wetland
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Giant Squirrel; White-breasted Kingfisher, Spot-billed Pelican, Brahminy Kite, Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Aponogeton nutans</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Eichchorina crassipes</i> , <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Hydrobryum olivaceum</i> , <i>Polypleurum Spp.</i> , <i>Willisia selaginoides</i> , <i>Aeschynomene aspera</i> , <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> , <i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i> , <i>Rotula aquatica</i> , <i>Typha angustata</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Ramanathapuram
Nearest railway station:
Ramanathapuram
Nearest airport: Madurai

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
15 December 2010

Area 🗺️
29.29 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
11° 15' 9" N, 77° 39' 8" E



Common name: Common Kingfisher

Contact details:

District Forest Officer, Tiruvarur Division
78-A, South Main Road, Tiruvarur 610001
Phone: 04366-223224
Email: dfovtr@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Udayamarthandapuram Lake Birds Sanctuary

The Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary is a protected area in the Thiruvarur District of Tamil Nadu, India. A wide range of birds call it home. The Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary is about 0.45 square kilometres in size and is irrigated by a tank that receives water from the Mettur Dam as well as the northeast monsoon from August to December. Between April and August, the tank is completely dry. During the months of February and March, the sanctuary attracts a significant number of purple moorhens and openbill storks. From September onwards, birds begin to arrive at the sanctuary. During peak season, the bird population peaks in November and December, with up to 10,000 birds congregating. Between the months of February and March, a significant number of Openbill storks congregate at the Sanctuary.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Langur, Giant Squirrel; Little Cormorants, Egrets, Night Heron, Purple Swamphen, Common Coot, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Grey Heron, Common Kingfisher, Eurasian Spoonbill, Woolly-necked Storks, Lesser Whistling Teal, Spot-billed Pelican; Python
Plants	The sanctuary diverse habitat includes lily patches, reed brakes, aquatic grass etc

How to reach there

Nearest city: Thanjavur (75 km)
Nearest railway station:
Thiruthuraiipoondi
Nearest airport: Tiruchirapalli (100 km)

Where to stay

Hotels at Thiruthuraiipoondi (15 km).

Date of Notification 🗓️
01st April 1998

Area 🗺️
45.280 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 26' 59" N, 79° 27' 58" E



Common name: Jackal

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Tiruvarur 78-A, South Main Road, Tiruvarur 610 001.
dfotvr@nic.in Tel.No.04366 -223224

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vaduvoor Birds Sanctuary

The Vaduvoor Bird Sanctuary is 25 kilometres from Thanjavur and 30 kilometres from Thiruvarur, and is situated in the Vaduvoor Lake. Water birds such as the White Ibis, Painted stork, Grey Pelican, Pintails, Cormorants, Teals, Herons, Spoonbills, Darters, Coots, Open bill Storks, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, and others flock to the sanctuary. The Sanctuary is a popular stop for migratory birds and over 20000 winged tourists visit during the months of November and December. Globally, Vaduvoor Bird Sanctuary can be pinpointed at coordinates 10.698943 degrees north and 79.322469 degrees east. This sanctuary is spread over a land of about 128.10 hectares. It receives an annual rainfall of about 1400 mm. A noteworthy aspect of the sanctuary is its fertile wetland. This wetland is known to have a suitable environment for the migratory birds in terms of food, shelter and reproduction. Migration is a seasonal phenomenon and becomes a necessity for certain birds for survival, when the temperature intensifies or becomes severe in countries like Europe and North America. Apart for the wetland, this sanctuary has an irrigation tank which receives water from November to April, every year. Abundance of water in this irrigation tank also draws a plethora of birds from Europe and America. The farmers in the sanctuary consider visitation by migratory birds favorable, as the excreta of these birds improves the quality of irrigation water. Also, there are several lakes in the park.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Fox, Wolf, Jackal, Grey Langur; Grey Heron, Spoonbill, White Ibis, Shoveller, Lesser Whistling Teal, Cotton Teal, Spot-billed Pelican; Python, Indian peafowl, Common Myna, Black drongo, Asian Koel, Common Hawk cuckoo, Common sandpiper
Plants	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> , <i>Prosopis chilensis</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Thanjavur (20 km)
Nearest railway station: Thanjavur
Nearest airport: Tiruchirapalli (80 km)

Where to stay

Hotels in Thanjavur and Mannargudi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23rd October 1996

Area 📏
128.10 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
10° 41' 55.536" N, 79° 19' 21.72" E



Common name: Spot-billed Pelican

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Guindy National Park
Chennai
Phone: 044-22351471
Email: wlvchennai@yahoo.co.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vedanthangal Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Vedanthangal Lake Bird Wildlife Sanctuary is the oldest bird sanctuary in India. Covering an area of just 74 acres, it is also one of the smallest in the country. Vedanthangal in Tamil translates to 'hamlet of the hunter'. It was a favorite hunting ground of rich landlords back in the early 1700's who hunted mainly for sport. Vedanthangal's wetlands of small lakes and water bodies rich in their unique ecosystem attracted a rich diversity of birds and still do today. Realizing Vedanthangal's ornithological as well as ecological importance, the then British Government took steps to develop it into a sanctuary for birds in 1798. Nearly 60 years later, the collector of Chingleput passed an order to establish it as a protected area. It is one of India's most important water bird sanctuaries, located 48 kilometres from Kanchipuram. Migratory birds can be found in Vedanthangal. Some of the birds that visit during the season include storks, egrets, cormorants, darters, flamingos, pelicans, moor hens, herons, kingfishers, sandpipers, white ibis, spoonbills, swans and grey wagtails. Between October and March, when a large number of migratory birds visit, is the best season. One can watch this natural spectacle from the bank or the watch tower.

Habitat	Dry evergreen scrub, thorn forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Jungle Cat, Jackal, Wild Boar, Black-naped Hare, Egrets, Spot billed Pelicans, Great Cormorants, Painted storks, Eurasian Spoonbills, Black-headed Ibis, Indian Cormorant, Asian Open bill, Great Egrets, Grey Heron, and Purple Heron which are seen in large numbers. Waterfowls include White Ibis, Night heron, Darter or Snakebird, Pintails, Pond herons, Comb Duck, Common teals, Shoveller, Dabchick, Black-winged Stilt, Little Stilt, Red Shank, Sand Piper, Ringed Plover, Curlew, babbler, parakeets, bee-eaters, barbets, drongos, cuckoos. Raptors include Black Winged Kite, Short-toed Eagle, Brahminy kite and Pariah Kites.
Plants	<i>Barringtonia</i> , <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Alangium salviflorum</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Chennai (86 km)
Nearest railway station: Chengalpattu (30 km)
Nearest airport: Chennai

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Vedanthangal, with catering facilities
 P.W.D. rest house at Karunguzhi.

Date of Notification 🗓️
03rd April 1996

Area 📏
30 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
12° 32' 44" N, 79° 51' 21" E



Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

The District Forest Officer, Tuticorin Division
2H, 57/1 Bakkyo Lakshmi Nagar, Kathirvel
Nagar, near Tuticorin 628 008
Phone: 0461-2346600
Email: dfotoothukudi@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vellanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary

Vellanadu Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area in Tamil Nadu, India, that was established to protect blackbuck antelopes. It is the southernmost location in India where a natural population of blackbuck occurs, situated on an isolated hillock in Vellanadu Village of Srivaikundam Taluk. Vellanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary is a scrub forest area that is spread over 16.41 sq km. This sanctuary is situated in the Thoothukudi District. Thoothukudi District is situated in the extreme southeastern corner of Tamil Nadu. It is surrounded by the districts of Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, and Ramanathapuram and southeast by Gulf of Mannar and on the west and south-west by Tirunelveli District. The city is also known as "Pearl City". Thuthukudi is a seaport city, which serves southern Tamil Nadu, including the inland cities of Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli. It is one of the oldest cities in India.

Habitat	Scrub forest
Biographic zone:	Coastal
Animals	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Bonnet Macaque, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Black-naped Hare; Rose-ringed Parakeet; Common Indian Monitor Lizard, Rat Snake, Spectacled Cobra
Plants	<i>Andropogon pumilus</i> , <i>Eragrostis viscosa</i> , <i>Perotis indica</i> , <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> , <i>Canthium parvifolium</i> , <i>Dalbergia multiflora</i> , <i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> , <i>Acacia Albizia amara</i> , <i>Zizyphus sp.</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Carissa carandus</i> , <i>Euphorbia acalypha</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Tuticorin (16 km)
Nearest railway station: Tirunelveli (20 km)
Nearest airport: Madurai (165 km)

Where to stay

Hotels, Guest houses are available in nearby city such as Tuticorin, Tirunelveli.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28 September 1987

Area 📏
16.41 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
8.70° N, 77.88° E



Common name: Lion Tailed Macaque

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests and Field
Director, Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve
Raja Nagar, Veerappanchatram Post, Erode
638011
Phone: 0424-2291876
Email: cferd@tn.nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vellode Birds Wildlife Sanctuary

The Vellode Birds Sanctuary is an 80-hectare bird sanctuary in the Erode District of Tamil Nadu, India. The sanctuary is about 15 kilometres south of Erode, near Vellode, on the way to Chennimalai and 10 kilometres south of Erode Junction Railway Station. Villagers near this sanctuary show deep concern about the sanctuary and the conservation of the birds arriving here, which is why numerous measures have been implemented locally to avoid any disturbance to the flow of the birds.

Habitat	Lake surrounded by semi dark bushes
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Lion-tailed Macaque, Langur, Giant Squirrel; Darter, Spoonbill, Pintail; Spectacled Cobra, Rat Snake, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Aponogeton nutans</i> , <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> , <i>Eicchorina crassipes</i> , <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Hydrobryum olivaceum</i> , <i>Polypleurum Spp.</i> , <i>Willisia selaginoides</i> , <i>Aeschynomene aspera</i> , <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> , <i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i> , <i>Rotula aquatica</i> , <i>Typha angustata</i>

How to reach there

Nearest city: Erode
Nearest railway station: Erode (10 km)
Nearest airport: Coimbatore
Email: dfotnv@gmail.com

Where to stay

Local Hotels, Guest Houses, Lodges are available in Erode for accomodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
16th July 1997

Area 📏
77.18 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>

Location
11° 15' 9" N, 77° 39' 8" E



Common name: Indian Cormorant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division
No.13, Master Plan Complex, Sivagangai 630562
Phone: 04575-F-240438
Email: dmusvg@gmail.com

Wildlife Sanctuary

Vettangudi Birds Wildlife Sanctuary

The Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary is located in Sivaganga District, 51 kilometres from Madurai, on the Madurai – Melur-Tiruppathur route. It is located in Tiruppathur Taluk, Sivaganga District, in the villages of Vettangudipatti and Periya Kollukudipatti. Winter migratory birds use the Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary as a natural refuge. Grey Herons, Darters, Spoonbills, Wite Ibis, Asian Open Bill Storks, and Night Herons all breed here. Painted storks, Little Cormorants, Little Egrets, Intermediate Egrets, Cattle Egrets, Common Teal, Spot Bill Ducks and Pintails can be sighted in the region. This is an excellent location for roosting, breeding and feeding. Their nesting and feeding habits are extremely varied. The best time to visit is between November and February, when the weather is mild and thousands of migratory birds can be seen.

Habitat	Lake with groves of trees
Biographic zone:	Western Ghats
Animals	Grey Heron, Darter, Spoonbill, White Ibis, Open-billed Stork, Night Heron, Painted Stork, Grey Heron, Darter, Indian Cormorant, Egret, Intermediate Egret, Cattle Egret, Common Teal, Spotbill, Pintail
Plants	<i>Prosopis Spp.</i> , Babul, Tamarind

How to reach there

Nearest city: Sivagangai

Nearest railway stations: Paramakudi (16 km), Karaikudi (26 km)

Nearest airport: Madurai (51 km)

Where to stay

Hotels at Paramakudi

P.W.D. rest house at Tirupathur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23 June 1977

Area 🗺️
30.40 ha

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.forests.tn.gov.in>



Location
10° 6' 43.056" N, 78° 30' 37.908" E







Telangana



Common name: Red-wattled Lapwing

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Management
Hyderabad
Phone: 040-23555463

National Park

Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park

This small national park can be found on the grounds of the former Chiran Palace. It is located in Hyderabad's Banjara Hills and Jubilee Hills. It's been dubbed a "jungle inside a concrete jungle." On his coronation by his father, Prince Azam Jah, in 1967, the entire park was given to Prince Mukarram Jah. The Andhra Pradesh state government declared it a national park in 1998 after receiving approval from the central government. The park is a great place to get some fresh air and relax. During the evening hours, this park offers excellent sightings of wild animals and birds. On weekends, safaris are open.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest with dry rocky scrub jungle and grass patches
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Jungle Cat, Porcupine, Black-naped Hare; Peafowl, Red-wattled Lapwing, Jungle Bush Quail, Spotted Owllet, White-throated Kingfisher; Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Monitor Lizard, Russell's Viper
Plants	<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i> , <i>Ixora parviflora</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Hyderabad
- By rail:** Hyderabad
- By road:** Hyderabad

Where to stay

Local hotels and resorts are available for good accommodation.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1994

Area 🗺️
1425 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://natureconservation.in/kasu-brahmananda-reddy-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location

17° 25' 14" N, 78° 25' 09" E



Common name: Short-toed Eagle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer,
Wildlife Management
Hyderabad
Phone: 040-23555463
Curator, National Parks
Hyderabad
Phone: 040-23240479

National Park

Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park

This park is in Vanasthalipuram, on the outskirts of Hyderabad. 'Deer Park' is another name for it. Telangana's state animal is not the blackbuck. In 1975, the park was named after Mahaveer, a Jain saint, in honour of his 2500th nirvan anniversary. The deer park was established to conserve and rehabilitate this valuable heritage. The nizam donated it to create a national park. Hundreds of blackbucks, porcupines, water monitors, short-toed eagles, Indian pond herons, egrets, kingfishers, cormorants, and other bird species live in this national park. Inside the park, there are guided tours that can take visitors on a nature walk.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest with dry rocky scrub jungle and grass patches
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Kindly recheck, Porcupine, Mongoose, Black-naped Hare; Peafowl, Shikra, Black Drongo, Pied Wagtail, Common Hawk Cuckoo, Indian Nightjar, Short-toed Eagle, Pond Heron; Indian Rock Python, Monitor Lizard, Water Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Fan-throated Lizard
Plants	<i>Pterocapus marsupium</i> , <i>Vattakaka volubilis</i> , <i>Lansea coromandelica</i> , <i>Acacia arabica</i> , <i>Anona squamosa</i> , <i>Ocimum gratissimum</i> , <i>Sarcostemma brevistigma</i> , <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Hyderabad
- By rail:** Hyderabad
- By road:** Hyderabad

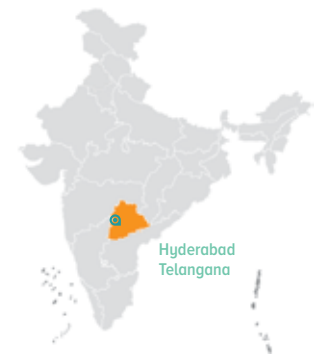
Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels are easily available in Hyderabad city.

Date of Notification 🗓️
5 October 1994

Area 🗺️
14.59 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://natureconservation.in/mahavir-harina-vanasthali-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location

17° 36' N, 78° 47' E



Common name: Rock Agama

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Wildlife Management
Hyderabad.
Phone: 040-23555463

Forest Range Officer, Mrugavan National Park
Chilkur

National Park

Mrugavani National Park

Hyderabad is home to this small park. It is located in the Moinabad mandal of Chilkur. The Park's topography supports woodlands, grasslands, and rocky outcroppings. Southern tropical dry deciduous forests make up the majority of the vegetation. The park is well-known for its spotted deer. There are also 100 species of birds here, including warblers, peacocks, lapwings, and flower peckers, as well as animals like the Indian hare, forest cat, civet, Indian rat snake, and Russell's viper. The park's vantage point, which is at a height, allows for healthy viewing of animals up close. There is a library and an education centre, as well as a museum and an auditorium with wildlife exhibits. Safari rides are available for those who want to get closer to the park's inhabitants, as well as guided nature walks. It is open every day and offers safari trips. Visitors who want to spend the night at the park will be able to do so.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest with dry rocky scrub jungle and grass patches
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Porcupine, Wild Boar, Pangolin, Grey Mongoose, Black-naped Hare; Green-billed Malkoha, Pied Wagtail, Common Sandpiper, Barn Owl, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Little Cormorant, Small-green Bee-eater, Paradise Flycatcher; Indian Rock Python, Spectacled Cobra, Green Vine Snake, Monitor Lizard, Rock Agama
Plants	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , <i>Anona squamosa</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad
By rail: Hyderabad
By road: Hyderabad

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels are easily available in Hyderabad city.

Date of Notification 1994

Area 3.6 km²

Best time of the year to visit Round the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.hyderabadtourism.travel/mrugavani-national-park-hyderabad>



Location
17° 21' 19" N, 78° 20' 17" E



Common name: Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (Maharatta Woodpecker)

Contact details:

Field Director, Project Tiger, Sunnbipenta Srisailam 5181102
Phone: 08524-86098

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nagarjunsagar-Srisailam Wildlife Sanctuary

The sanctuary's terrain is hilly, ranging from plains to sheer cliffs. There are many plateaus in the hill ranges, including Amrabad, Srisailam, Peddacheruvu, Sivapuram, and Nekkanti. The Krishna River runs through the reserve, cutting its way through the reserve's basin. Ethipothala Falls, Pedda Dukudu, Gundam, and Chaleswaram are among the reserve's many waterfalls. Many tourists and pilgrims visit Srisailam because of its reservoirs and temples. Lord Mallikarjuna and his consort goddess Bhramaramba's ancient temples in Srisailam. The ruins of Nagarjuna Viswa Vidyalayam can be found in this area. Many Buddhist colleges and monasteries once stood on the site. Akka Mahadevi Bhilam, Dattatreya Bhilam, Uma Maheswaram, Kadalivanam, and Palankasari are among the rock shelters and cave temples in this area.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry mixed deciduous forest, Hardwickia forest and Deccan thorn scrub forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Dhole, Indian Pangolin, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Mouse Deer, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Four-horned Antelope; Pied Cuckoo, Yellow Wagtail, Wood Sandpiper, Crested Lark, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker, Indian Peafowl; Mugger, Indian Python, Naja naja, Ptyas mucosa, Bengal Monitor, Indian Star Tortoise
Plants	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i> , <i>Boswellia serrata</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Mundulea sericea</i> , <i>Albizia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad (316 km)
By rail: Kurnool (105 km)
By road: Hyderabad – Ramagundam – Manthani (280 km)

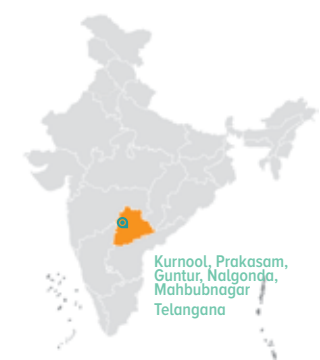
Where to stay

Forest rest houses and local resorts.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 2166.28 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.telanganatourism.gov.in/partials/destinations/wildlife/mahabubnagar/nagarjunsagar-srisailam-tiger-reserve.html>



Location
16° 18' N, 78° 59' E



Common name: Indian Wild Dog

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Warangal

Forest Range Officer (WLM)
Tadavai

Forest Range Officer
Eturnagaram
Phone: 08717-231083

Wildlife Sanctuary

Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary

The village of Eturnagaram, which is close by, gave the sanctuary its name. The park is bisected by the beautiful Dayyumu Vagu River, and it is home to an integrated tribal development town. The sanctuary is near the state borders of Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana. It is one of Telangana's oldest sanctuaries and is known for its diverse biodiversity. The park's landscape is mainly undulating from west to east, varying from steep hills to gentle slopes. The plain covers three-quarters of the city, while the rest is hilly with numerous streams and springs. The sanctuary is bisected by the Godavari River. Teak and other trees can be found in the tropical dry deciduous vegetation. The sanctuary hosts the Sammakka Saralamma Jatara biennial festival. When you visit the park, keep an eye out for caves and tree fossils.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous (mainly Teak) forest and open grasslands
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Pangolin, Mouse Deer, Sloth Bear, Flying Squirrel, Dhole, Jackal, Four-horned Antelope, Blackbuck, Bluebull, Sambar, Spotted Deer; Open-billed Stork, Grey Hornbill, Green-billed Malkoha; Marsh Crocodile, Banded Krait, Star Tortoise
Plants	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Andropogon contortus</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad (250 km)
By rail: Warangal (90 km)
By road: Warangal/Kazipet (90 km)

Where to stay

Cottage and rest house at Tadvai Forest rest house at Warangal ITDA guest house at Eturnagaram.

Date of Notification 1953

Area 806.15 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.telanganatourism.gov.in/partial/destinations/wildlife/jayashankar-bhoopalpally/eternagaram-wildlife-sanctuary.html#parentHorizontalTab1>



Location 18.341° N, 80.33° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Mancherial
Phone: 08736-252093

Forest Range Officer
Karimnagar East

Forest Range Officer
Mancherial

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary

In 2012, the Government of India named Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary (KWS) as a Tiger Reserve in the Jannaram mandal of Mancherial District (Old Adilabad district). The KWS was established in 1965 and designated as a Protected Area (PA) in 1999 under the 1972 Wildlife Protection Act (WPA). The reserve is the state's oldest sanctuary in the state's northern Telangana district. It is renowned for its rich flora and fauna. The rivers Godavari and Kadam, which flow south of the sanctuary, are caught in this sanctuary. The thick forests of Kawal are home to a wide range of species. They attract wildlife photographers from all over the world. The Teak forest is heavily forested with bamboo. It is bordered on the north by Adilabad and Komuram Bheem, on the south by Karimnagar and Nizamabad, and on the west by Nanded district. The sanctuary, which is concealed deep inside the dense forest, is a popular destination for wildlife photographers. Every corner of the Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary is filled with mysteries and dangers.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Barking Deer, Four-horned Antelope, Sloth Bear; Black-headed Oriole, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Crested Tree Swift, Purple Sunbird; Termite Hill Gecko, Brahminy Worm Snake, Green Keelback
Plants	<i>Bamboo Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Pterocarpus Spp.</i> , <i>Anogeissus Spp.</i> , <i>Cassia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad (270 km)
By rail: Mancherial (50 km)
By road: Mancherial (50 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Mancherial and Eklaspur (Manthani).

Date of Notification 1965

Area 892.23 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildlifeinindia.in/kawal-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location 18.8756° N, 79.4591° E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Paloncha, Khammam District
Phone: 08744-254125

Forest Range Officer
Yanambailu

Forest Range Officer
Chatakonda

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kinnerasani Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kinnerasani River, a tributary of the Godavari, is the source of the sanctuary's name. Many threatened plant species are said to have been discovered here. The park's animals are easy to find. In the centre of the sanctuary is Kinnerasani Lake, which is surrounded by densely forested islands. The forest is interspersed with thick scrub and meadows in this wildlife refuge. It is found in the moist deciduous forests of the Eastern Highlands. Dry deciduous Teak forest with Bamboo, Terminalias, Anogeissus, and Cassia is the sanctuary's habitat. Peafowl, jungle fowl, quails, partridges, teals, nuktas, spoonbills, and doves are all common birds in the sanctuary, so keep an eye out.

Habitat	Eastern highlands moist deciduous forests
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Jackal, Wild Dog, Wolf, Indian Fox, Striped Hyaena, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Sloth Bear, Giant Squirrel, Sambar, Bluebull, Spotted Deer, Four-horned Antelope; Golden Oriole, Hoopoe, Grey Junglefowl; Indian Rock Python, Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Muger
Plants	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia alata</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Hardwickia binata</i> , <i>Sterculia urens</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad

By rail: Bhadrachalam (25 km)

By road: Bhadrachalam (25 km)

Where to stay

Forest guest houses at Paloncha, Kothagudem, Bhadrachalam

PWD guest house.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1977

Area 🗺️
635.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/kinnerasani-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
17° 46' 30" N, 80° 33' 32" E



Common name: Brahminy Worm Snake

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Mancheril
Phone: 08736-252093

Forest Range Officer
Karimnagar East

Forest Range Officer
Mancheril

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lanja Madugu Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary

Sivaram Wildlife Sanctuary was established to protect its Muger crocodiles. Although these animals are the main draw, the park still houses a range of other animals. The Sloth Bear and Bluebull are two of them. A large number of people visit this sanctuary. The deciduous vegetation of this sanctuary consisting of Timan, Terminalias, Teak, Gumpena, Kodsha. It also has some Thorny Shrubs. The wildlife sanctuary attracts a lot of tourists with its wide collection of fauna which includes Sloth bear, Bluebull, Panther, Langaur, Rhesus Monkey, Spotted Deer, etc. The most appropriate time for a visit to this wildlife Sanctuary is winter.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Ratel, Leopard Cat, Wild Dog, Striped Hyaena, Bluebull; Sloth bear, Bluebull, Panther, Langaur, Rhesus Monkey, Spotted Deer Black-headed Oriole, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Crested Tree Swift, Purple Sunbird; Termite Hill Gecko, Brahminy Worm Snake, Green Keelback
Plants	<i>Streblus asper</i> , <i>Butea superba</i> , <i>Gloriosa superba</i> , <i>Vetiveria zizanioides</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad

By rail: Hyderabad – Ramagundam (160 km)

By road: Hyderabad – Ramagundam – Manthani (280 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Mancheril and Eklaspur (Manthani).

Date of Notification 🗓️
1978

Area 🗺️
29.81 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://tourism.telangana.gov.in/wild-life/ShivaramWildlifeSanctuary>



Location
18.871454° N, 79.444361° E



Common name: Spotted Owllet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (WLM)
Medak
Phone: 08452-222591

Forest Range Officer (WLM)
Manjeera, Sangareddy

Divisional Forest Officer, Planning & Extension
Sangareddy
Phone: 08455-276317

Wildlife Sanctuary

Manjeera Crocodile Wildlife Sanctuary

In the Sangareddy district, there is a wildlife sanctuary and a reservoir known as Manjeera. The name of the sanctuary comes from a nearby river. The river in this case is the Manjeera. The sanctuary is made up of a series of islands in the river. Originally built as a crocodile sanctuary to protect the endangered mugger crocodile. The sanctuary's reservoir acts as a source of drinking water for Hyderabad and Secunderabad. An Environmental Education Centre with a museum, library, and auditorium is located at the Sanctuary. All of the facilities are designed to educate tourists about environmental protection and ecological harmony. In the sanctuary, visitors can take a boat ride. Boats are available to transport tourists around the sanctuary to see birds.

Habitat	Man-made reservoir
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Jackal, Jungle Cat, Black-naped Hare; Spot-billed Pelican, Spotted Owllet, Indian Skimmer, Painted Stork, Ruddy Shelduck, Shoveller; Mugger, Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Pond Catla, Rohu, Murrel, Eel, Karugu, Chidwa, Turtles, Wild Boar, Mongoose
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> , <i>Prosopis Spp.</i> , <i>Prosopis Spp.</i> , <i>Vallisneria Spp.</i> , <i>Eichhornia Spp.</i> , reeds <i>Spp.</i> , <i>Typha Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad

By rail: Hyderabad

By road: Sangareddy (5 km), Hyderabad (60 km)

Where to stay

Inspection bungalows at Sangareddy, Singur and Sadasivapet.

Date of Notification 1978

Area 20 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://sangareddy.telangana.gov.in/tourist-place/manjeera-wild-life-sanctuary/>



Location

17° 57' 52" N, 78° 02' 22" E



Common name: Forsten's Cat Snake

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Warangal
Phone: 0870-2431546

Forest Range Officer, Kothaguda Range

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary

Pakhal Lake is a man-made lake in Telangana's Pakhal sanctuary, close to Warangal City. It is thought to have been founded in 1213 A.D. The park is named after Pakhal Lake, which is situated within the sanctuary. The Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary is made up of a vast plateau surrounded by low hills, with tropical dry deciduous mixed forests, bamboo, and mixed teak forests as its vegetation. The Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary provides a safe haven for a diverse range of biodiversity to go on their lives without interference from the outside world. Motoring up from Warangal is the fastest way to get to the sanctuary. The PWD rest house is a viable choice for lodging, but it must be reserved well in advance.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest, mixed forest and riverine ecosystem with islands
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Hyena, Wolf, Sloth Bear, Grey Langur; Cotton Teal, Painted Stork, Spotted Owllet, Brown Fish Owl, Common Hawk-Cuckoo, Purple Sunbird; Mugger, Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Russell's Viper, Forsten's Cat Snake
Plants	<i>Tectona grandis</i> , <i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia tomentosa</i> , <i>Cleistanthus collinus</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad (230 km)

By rail: Nekkonda (22 km), Mahaboobhabad (50 km)

By road: Warangal (54 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Narasampet

Tourist rest house at Pakhal.

Date of Notification 1952

Area 860.2 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildlifeinindia.in/pakhal-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

17° 57' N, 79° 59' E



Common name: Forest Calotes

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife Management)
Medak
Phone: 08452-222591

Forest Range Officer (WLM)
Pocharam

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary

The Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the districts of Medak and Nizamabad. The sanctuary takes its name from the Pocharam Lake. The construction of a dam across the Allair River created this lake. Originally, the sanctuary acted as a hunting reserve for the Nizam of Hyderabad. The thick forest of the Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary is home to a wide range of bio-diversity, making it a popular destination for nature lovers. The Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary, which is surrounded by diverse bio-diversity, is a popular destination for wildlife photographers and adventurers. This wildlife sanctuary is home to a wide range of animal, bird, and reptile species, and is thus a popular tourist destination for nature lovers.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest with scrub jungle, grass patches and water bodies
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Bluebull, Spotted Deer; Peafowl, Shikra, Black Drongo, Grey Francolin, Golden Oriole, Cotton Teal, Indian Skimmer, Long-billed Vulture; Monitor Lizard, Spectacled Cobra, Forest Calotes
Plants	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> , <i>Terminalia alata</i> , <i>Morinda tinctoria</i> , <i>Gymnosperma montana</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad (120 km)
By rail: Hyderabad (115 km)
By road: Nizamabad (100 km), Medak (15 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest house at Medak and inspection bungalow.

Date of Notification 1952

Area 129.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://medak.telangana.gov.in/tourist-place/pocharam-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
 18° 13' 59" N, 78° 14' 31" E



Common name: Termite Hill Gecko

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer
Mancherial
Phone: 08736-252093

Forest Range Officer
Chennur

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary

Pranahita Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in the Adilabad district, in the scenic Deccan plateau landscape. The sanctuary is surrounded by teak woods. The river Pranahita (a tributary of the Godavari) winds its way through the sanctuary, adding to its beauty. The region's ancient rock formations are fascinating. Pranahita is a beautiful dry deciduous forest. The Pranahita River flows through the sanctuary, supplying water to the forest. It's a hilly, undulating forest with grassland and plateau areas. The prehistoric rock formation on the banks of the Pranahita River, a tributary of the Godavari, makes it a more fascinating place to visit.

Habitat	Southern tropical dry deciduous forest with dry scrub jungle and grasslands
Biographic zone:	Deccan Peninsula
Animals	Blackbuck, Leopard, Wild Dog, Jackal, Wolf, Chinkara, Four-horned Antelope; Pied Cuckoo, Yellow Wagtail, Wood Sandpiper, Crested Lark, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker; Marsh Crocodile, Monitor Lizard, Star Tortoise, Termite Hill Gecko, Saw-scaled Viper
Plants	<i>Brynopis laciniosa</i> , <i>Adina cordifolia</i> , <i>Triumfetta acutangulus</i> , <i>Mitragyana parviflora</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i>

How to reach there

By air: Hyderabad
By rail: Hyderabad – Mancherial (260 km)
By road: Hyderabad – Karimnagar – Mancherial (330 km)

Where to stay

Forest rest houses at Mancherial and Chennur and local hotels, Guest Houses are also available in nearby areas.

Date of Notification 1980

Area 136.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wildlifeinindia.in/pranahita-wildlife-sanctuary/>

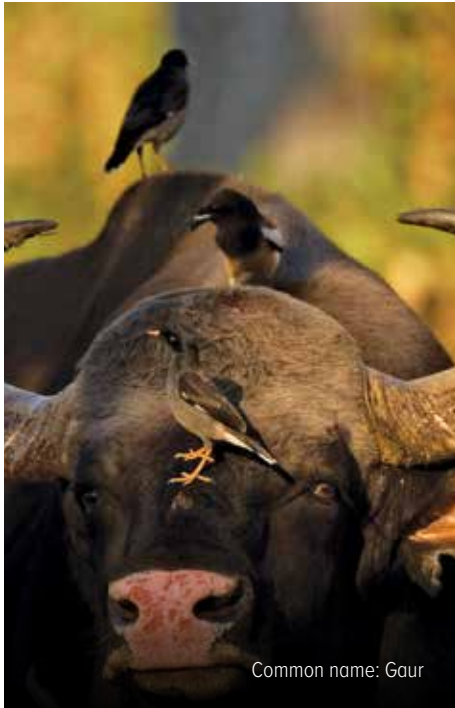


Location
 19° 01' 32" N, 79° 54' 19" E





Tripura



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden
Trishna & Gaur National Park
Phone: 03823-267340

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF/ Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex,
Agartala, Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

National Park

Gaur (Rajbari) National Park

Rajbari National Park is a national park in Tripura, India, situated in the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary. Various wild animals, such as the world-famous Indian Gaur (also known as Gaur), deer, Golden langurs, Pheasants, and other endearing creatures, can be expected to be encountered. To protect endangered species, the Gaur reserve was established within the Sanctuary. The primary aim of creating this sanctuary was to preserve the Gaur's natural living environment while also improving laws in place to protect them from poachers. The park gets plenty of water from the sanctuary's many rivulets and water bodies which ensures drinking water for the wildlife.

Habitat	Tropical semi-evergreen forest, East Himalayan lower bhabar, Sal moist mixed deciduous forest, savannah woodland, plantation
Biographic zone:	North-East India
Animals	Gaur, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Clouded Leopard, Jungle Cat, Jackal, Pig-tailed Macaque, Spectacle Monkey, Hanuman Langur; Pheasant-tailed Jacana, White-breasted Kingfisher, Black Drongo, Tailorbird, Jungle Myna; Wolf Snake, Striped Keelback, Green Pit Viper
Plants	<i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Toona ciliata</i> , <i>Vitex peduncularis</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>

How to reach there

By air: Maharaja Bir Bikram Kishore Manikya Airport, Agartala
By rail: Garjee
By road: Agartala

Where to stay

Daxminayan, forest dak bungalow in Belonia.

Date of Notification 🗓️
06th December 2007

Area 🗺️
31.63 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
December-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.tripura.gov.in/>



Location
91° 18' 847" N, 23° 25' 181" E



Common name: Clouded Leopard

Contact details:

Dist. F.O., Sepahijala
Phone: 0381-236-1454

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF/
Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala,
Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

National Park

Clouded Leopard National Park

The Clouded Leopard National Park in Tripura's Sipahijala Wildlife Sanctuary is an exceptionally beautiful region of India. Groups of primates such as the Rhesus macaque, Pigtailed macaque, Capped langur, and Spectacled monkey live in the moist, deciduous forest. Except for the two warm summer months of March and April, the scenery is green all year and the weather is temperate. It's a wooded area with a man-made lake. The climate in the area is nice throughout the year.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest, tropical dry deciduous forest, southern tropical forest, thorn forest (scrub jungle)
Biographic zone:	North-East India
Animals	Mammals: Phayre's Langur, Clouded Leopard, Pig-tailed Macaque, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Palm Civet, Crab-eating Mongoose; White-backed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Lesser Adjutant, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Yellow-throated Bulbul, Broad-tailed Grass Warbler, Black and Orange Flycatcher, Imperial Pigeon, Kaleej Pheasant, Oriental Pied Hornbill; Python
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Cassia species</i> , <i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Albizia Spp.</i> , <i>Mallotus Spp.</i> , <i>Dillenia Spp.</i> , <i>Bauhinia Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Lannea Spp.</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Vitex Spp.</i> , <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i>

How to reach there

By air: Agartala (35 km)
By rail: Kumarghat (160 km)
By road: Agartala

Where to stay

Rest houses, lodges, huts, log houses, dormitories.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24 January 2008

Area 🗺️
5.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.tripura.gov.in/>



Location
23.4° 34.0' N, 91.20° 19.9' E



Common name: Capped Langur

Contact details:

Dist. F.O., Gomati
Phone: 03821-222-441

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF/
Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala,
Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary

It is Tripura's largest sanctuary. The sanctuary is situated in the state's south-east corner, between the Gumti and Dhalai districts. It has a total area of 289.54 kilometres. A large water reservoir, spanning approximately 300 square kilometres, is adjacent to the sanctuary. Many resident and migratory water birds flock to this water reservoir. Elephants, Gaur, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild goat, or Serow, among many other animals and reptiles, can be found there. The Sanctuary is accessible from Ambassa and Gandachara, as well as Amarpur-Jatanbari.

Habitat	Deciduous to semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-East Himalaya
Animals	Spectacle Langur, Capped Langur, Pig-tailed Macaque, Slow Loris, Barking Deer, Clouded Leopard, Wild Boar, Hoolock Gibbon, Leopard Cat, Crab-eating Mongoose, Porcupine; Python
Plants	<i>Artocarpus chaplasi</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Caryea arborea</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Bombax Ceiba</i> , <i>Kalai</i> (Bamboo)

How to reach there

By air: Tripura (100 km)
By rail: Tripura (102 km)
By road: Tripura

Where to stay

Gomati Yatri Niwas,
Udaipur
Phone: 03821-223478

Gunabati Yatri Niwas,
Matabari, Udaipur
Phone: 03821-267939

Sagarika Parjatan Niwas,
Amarpur.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1 December 1988

Area 🗺️
389.54 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.tripura.gov.in/>



Location
23° 39' 52" N, 91° 18' 42" E



Common name: Pig-tailed Macaque

Contact details:

SDFO, Dharmanagar
Phone: 03822-234044

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests &
HoFF/ Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex,
Agartala, Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Rowa Wildlife Sanctuary

Despite its limited size, the Rowa wildlife sanctuary has risen in popularity over the years, partly due to its natural beauty, which was restored with the aid of the local community, and partly because it is the only wildlife sanctuary in north Tripura. Birds and snakes are abundant in the sanctuary. Huge flocks of migratory waterfowl congregate in the protected area's numerous water reservoirs. The sanctuary is also home to a bewildering range of plant species, including many medicinal species, whose preservation in the wild is crucial for conservation.

Habitat	Deciduous to semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-East Himalaya
Animals	Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Pig-Tailed Macaque, Crab-Eating Mongoose, Porcupine; Python, Barbets, Bulbul, Cuckoos, Darters, Doves And Pigeons, Drongos, Ducks, Oriloes, Owls, Parakets, Partridges, Sun Birds, Wood Peckers, Weaver Birds, Tree Pies And Mynas
Plants	<i>Artocarpus chaplasi</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Caryea arborea</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Kalai</i> (Bamboo), <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Cynometra polyandra</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Tamarandicus indica</i> , <i>Ficus religiosa</i> , <i>Ficus bengalensis</i>

How to reach there

By air: Panisagar (5 km)
By rail: Panisagar (4 km)
By road: Tripura

Where to stay

Juri Tourist Lodge
Dharmanagar.
Phone: 03822-231921

Date of Notification 🗓️
1988

Area 🗺️
0.858 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://northtripura.nic.in/tourist-place/rowa-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location
91° 18' 847" N, 23° 25' 181" E



Common name: Lesser Adjutant

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary
Phone: 236-1225 2360026

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF/
Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala,
Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary

Bishalgarh's Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary is about 25 kilometres from the city centre. It's a heavily forested area with a man-made lake as well as natural botanical and zoological gardens. The clouded leopard enclosures are well-known. A wide range of birds, primates, and other species can be found at the sanctuary. Except for the two warm summer months of March and April, the scenery is green all year and the weather is temperate. It is home to about 150 different bird species, as well as the Phayre's langur, a rare spectacled monkey. There are four species of primates in the primate section (rhesus macaque, pig-tailed macaque, capped langur and spectacled langur). The crab-eating mongoose has been revived after being last seen in the 1930s. The sanctuary serves as a wildlife refuge as well as an academic and research facility. The sanctuary is home to around 150 different bird species, with migratory birds visiting in the winter. There are many lakes with boating facilities, one of which is called Amrit Sagar.

Habitat	Deciduous to semi-evergreen forest
Biographic zone:	North-East Himalaya
Animals	Phayre's Langur, Clouded Leopard, Pig-tailed Macaque, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Palm Civet, Crab-eating Mongoose; White-backed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Lesser Adjutant, Nilgiri Wood-Pigeon, Yellow-throated Bulbul, Broad-tailed Grass Warbler, Black and Orange Flycatcher, Imperial Pigeon, Kaleej Pheasant, Oriental Pied Hornbill; Python
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Cassia</i> , <i>Artocarpus chaplasi</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia Spp.</i> , <i>Albizia Spp.</i> , <i>Mallotus Spp.</i> , <i>Dillenia Spp.</i> , <i>Bauhinia Spp.</i> , <i>Ficus Spp.</i> , <i>Lannea Spp.</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Vitex Spp.</i> , <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> , <i>Mesua ferrea</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Agartala (40 km)
- By rail:** Agartala (22 km)
- By road:** Agartala (25 km)

Where to stay

Abasarika, dak bungalow near the botanical garden.

Date of Notification 🗓️
02nd February 1987

Area 🗺️
13.453 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.tripura.gov.in/>



Location
23° 39' 52" N, 91° 18' 42" E



Common name: Hoolock gibbon

Contact details:

Wildlife Warden, Trishna & Gaur National Park
Phone: 03823-267340

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & HoFF/ Chief Wild Life Warden, Tripura
Aranya Bhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex, Agartala, Tripura(West)
Phone: 9899761167, 0381-2323779
Email: tr011@ifs.nic.in/ cwlv.tfd-tr@gov.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary

Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, located about 111 kilometres from Agartala, is a protected area dedicated to the vital mission of ecology, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation, and is popular with visitors and tourists. The great attraction of this Wildlife Sanctuary is a large population of Gaur. It has a healthy forest cover and a multitude of plants. Trishna also has a healthy avifauna population, which is essential to the Sanctuary's overall biodiversity. Another feature of Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary is that it is home to the only critically endangered ape species on the Indian subcontinent, the Hoolock Gibbon, as well as primates such as the Capped Langur and Golden Langur.

Habitat	Deciduous to semi-evergreen forests.
Biographic zone:	North-East Himalaya
Animals	Gaur, Hoolock Gibbon, Golden Langur, Capped Langur; Pheasant-tailed Jacana, White-breasted Kingfisher, Black Drongo, Tailorbird, Jungle Myna; Python
Plants	<i>Artocarpus chaplasi</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Caryea arborea</i> , <i>Gmelina arborea</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia</i> , <i>Mangifera indica</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Dipterocarpus turbinatus</i> , <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> , <i>Terminalia chebula</i> , <i>Emblca officinalis</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Kalai</i> (Bamboo)

How to reach there

- By air:** Agartala (111 km)
- By rail:** Udaipur (30 km)
- By road:** Belonia (19 km)

Where to stay

Muhuri Paryatan Niwas, Belonia.
Phone: 03823-222032

Date of Notification 🗓️
1988

Area 🗺️
163.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.tripura.gov.in/>



Location
91° 18' 847" N, 23° 25' 181" E



Common name: Gaur





Uttar Pradesh



Common name: Indian One-horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

Office of FD—Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Kheri
Phone: 05278-252106

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

National Park

Dudhwa National Park

Dudhwa National Park, located in the Uttar Pradesh districts of Lakhimpur and Kheri and adjacent to the Indo-Nepal border, brings together two of the area's most incredible sanctuaries, Kishanpur and Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuaries, to reflect the Terai region's excellent natural forests and greenery. A vast alluvial plain runs along the tributaries of the Mohana and Suheli rivers, interspersed with numerous rivulets, lakes, and pools. The rich and fertile Indo-Gangetic plains sustain a riot of forest growth and fauna diversity. The park is a virtually unexplored paradise for nature lovers, wildlife enthusiasts, and bird watchers, with some of the best forests of 'Sal' trees in the world, among other flora.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Indian One-horned Rhinoceros, Swamp Deer, Asian Elephant, Hog Deer, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Sloth Bear, Bluebull, Porcupine, Sambar, Jackal, Barking Deer, Leopard Cat, Fishing Cat; Hornbill, Red Junglefowl, Peafowl, Black-necked Stork, White-necked Stork, Black Stork, White Stork, Bengal Florican, Crested Serpent Eagle, Osprey, Great Horned Owl, Forest Eagle Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Tawny Fish Owl, Dusky Horned Owl, Paradise Flycatcher, Shama, Indian Pitta, Emerald Dove; Python, Monitor Lizard, Mugger, Gharial
Plants	<i>Sal Spp., Semal Spp., Khair Spp., Siras Spp., Haldu Spp., Tun Spp., Teak Spp., Sisam Spp., Eucalyptus Spp., Silvery Munj, Red Retwa, Narkul Spp., Cotton like Kans</i>

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow (220 km)
By rail: Dudhwa (4 km)
By road: Dudhwa

Where to stay

You can go with Forest Rest house and may choose the best hotels and suits with FRH in Dudhwa.

Date of Notification 1977

Area 490 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<http://dudhwa.co.in>



Location
28°30.5' N 80°40.8' E



Common name: Purple Moorhen

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Gorakhpur
Phone: 0551-2333108

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary

In the Sant Kabir Nagar district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, the Bakhira Bird Sanctuary is India's largest natural flood plain wetland. The sanctuary first opened its doors in 1980. It is located 44 kilometres west of Gorakhpur. This is a significant lake in the eastern UP that serves as a wintering and staging area for migratory waterfowl as well as a breeding ground for resident birds. The sanctuary is named after the village of Bakhira, which is situated next to the lake and is one of the hundred and eight villages that surround the lake within a five-kilometer radius. The wetland provides a source of income for the villagers in the surrounding villages through fishing, agricultural activities, and fuelwood collection. The Siberian birds fly 5000 kilometres to get here during winters.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jackal, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Mongoose; Red-crested Pochard, Pintail, Shoveller, Purple Moorhen; Bamania, Goh, Cobra, Krait, Rat Snake, Mugger
Plants	<i>Typha Angustifolia, Phragmites Karka, Vallisneria Crassipes, Hydrilla Verticillata</i>

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow
By rail: Gorakhpur (44 km)
By road: Gorakhpur (44 km)

Where to stay

Juri Tourist Lodge
Dharmanagar.
Phone: 03822-231921

Date of Notification 1990

Area 29 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
26.9063589° N 83.104282° E



Common name: Tawny Fish Owl

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi Wildlife Division
Phone: 0542-2668231

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary

The Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Uttar Pradesh's eastern area. Beautiful picnic spots, thick woods, and scenic waterfalls like Rajdari and Devdari draw tourists to the area every year. The Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary is about 70 kilometres from Varanasi, the Pilgrimage Capital. Black Duck, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Porcupine, Indian Gazelle, and other wild animals can be seen in Chandraprabha WLS. Gharial and python are two reptilian animals. The Chandraprabha Wild Life Sanctuary is part of the Kashi Wild Life Division and is located in the Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh. In 1957, a total area of 9600 hectares was earmarked as a forest area and established as the Chandraprabha Wild Life Sanctuary to combat organic and man-made pressure on wild life in the form of human encroachment and industrial expansion, combined with an increase in the population.

Habitat	Alluvial savanna forest, southern dry mixed deciduous forest, dry deciduous scrub and savanna, dry tropical riverine forest, desert thorn forest and scrub.
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Wolf, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Blackbuck, Sambar, Chinkara, Spotted Deer; Red Junglefowl, Peafowl, Black-necked Stork, White-necked Stork, Black Stork, White Stork, Fishing Eagle, Bengal Florican, Crested Serpent Eagle, Osprey, Great Horned Owl, Forest Eagle Owl, Brown Fish Owl, Tawny Fish Owl; Indian Rock Python, Gharial
Plants	<i>Mahua Spp., Saagun Spp., Amaltas Spp., Tendu Spp., Koraiya Spp., Ber Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Varanasi (70 km)
By rail: Mughal Sarai
By road: Varanasi

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
25th May 1957

Area 🗺️
78.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
25.7° N, 83.27° E



Common name: Marsh Sandpiper

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Pratapgarh
Forest Ranger—Kunda

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as Benti Lake, is located in the Pratapgarh District's Kunda region. The River Ganga, to the south of Kunda, is a kind of gene bank that reflects aquatic vegetation and animal life. The area is home to a wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, amphibians, and invertebrates. Similarly, the sanctuary contains a diverse range of aquatic and soil-based plants. The Kumari Mayawati government declared the lake, which covers more than 1,000 acres (400 ha), as a bird sanctuary in 2003. Benti's assessment is approximately 110 metres (360 feet) above sea level. It is located on the Ganges River's east bank, with Bihar to the east, Kara tehsil to the west, and Babaganj to the north. Pratapgarh, the district headquarters, is 54 kilometres to the west, while Lucknow, the state capital, is 160 kilometres away.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jungle Cat, Wolf, Fox, Jackal, Bluebull; Rosy Pelican, Sarus Crane, Open-billed Stork, Painted Stork, White-necked Stork, Graylag Goose, Pintail, Common Teal, Garganey Teal, Red-crested Pochard, Common Pochard, Wigeon, Gadwall, Shoveller, Scaup Duck, Coot, Great Crested Grebe, Marsh Sandpiper, White Stork; Python, Cobra, Krait
Plants	<i>Seemal Spp., Neem Spp., Khajoor Spp., Ber Spp., Bamboo Spp., Sal Spp., Mahua Spp., Dhak Spp. and Palas Spp.</i>

How to reach there

By air: Allahabad (35.7 km)
By rail: Pratapgarh
By road: Kunda (13 km)

Where to stay

Private hotels and guest houses in Kunda.

Date of Notification 📅
2003

Area 🗺️
4.27 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
25° 44' 40.272" N, 81° 31' 14.988" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Meerut

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Hastinapur Wild Life Sanctuary is located along the northern bank of the River Ganga, which flows through Muzaffarnagar and Bijnore districts. The sanctuary stretches all the way to Hapur and Amroha districts. The Khaadar, Khola, and Bangar regions are also included in the sanctuary's total territory. The inhabitation of the "Baara Singha" is well known along the old Ganga highway, which is now just a swampy region. The now-defunct Ganga route / region is also known as the "Boodhi Ganga" region [Old Lady Ganga Region]. The Khola Region of the sanctuary is heavily forested, while the Khaadar Region is largely grassland with a sprinkling of forests. The state animal, the Swamp Deer, as well as Hog Deer, Spotted Deer, and Sambar, can be found in the area. The sanctuary is also home to the state bird, the Saaras [Crane].

Habitat	Dry mixed deciduous forest and scrub, dry tropical (Khair–Sissoo) riverine forest, dry grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jungle Cat, Wolf, Wild Boar, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bluebull, Leopard, Striped Hyaena, Short-toed Snake Eagle, Egyptian Vulture White-eyed Buzzard, Black-shouldered Kite, Black Kite, Shikra, Western Marsh Harrier, Spotted Owllet, Indian Grey Hornbill, Painted Stork, Open-billed Stork, White-necked Stork, Black Ibis, Indian Peafowl, Sarus Crane, Demoiselle Crane, Eurasian Spoonbill, Purple Heron, Pond Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Cattle Egret, Large Egret, Median Egret, Little Egret, Dabchick, Bar-headed Goose, Lesser Whistling Duck, Comb Duck, Cotton Teal, Gadwall, Mallard, Spotbill, Shoveller, Ruddy Shelduck, Pintail, Garganey, Common Pochard, Grey Francolin, Purple Moorhen, Green Bee-eater, Blue-tailed Bee-eater, Coppersmith, Hoopoe, Rufous-backed Shrike, Red-vented Bulbul, Small Pratincole; Gharial
Plants	Babool, Euphorbias, Seemal, Neem, Khajoor, Ber, Sheesham

How to reach there

- By air:** Delhi (110 km)
- By rail:** Meerut (40 km)
- By road:** Meerut

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
30th July 1986

Area 🗺️
2073.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

29°10'N 78°06'E



Common name: Indian Black Turtle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Ballia

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

The Jai Prakash Narayan (Surhatal) Bird Wildlife Sanctuary is a natural rain-fed lake north of Ballia town, near the village of Rajpur in Ballia district. Surha Taal is surrounded on all sides by farmland. Inside and along the lake's margins, Eichhornia crassipes is the most common herb. This wetland, which is home to a number of migratory and resident bird species, has been identified as a high priority wetland of Level V, which refers to wetlands with high ecological and socioeconomic potential but restricted data availability, in a prioritisation of biological conservation sites in Indian wetlands.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Bluebull, Jackal, Indian Hare; Ratel, Fishing Cat, Grey Mongoose, Bengal Fox, Porcupine; Sarus Crane, Yellow-legged Green Pigeon, Jungle Myna, Common Myna, Bank Myna, Jungle Myna, Red-Crested Pochard, Open-billed Stork, Woolly-Necked Stork, Crowned River Turtle, Three-Striped Roofed Turtle, Indian Eyed Turtle, Red-crowned Roofed Turtle, Brown Roofed Turtle, Indian Roofed Turtle; Pangshura Tentoria Tentoria, Indian Tent Turtle; Pangshura Tentoria Circumdata, Indian Tent Turtle, Spotted Pond Turtle, Three-keeled Land Tortoise, Indian Black Turtle, Southern Indian Flapshell Turtle, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Indian Softshell Turtle, Peafowl Soft-Shell Turtle; Rock Python, Cobra, Bengal Monitor
Plants	Seemal, Neem, Khajoor, Ber, Sheesham, Bamboo, Mahua, Dhak, Khair, and Palas

How to reach there

- By air:** Varanasi (172 km)
- By rail:** Ballia
- By road:** Ballia

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
27th March 1991

Area 🗺️
34.32 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27°03'1" N to 27°05'42" N and
81°05'36" E to 82°04'33" E



Common name: Indian Softshell Turtle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Kashi Wildlife Division
Phone: 0542-2668231

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kachhua Wildlife Sanctuary

Kachhua Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Uttar Pradesh's Bhadoi district. Turtles, Ganges dolphins, and other aquatic creatures can all be found here. The Turtle Sanctuary has its own significance in terms of water purification. Nilssonia gangetica, Lissemys punctata, Chitra indica (soft-shelled turtles) and hard-shelled herbivorous turtles - Geoclemys hamiltonii, Pangshura tentoria, Batagur dhongoka - are abundant in the Kachhua Wildlife Sanctuary. Fish such as rohu, bhakur, tengra, prawn, nain, and bam can also be found in the sanctuary. Gangetic dolphins can also be seen in this area, especially during the rainy season. Turtles and other aquatic species are conserved/protected in this sanctuary, and attempts are being made to increase their population. Under the 1972 Act, fishing and any attempt to tamper with the habitat of the animals contained in the sanctuary have been declared criminal offences in this stretch of the Ganges.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Gangetic Dolphin, Wild Boar, Bluebull, Fox; Jungle Myna, Common Myna, Bank Myna, Jungle Myna, Red-crested Pochard, Open-Billed Stork, Woolly-necked Stork, Grey Heron; Indian Softshell Turtle, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Spotted Pond Turtle, Indian Tent Turtle and Three Striped Indian Roof Turtle
Plants	Ziziphus Spp., Bija, Terminalia Spp., Salai, Cassia Auriculata, Helicteres Spp., Tendu, Hiwar, Palas, Sal, Dhawda, Babul, Teak, Bamboo

How to reach there

- By air:** Varanasi
- By rail:** Mirzapur
- By road:** Mirzapur

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
17 March 2020

Area 🗺️
30 km stretch on the both sides of Ganga River

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
25° 16' 25.57" N 82° 11' 41.33" E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Kaimur Wildlife Division
Ghurahoopatti, Jogiyabari Road, Mirzapur
Phone: 05442-253126
E-mail: dfokaimoor@yahoo.co.in

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kaimur Wild Life Sanctuary is divided into two districts: Mirzapur and Sonebhadra. Mirzapur is the divisional headquarters. The famous Kaimur hills range is home to this Sanctuary. There are many waterfalls in the Sanctuary's valleys, the best of which are Karkat Waterfall and Telhar. This sanctuary is known for its ancient cave paintings and the world's oldest Fossil Park. It is home to over 70 different species of resident birds that remain here all year. The number of birds rises during the migratory season, which is in the winter when there is a significant influx of birds from Central Asia.

Habitat	Mixed dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Blackbuck, Chinkara, Four-Horned Antelope, Bluebull, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Sloth Bear, Leopard; Python, Muger, Indian Monkey, Baboons (Langoor), Rabbits, Porcupine, Wild Dogs, Jungle Cat, Snake, Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Mongoose, Bear, Jackal, Peafowl, Ratal. Black Buck Grey Quail, Doves, Francolin, Black Partridge, Coloured Francolin, Red Spur, Pigeon, Blue Pigeon, Fowl, Sand Ground
Plants	Sal, Sheesham, Teak, Mahua, Jamun, Siddha, Salai, Koraiya, Jheengar, This area also has thick vegetation of Mahua, Dhau, Khair, Bamboo, and Palas

How to reach there

- By air:** Babatpur, Varanasi
- By rail:** Robertsganj
- By road:** Mirzapur

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
10th August 1982

Area 🗺️
501 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://goo.gl/maps/2g3gyt2wp3Cn7954A>



Location
25.1337° N, 82.5644° E



Common name: Yellow-speckled Wolf Snake

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Lakhimpur-Kheri

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary

The Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Uttar Pradesh, India, in the Upper Gangetic plain of the Terai district of Bahraich. The Katarniaghat Forest serves as a vital link between the Indian and Nepalese tiger habitats of Dudhwa and Kishanpur. The sanctuary is home to a diverse ecosystem of Sal and Teak woodland, green grasslands, swamps, and wetlands. Gharial, tiger, rhino, Gangetic dolphin, Swamp deer, Hispid hare, Bengal florican, White-backed and Long-billed vultures are among the endangered species found there. Dudhwa Tiger Reserve Lakhimpur kheri contains Katarniaghat Wild Life Sanctuary. The Sanctuary's forest has a unique complex of sal trees, tall grasslands, and the riparian ecosystem of the Girwa and Kaudiyala streams of the Ghaghra river. The Sanctuary is very rich in biodiversity, with a mosaic of diverse ecosystems and a variety of endangered mammal, plant, and avifauna species.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biogeographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Gangetic Dolphin, Swamp Deer, Hispid Hare; White-backed Vulture, Long-billed Vulture, Peafowl, Black Partridge, House Sparrow, Indian Roller, Comb Duck; Mugger, Banded Krait, Burmese Rock Python, Yellow-speckled Wolf-snake, Paradise Flying Snake
Plants	Sal, Teak, Amaltas, Bel, Fig, Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow

By rail: Kakraha, Murtiha, Nishangarah, Bichhia

By road: Lucknow (125 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
31st May 1976

Area 🗺️
400.6 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

28°00' N, 81°12' E



Common name: River Tern

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Lakhimpur-Kheri

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary is situated near Mailani, Uttar Pradesh, and is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve. Kishanpur Wild Life Sanctuary is 13 km from Bhira town in Lakhimpur Kheri District, and is a four-and-a-half-hour drive from Lucknow. It was established in 1972 and covers a compact area of 227 square kilometres of terai forest and meadows. Tigers, Leopards, Pythons, Barking Deer, Ghariyal, Wild Boar, and Swamp Deers all live there. Lies along the Sharada's banks. There is agricultural land between the forests of Dudhwa National Park and Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary. The vegetation of Kishanpur is similar to that of Dudhwa, with thick riparian forests and moist deciduous trees such as sal, teak, and jamun. The Terai's rich lands are home to a diverse range of mammals, but none are as well-known as the Terai's various species of deer. Deer, who are often confused with antelope, have distinguishing characteristics that set them apart from this other species of even-toed ungulate (hoofed animals).

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biogeographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Swamp Deer, Hog Deer, Barking Deer; Bengal Florican, Red-crested Pochard, Mallard, Dabchick, Common Pochard, Pintail, Shoveller, River Tern, White-eyed Pochard, Spoonbill, Darter, Black-necked Stork; Python
Plants	Sal, Teak, Jamun, Amaltas, Bel, Fig, Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow

By rail: Shahjahanpur

By road: Lucknow

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th October 1972

Area 🗺️
227 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

upforest.gov.in



Location

28°24'01"N, 80°22'01" E



Common name: Sarus Crane

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Kannauj

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lakh Bahosi Wildlife Sanctuary

The Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary was established in 1988 with the goal of protecting and conserving the wetland, especially local and migratory birds, as well as their natural habitat, which includes aquatic plants and animals. The Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India, has described this wetland as part of the National Wetland Conservation Program. The Lakh Bahosi Bird Sanctuary is divided into two main lakes, Lakh and Bahosi, each named after a village. Every year, between November and March, approximately 50 thousand water fowls visit this sanctuary. For certain species, this wetlands acts as a breeding ground as well as a nesting site. As a result, for many years, this sanctuary has been a popular tourist and bird-watching destination. The Lakh Bahosi Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary spread over two Jheels (shallow lakes) between the villages of Lakh and Bahosi in Kannauj district, which are 4 km apart. Kannauj is about 40 kilometres away. Primarily a bird sanctuary with a diverse avifauna, the sanctuary includes species from 49 of the 97 genera that inhabit India.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jackal, Bluebull, Fishing Cat; Open-billed Stork, White-breasted Kingfisher, White Ibis, Sarus Crane; Cobra, Krait, Rat Snake, Mugger, Common mongoose, Jackal, Ground Shrew, Fruit Bats, Squirrels, Indian Hat, Blue Bull
Plants	Amaltas, Bel, Fig, Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli

How to reach there

- By air:** Kannauj (40 km)
- By rail:** Kanpur
- By road:** Kannauj

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
21st March 1988

Area 🗺️
80 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

26°54'47.50" N, 79°39'19.20" E



Common name: Pheasant-tailed Jacana

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Kaimoor Wildlife
Division, Ghurahoopatti, Jogyabari Road,
Mirzapur, U.P.

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary

Mahavir Swami Sanctuary is one of Uttar Pradesh's many wildlife sanctuaries. Jhansi is 125 kilometres away. The sanctuary covers 5.4 square kilometres. Jhansi is a wonderful gateway to the Bundelkhand region, and the legendary Rani Laxmi Bai has made it famous. Leopard, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Sambar, black buck, Bluebull, deer, jackals, langur, and monkeys are among the residents, in addition to a number of birds. This is a thick and majestic forest of Saijan, Goonj, Stick, and other plants. The Mahaveer Swami Wild Life Sanctuary is situated in Devgar, 33 kilometres from the district headquarters in Lalitpur and the divisional headquarters in Mirzapur.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Leopard, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Sambar, Blackbuck, Bluebull, Jackal, Grey Langur; Red-crested Pochard, Gadwall, Shoveller, Coot, Mallard, Sarus Crane, Painted Stork, Peafowl, White Ibis, Dabchick, Open-billed Stork, White-necked Stork, Pheasant-tailed Jacana; Cobra, Krait, Rat Snake, Magar, Gharial, Python,
Plants	Arjun, Tendu, Goonj, Bamboo, Mahua, Dhak, Teak, Mango

How to reach there

- By air:** Khajuraho (200 km)
- By rail:** Lalitpur (33 km)
- By road:** Lalitpur (33 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
25th March 1977

Area 🗺️
5.4 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

24.687860 N, 78.412018 E



Common name: Indian Tent Turtle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Etawah

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
 Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
 Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary

The National Chambal Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as the National Chambal Sanctuary, is a 5,400-square-kilometer tri-state protected area in northern India that is home to critically endangered gharial, red-crowned roof turtles, and endangered Gangetic river dolphins. Near the tri-point of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh, on the Chambal River, it was designated as a protected area in Madhya Pradesh in 1978, and it now serves as a long, narrow eco-reserve shared by the three states. The pristine Chambal River runs through the sanctuary, cutting through mazes of ravines and hills with many sandy beaches along its banks. Chambal is a land known for its rugged terrains and breathtaking beauty. At the Chambal National Sanctuary, you can now discover the many secrets of the fabled land.

Habitat	Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Jackal, Bengal Fox, Palm Civet, Small Indian Mongoose, Grey Mongoose, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Sambar, Bluebull, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Five-striped Palm Squirrel, Porcupine, Indian Hare, Flying Fox; Indian Skimmer, Sarus Crane, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Indian Courser, Pallid Harrier, Lesser Flamingo, Black-bellied Tern, Red-crested Pochard, Ferruginous Pochard, Bar-headed Goose, Great Thick-knee, Greater Flamingo, Darter, Brown Hawk Owl, Gharial, Indian Narrow-headed Softshell Turtle, Three-striped Roof Turtle, Mugger, Red-crowned Roof Turtle, Indian Flapshell Turtle, Softshell Turtle, Indian Roofed Turtle, Indian Tent Turtle, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Khair, Flame of the Forest, <i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i> , Ber

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow
By rail: Dholpur (92.7 km)
By road: Agra (107.7 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
20th January 1979

Area 🗺️
635 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
26°46'06" N, 78°38'40" E



Common name: Dabchick

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Unnao

Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF), 17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
 Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
 Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Nawabganj Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, renamed Shahid Chandra Shekhar Azad Bird Sanctuary in 2015, is a bird sanctuary consisting of a lake and the surrounding ecosystem situated in Unnao district on the Kanpur-Lucknow highway in Uttar Pradesh. With over 25,000 waterbirds recorded, including both resident and migratory species, it is a birder's paradise. Globally endangered species including the Egyptian vulture and Pallas's fish eagle, as well as the vulnerable lesser adjutant and woolly-necked stork, are among them. A deer park, watchtowers, and vessels are also situated within the sanctuary. The Sanctuary promotes local biodiversity as well as leisure and tourism. Efforts to increase the total diversity of biodiversity through conservation and afforestation. The Sanctuary is jointly managed by state forest officers and the Office of the Conservator of Forests (Wildlife).

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; Greylag Goose, Pintail, Cotton Teal, Red-crested Pochard, Gadwall, Shoveller, Coot, Mallard, Sarus Crane, Painted Stork, Peafowl, White Ibis, Dabchick, Open-billed Stork, White-necked Stork, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, Bronze-winged Jacana; Cobra, Krait, Rat Snake
Plants	Dhak, Teak, Mahua, Salai, Chironji and Tendu

How to reach there

By air: Lucknow
By rail: Unnao
By road: Ravanhar

Where to stay

Private hotels in Unno, Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
07th August 1984

Area 🗺️
2.25 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/forestnew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
26°37' 09" N, 80°39'11" E



Common name: Common Moorhen

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Gautam Buddh Nagar

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Okhla Wildlife Sanctuary

The Okhla Bird Sanctuary (OBS) is situated in the National Capital Area of Delhi (NCR), on the river Yamuna and the Okhla Barrage at the entrance of Noida in the Gautam Budha Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, and on the eastern and western borders of Noida and the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It's one of India's 466 IBAs (Important Bird Areas). Thousands of migratory birds, including Shoveller Duck, Northern Pintail, Common Teal, Gadwall Duck, and Blue Winged Teal, visit the Okhla Bird Sanctuary from October to March. It's the perfect location for bird watchers and nature lovers. The Okhla Bird Sanctuary is located near the entrance of Noida, in the Gautam Budh Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, where the Yamuna River enters the state of Uttar Pradesh after leaving Delhi's territory.

Habitat	Thorny scrub, grassland
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Bluebull, Black-naped Hare, Jackal; more than 320 bird species, Shoveller Duck, Northern Pintail, Common Teal, Gadwall Duck, and Blue Winged Teal
Plants	<i>Ficus Spp.</i> , Babool, Sheesham, Semal, Subabool, Keekar, <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> , <i>Vallisneria spiralis</i> , <i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i> , <i>Potamogeton crispus</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** New Delhi
- By rail:** New Delhi
- By road:** New Delhi

Where to stay

Hotels available in New Delhi, Noida and Ghaziabad.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1990

Area 🗺️
4.00 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

28.565° N, 77.303° E



Common name: Intermediate Egret

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest (Wildlife), East Region Gonda
Divisional Forest Officer—Sohelwa Wildlife Division, Balrampur

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Parvati Aranga Wildlife Sanctuary

On the Mankapur Nawab Ganj road, Parvati Aranga Sanctuary is located in Gonda District, 22 kilometres from Ajodhya in District Faizabad and 45 kilometres from Gonda area. The Sanctuary is divided into two lakes, Parvati and Arga, which are about 1.5 kilometres apart. Throughout the year, the lake supports resident birds, as well as migratory birds throughout the winter. They are rain-fed lakes located in a deep natural depression in the Terai region's Gangetic plains. The sanctuary is administered by the Sohelwa Wildlife Division, which has its headquarters in Balrampur. The sanctuary's key appeal is the variety of various species of birds. In the Parvati Arga wetland, at least 153 species of avifauna belonging to 33 families have been recorded.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Wild Boar, Bluebull; Sarus Crane, Pintail, Bar-headed goose, Dabchick, Wigeon, Mallard, Red-crested Pochard, Tufted Duck, Comb Duck, Ruddy Shelduck, Cotton Teal, Little Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Common Moorhen, Cattle Egret, Intermediate Egret, Open-billed Stork, Purple Moorhen; Indian Python, Monitor Lizard
Plants	Sal, Palas, Amaltas, Bel, Fig, Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli

How to reach there

- By air:** Lucknow (188 km)
- By rail:** Gonda
- By road:** Gonda

Where to stay

Forest rest house, private hotels in Gonda.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23rd May 1990

Area 🗺️
10.84 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27° 8' 2.4" N, 81° 57' 42.84" E



Common name: Great Cormorant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer and Forest Ranger

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Patna Wildlife Sanctuary

Patna Vihar Bird Sanctuary is a protected sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh's Etah district's Jalesar sub division. With a wetland area of just 1 square kilometer, it is Uttar Pradesh's tiniest bird sanctuary. The sanctuary is home to nearly 200,000 birds representing 300 different species. Pied mynas, herons, cormorants, and a number of ducks and geese visit the sanctuary. The best time to visit Patna Sanctuary is during the winter months, as most of the birds leave in March.

More than 106 species of migratory and resident birds have been recorded as using Lake as a resting place. Over the summer, the whole lake region is surrounded by a dense growth of water hyacinth and Potamogeton sp. macrophytic vegetation. The water hyacinth is a common invasive species of aquatic ecosystems in India. Lesser Whistling-Duck, Graylag Goose, Comb Duck, Ruddy Shelduck, Gadwall, Eurasian Wigeon, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Northern Shoveler, and Northern Pintail are some of the lake's most common aquatic birds.

Habitat	Profuse growth of Water Hyacinth and Potamogeton sp.
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Wild Boar, Bluebull; Indian Peafowl, Common Quail, Black Francolin, Grey Francolin, Dabchick, Open-billed Stork, Woolly-necked Stork, Black-necked Stork, Little Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Purple Heron, Cattle Egret, Pond Heron, White Ibis; Indian Python
Plants	Water Hyacinth, <i>Potamogeton sp</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra
- By rail:** Etah
- By road:** Jalesar

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 1990

Area 1.09 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27°31'5" N, 78°16'50" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Pilibhit

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (PCCF),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary

The Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary is in Uttar Pradesh's Pilibhit district, Lakhimpur Kheri district, and Bahraich district. The Pilibhit Wildlife Sanctuary is one of the best indicators of the Terai ecosystems' intense diversity and productivity. It's a patchwork of high sal trees, plantations, and grasslands, with a few water bodies thrown in for good measure. The endangered tiger, swamp deer, Bengal florican, hog deer, leopard, and other wild animals call the jungles home. Spotted Deer, sambar, Wild Boar, hog deer, swamp deer, Bluebull, and other large carnivores are provided by a large prey base that includes Spotted Deer, sambar, Wild Boar, hog deer, swamp deer, Bluebull, and other animals. The bird life is plentiful and varied, with hundreds of species visible all over. The Chuka Interpretation Zones, with their nature interpretation centre, cottages, and location on the edge of a large body of water, are quite unique and popular among visitors.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Swamp Deer, Bengal Florican, Hog Deer, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Wild Boar, Hog Deer, Swamp Deer, Bluebull; Woolly-necked Stork, Black-necked Stork, Little Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Purple Heron, Cattle Egret, Pond Heron, White Ibis; Indian Python
Plants	Bamboo, Sal, Sheesham, <i>Saccharum Spp.</i> , <i>Sclerostachya Spp.</i> , <i>Imperata Spp.</i> , <i>Themeda Spp.</i> , <i>Bothriochloa Spp.</i> , <i>Vetiveria Spp.</i> , <i>Apluda Spp.</i> , <i>Dichanthium Spp.</i> , <i>Digitaria Spp.</i> and <i>Cyperus Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Pant Nagar (53 km)
- By rail:** Bareilly (46 km)
- By road:** Bareilly (46 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 2014

Area 602.798 km²

Best time of the year to visit September-June



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

28.692° N, 79.853° E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Kaimoor
Wildlife Warden—Ranipur

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary is located in the Chitrakoot Divisional Headquarters at Mirzapur, and it is well connected by road and rail. The nearest railway station is Manikpur, which is on the Bombay Hawrah train line. We can see Black Duck, Chinkara, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Bear, Leopard, Wolf, Wild Dog, and Bluebull in the Sanctuary Area. Bamboo, Palas, Khair, Mahua, Dhau, Salai, Tendu, and other plants can be found in the region. The Vindhyan Range is home to the Ranipur Wild Life Sanctuary. Summer temperatures range from 270°C to 480°C. Winter temperatures range from 60°C to 260°C. During the monsoon season, rainfall is quite frequent here.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Blackbuck, Fishing Cat, Chinkara; Peafowl, Painted Partridge, Woolly-necked Stork, Black-necked Stork, Little Cormorant, Great Cormorant, Purple Heron, Cattle Egret, Pond Heron, Black-headed Ibis; Indian Python
Plants	Sal, Palas, Amaltas, Bel, Fig, Neem, Peepal, Sheesham, Mango, Jamun, Babool, Imli

How to reach there

- By air:** Allahabad (150 km)
- By rail:** Manikpur
- By road:** Banda

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th January 1977

Area 🗺️
230.31 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-June



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
25°12'49" N, 80°54'55" E



Common name: Cattle Egret

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Bhogaon
Forest Range Officer—Bhogaon

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Saman Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

The Saman Bird Sanctuary is a seasonal oxbow lake on the Ganges floodplain in Uttar Pradesh's Mainpuri district. The arrival of the south-westerly monsoon in July and August, which provides the vast majority of annual rainfall, is extremely significant. Over 50,000 waterbirds are regularly housed at the Sanctuary, which is particularly valuable as a wintering site for many migrants, including the greylag goose (Anser anser), which accounts for over 1% of the South Asian population. The sarus crane (Grus antigone) and the greater spotted eagle are two other birds (Aquila clanga). Fresh water for agriculture, as well as leisure and nature-related tourism based on the vast diversity of birds, are among the ecosystem services offered. Threats include settlement encroachment and salinization.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jackal, Indian Hare; Large Cormorant, Purple Heron, Cattle Egret, Pond Heron, White Ibis, Sarus Cranes, Black Necked Stork, Egyptian Vulture, Sparrow Hawk, Black Shouldered Kite, Crested Serpent Eagle and Black Kite. Some Small species of birds are also residing in nearby areas of the Sanctuary like Magpie Robin, Rufous Fronted Prinia, Little Green Bee-eater, Tailor Bird and Ashy Prinia. Indian Grey Hornbill, Lineated Barbet, Yellow Footed Green Pigeon and Asian Openbill
Plants	Sal Spp., Dhak Spp., Teak Spp., Mahua Spp., Salai Spp., Chironji Spp., Tendu Spp.

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra
- By rail:** Tundla Junction
- By road:** Agra

Where to stay

Forest rest house and private hotels in Agra.

Date of Notification 🗓️
23rd May 1990

Area 🗺️
5.26 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location
27°10' N, 79°00' E



Common name: Spoonbill

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Rae Bareli

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Samaspur Wildlife Sanctuary

The Samaspur bird sanctuary, which is situated in the Samaspur area near Salon town in Uttar Pradesh's Rai Bareli district, is restricted for the protection of bird species, including migratory birds. There are over 250 different bird species that call this place home. Over the summer, a number of migratory birds can be seen in this sanctuary. Though the general climate of this region is still hot and harsh, birds find some relief in this area as compared to other hot areas. This sanctuary is one of the best and most popular birding destinations, with a fleet of over 250 species. The sanctuary is home to vultures, kingfishers, Spot Bill Teel common, and Teel Whistling, among others. Surkhhab, a native and domestic bird, is also found in large numbers in this sanctuary. Aside from birds, the lake at Samaspur is home to over 11 different fish species.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Bluebull, Jackal, Indian Hare, Wild Boar, Sambar; Greylag Goose, Pintail, Common Teal, Wigeon, Shoveller, Ruddy Shelduck, Comb Duck, Lesser Whistling Duck, Spotbill, Spoonbill; Indian Python, Cobra, Krait
Plants	<i>Mango Spp., Sheesham Spp., Mahua Spp., water hyacinth, sarpat Spp., Dhak Spp., Teak Spp., Salai Spp., Chironji Spp., Tendu Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Unchahar
- By rail:** Rae Bareli
- By road:** Rae Bareli

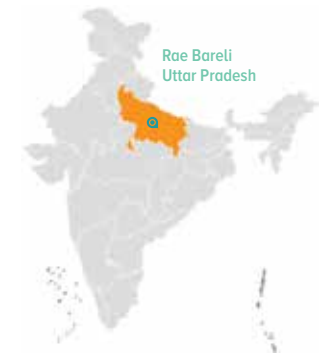
Where to stay

Private hotels near
Rae Bareli, Online booking of
rest house available at
<https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
14th August 1987

Area 🗺️
7.99 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

26.2145° N, 81.2528° E



Common name: Common Teal

Contact details:

Office of Conservator of Forest, Endangered
Project, Lucknow
District Magistrate, Hardoi
Divisional Forest Officer, Hardoi

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Sandi Birds Wildlife Sanctuary

Sandi Wildlife Sanctuary has been developed on the Sandi wetlands. It covers 309 hectares and is located on the Hardoi-Sandi route, about 20 kilometres from Hardoi Tower. In general use, it is referred to as "Deher Jheel." The 'Garra' river (formerly known as the 'Garunganga' river) flows near to the Sandi Bird Sanctuary. Migratory birds are said to pause for a while in this river before their final arrival at the sanctuary. The Sanctuary's mission is to preserve and restore the wetland, with a focus on local and migratory birds, as well as their natural environment, which includes aquatic plants and animals. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, has identified this wetland as part of the National Wetland Conservation Program.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Fox, Jackal, Bluebull, Porcupine; Common Teal, Wigeon, Shoveller, Ruddy Shelduck, Comb Duck, Lesser Whistling Duck, Spotbill, Spoonbill, Egyptian Vulture (Neophron percnopterus), Vulnerable Sarus Crane (Grus antigone)
Plants	Babool, Neem, Jamun, Mahua, Khajur

How to reach there

- By air:** Lucknow (129 km)
- By rail:** Hardoi (20 km)
- By road:** Hardoi (19 km)

Where to stay

Private hotels in Hardoi,
Online booking of rest house
available at
<https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification 🗓️
1990

Area 🗺️
3.09 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27°18'05" N, 79°58'13" E



Common name: Blackbuck

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Pilibhit

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Shekha Bird Sanctuary

Shekha Bird Sanctuary is a bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, India, situated near the village of Shekha, 17 kilometres east of Aligarh and 5 kilometres from the Grand Trunk Road (GT Road). Many birds overwinter there, making it a popular spot for birdwatching. It is a freshwater perennial water body that arose in 1852 as a result of the construction of the Upper Ganges Canal, which runs alongside the lake. The lake is split in two by the Upper Ganga Canal. Rainfall is moderate in the city, with a maximum of 644 mm. The lake and its environs sustain a number of ecosystems, including wetland, grassland, forests, and others. During the winter months, the wetland offers an ideal habitat for waterfowl and other water birds. This is a lovely freshwater wetland that is a haven for both local and migratory birds, as well as bird watchers and nature enthusiasts.

Habitat	Tropical moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Bluebull, Blackbuck, Five Stripped Squirrel, Indian Mongoose, Black-napped Hare, Macaque And Jackal; Great Crested Grebe, Painted Stork, Purple Heron, Black-necked Stork, White Ibis, Spoonbill, Greylag Goose, Bar-headed Goose, Lesser Whistling Teal, Ruddy Shelduck, Northern Pintail Common Teal, Indian Spot-billed Duck, Sarus Crane, Asian Openbill Stork And Red-Breasted Flycatcher
Plants	Bamboo, Sal, Sheesham

How to reach there

By air: Agra (105km)

By rail: Aligarh Junction 17km away

By road: Connected via Grand Trunk Road, 17km from Aligarh

Where to stay

Hotels, Lodges, Resorts are available at Aligarh.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2016

Area 🗺️
0.40 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November to March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27°51'21"N 78°13'06"E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Maharajganj

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary

In 1987, the Old Gorakhpur Forest Division was carved out of the Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh to create the Sohagi Barwa Wild Life Sanctuary. The sanctuary is located on the state's frontier, with the bilateral Indo-Nepal border to the north and the interstate U.P.-Bihar border to the east. The WLS is 56 kilometres from Gorakhpur and 50 kilometres from Maharajganj. Sohagi Barwa Wildlife Sanctuary is home to tigers, leopards, cheetahs, bears, wild cats, Wild Boars, and pythons, among other animals. The sanctuary's topography is nearly flat, with an average elevation of 100 metres above sea level. The land is gently sloping from north to south. There are many ponds, lakes, swamps and grasslands in the sanctuary, which is drained by the great Gandak, the little Gandak, the Pyas, and the Rohin rivers. The climate in the region is nice all year, with mildly cold winters in December and January. A variety of ponds/lakes in the Nagwa and Sonari blocks, as well as significant grasslands in the Madhauia and Lakhimpur ranges, are among the sanctuary's most beautiful features. The sanctuary's pride is Singrahnna Tal, the most famous of all the tals.

Habitat	North Indian moist deciduous type. This habitat has some of the finest Sal forests in the country.
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar; Wolf, Hyena, Jackal, Sambhar, Spotted Deer, Neelgaya, Barking Deer Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Large-tailed Nightjar; Muggar
Plants	<i>Terminalia alata</i> , <i>Syzygium cumini</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i> , <i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> , <i>Mallotus philipensis</i> , <i>Trivea nudiflora</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Adina cardifolia</i> , <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> , <i>Mitragyna parviflora</i> , <i>Schliechera oleosa</i> , <i>Mallotus philipensis</i> , <i>Sterospermum suaveotens</i> , <i>Aegle marmelos</i> , <i>Streblus asper</i>

How to reach there

By air: Gorakhpur

By rail: Gorakhpur

By road: Gorakhpur

Where to stay

Forest rest houses (Pakadi, Tedhighat, Deibhar, Kushmahwa, Madhwalia, Nichlaul, Doma).

Date of Notification 🗓️
29th June 1987

Area 🗺️
428.20 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27° 58' to 27° 25' N and 83° 23' to 84°10' E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Sohelwa

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife sanctuary

Sohelwa Wildlife Sanctuary

On the Indo-Nepal International Border, the Sohelwa Wild Life Sanctuary is located amidst dense forests that are brimming with abundant wildlife. King Soheldeo is commemorated at the Sanctuary. The Shivalik Himalayan Ranges are located adjacent to the Sanctuary town. Above that, there is dense woodland, pastures in forest areas, and various water sources that are all linked. The forest's topography is uneven. The importance of this area's nalas cannot be overstated. The natural trail with Nalas adds to the charm of the sanctuary's scenery. It is one of Uttar Pradesh's most beautiful forests. This is something that can only be understood after visiting this place. The natural peace and beauty of this sanctuary has the power to re-energize city dwellers who are exhausted and overworked. Keeping the potential of ecotourism in mind, this area is extremely important.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Spotted Deer, Wolf, Indian Hare, Jackal, Wild Boar, Sambar; Black Partridge, Peafowl; Indian Python, Grebe, Indian Cormorant, Little Cormorant, Darter, Indian Pond Heron, Cattle-egret, Great-egret, Little-egret, Common Teal, Spot-Billed Duck, Black-Shouldered Kite, Black Kite, Greater Spotted Eagle, Long-Billed Vulture, White Rumped Vulture, Grey Francolin, Sarus Crane, Water Cock, Common Moorhen, Purple Moorhen, Pheasant-Tailed Jacana, Bronze-Winged Jacana. In migratory birds Painted Star, Asian Openbill, Black-headed Ibis, Eurasian Spoonbill, Grey leg goose, Bar-Headed Goose etc
Plants	Sheesham, Khair, Jaamun, Jigna, Haldu, <i>Shorea Robusta</i> , <i>Sal Spp.</i> , <i>Terminalia alata</i> , <i>Haldina cordifolia</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Bauhinia vahlii</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Lucknow (220 km)
- By rail:** Gonda
- By road:** Suhelva

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification

21st November 1988

Area

452.47 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-February



Balrampur, Gonda,
Sravasti
Uttar Pradesh



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27030'1" N to 27055'42" N and
81055'36" E to 82048'33" E



Common name: Cattle Egret

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Agra

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sur Sarovar Wildlife Sanctuary

Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary is also known as Keetham Lake, named after the lake and surrounding area that make up the sanctuary. In 1991, Keetham Lake, a haven for waterfowl, was designated as a wildlife refuge. Over 126 species of migratory and resident waterfowl call the lake home. The Sur Sarovar Bird Sanctuary is easily accessible from the Delhi-Agra highway. The forests are home to hog deer, spotted deer, Bluebull, and Monitor Lizards.

Habitat	Tropical thorny forest and dry deciduous Forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Bluebull, Wild Boar; Dabchick, Darter, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Pond Heron, Cattle Egret, Large Egret, Little Egret, Night Heron, Indian Reef Heron, Black-necked Stork, White Ibis, Spoonbill, Greylag Goose, Bar-headed Goose, Lesser Whistling Teal, Ruddy Shelduck, Pintail, Common Teal, Spot-billed Duck, Gadwall, Wigeon, Shoveller, Comb Duck; Indian Python, Krait, Cobra
Plants	Water Hyacinth, <i>Potamogeton sp.</i>

How to reach there

- By air:** Agra
- By rail:** Agra (20 km)
- By road:** Agra (20 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of rest house available at <https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification

27th March 1991

Area

7.13 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-February



Agra
Uttar Pradesh



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

27.253295° N, 77.843875° E



Common name: Bank Myna

Wildlife sanctuary

Vijai Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary

In Mahoba, the Vijai Sagar Bird Sanctuary is situated, with its Divisional Head Quarter in Mirzapur. Birds such as Black necked cranes, Harnibills, Coots, Darters, Painted Stark, Brahma ducks, Lesser whistling ducks, and Flora such as Bamboo, Palas, and Khair can be found in the Sanctuary area. Vijay Sagar is a writer who lives in India. Pakshi Vihar is a bird sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh's Mahoba district. It was constructed on the shores of Vijay Sagar, a lovely lake built in the 11th century by Vijay Pal Chandela. Water sports are ideal at Vijay Sagar. In the winter, migratory birds flock here.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic Plain
Animals	Jackal; Common Myna, Bank Myna, Jungle Myna, Red-crested Pochard, Open-billed Stork, Woolly-necked Stork, Grey Heron, Purple Heron, Pond Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron; Red Sand Boa, Wolf Snake, Rat Snake, Common Krait, Russell's Viper
Plants	Seemal, Neem, Khajoor, Ber, Sheesham, Bamboo, <i>Eichhornia Spp.</i> , <i>Salvinia Spp.</i> , <i>Spirodela Spp.</i>

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer—Mahoba

Office of the Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests (Principal Chief
Conservator of Forests),
17, Rana Pratap Marg, Lucknow, (U.P.), 226001
Fax No. : 0522-2206168 (Fax)
Email ID. : pccf-up@nic.in

How to reach there

By air: Khajuraho (70 km)

By rail: Mahoba (5 km)

By road: Mahoba (4 km)

Where to stay

Online booking of
rest house available at
<https://www.upecotourism.in/>

Date of Notification

26th June 1990

Area

3 km²

Best time of the year to visit

December-February



More Information on this PA can be found here

http://upforest.gov.in/web/ForestNew/upfd_wildlife.aspx



Location

25.4041° N, 79.8297° E



Common name: Swamp Deer





Uttarakhand



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Director, Corbett Tiger Reserve
Ramnagar (Nainital) 244715

Phone: +91-5947-253977

National Park

Corbett National Park

The oldest national park in India, Jim Corbett National Park, was founded in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Tiger. It is a great place for nature lovers and wildlife enthusiasts. The Park is situated in the foothills of the Himalayas, amidst lush greenery and uneven mountains, and is part of the Corbett Tiger Reserve. The magnificent view of Tigers and Elephants with all the wildness in this Park is the main draw for visitors and wildlife enthusiasts. Not only does the park have a diverse range of wildlife, but it is also well-known for fishing and angling. Jeep safari bookings, night stays in forest rest rooms, and other accommodation of Kumaun and Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam- Tourism enterprises of the Government of Uttarakhand- are available online via a dedicated website.

Habitat	Dense deciduous forest; Upper Gangetic Plains moist deciduous forests; Himalayan sub-tropical pine forest
Biographic zone:	Shivalik, Himalayan zone
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Fishing Cat, Leopard Cat, Barking Deer, Sambar, Hog Deer, Spotted Deer, Sloth Bear, Himalayan Black Bear, Grey Mongoose, Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Goral, Indian Pangolin, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque; Crested Serpent Eagle, Blossom-headed Parakeet, Red Junglefowl; Indian Python, Marsh Crocodile, Gharial
Plants	Sal, Haldu, Rohini, <i>Terminalia Sp.</i> , <i>Mallotus philippensis</i> , Jamun, <i>Diospyros Tomentosa</i> , <i>Tectona grandis</i> , Silver Oak, Eucalyptus, Jacaranda and Bottlebrush, Casia Fistula, Kachnar, Semal, Dhak, Madaar or Indian Coral

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Pantnagar where the park is about 1 hr drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Ramnagar

By Road: Nearest town is Ramnagar, which is well connected with road network.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, options for private accommodation nearby.

<https://www.jim-corbett-gov.in/>

Date of Notification 📅
1936

Area 🗺️
520.82 km² (201.1 square miles)

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
July-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.corbettnationalpark.in/>



Location
29°32'55"N 78°56'7"E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Office of Deputy Director Gangotri National Park
Kot Bangla, Uttarkashi 249193

Phone: 01374-222695
Email: ddgnp-forest-uk@nic.in

Divisional Forest officer
Uttarkashi Forest Division, Uttarkashi
Phone No-01374-222444
Email: dfouttarkashi@gmail.com

National Park

Gangotri National Park

The Gangotri National Park is one of India's most prominent high-altitude Wildlife Sanctuaries, and is home to the 'Gaumukh' glacier, the source of the Ganga River. It is idyllically situated in the natural surroundings of Uttarkashi district in the upper catchment of the Bhagirathi River, and majestically adorned by nature with Coniferous Trees, Meadows, and Glaciers. GNP's varied topography and broad altitudinal range provide a diverse range of environments for a wide range of floral and faunal assemblages. Rough and snow-covered terrain makes up a large portion of GNP. The Gangotri glacier, located in the park's heart, feeds the Bhagirathi River, which flows into the Ganga beyond Deoprayag. Western Himalayan Subalpine Conifer Forest can be found at the park's lower elevation, while Western Himalayan Alpine Shrub and Meadows can be found at the park's higher elevation. The vegetation in Gangotri National Park includes chirpine, deodar, fir, spruce, oak, and rhododendron. Between Govind National Park and Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, the park area provides a viable continuity.

Habitat	Moist Deodar forest; Western mixed coniferous forest; Himalayan temperate parkland; pastures; River Blue Pine forest; Low-level Blue Pine forest; Dry temperate Deodar forest; Alpine pasture; Dwarf Juniper scrub
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Snow Leopard, Leopard, Himalaya Black Bear, Brown Bear, Musk Deer, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Red Fox, Yellow-throated Marten, Royal's Pika; Monal Pheasant, Himalayan Snowcock, Bearded Vulture, Snow Partridge, Python, Common Krait, Indian Cobra, Himalayan Pit Viper, Indian Monitor Lizard
Plants	Spruce, Deodar, Chir Pine, Rhododendrons, Oak, Fir, <i>Aconitum atrox</i> , <i>Orchis habemioides</i> , <i>Picrohiza kurroa</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, from where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun Railway Station

By Road: Uttarkashi is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Forest Guest House, Local Hotels, Lodges and Homestays are easily available in nearby areas due to popular tourist destination.

Date of Notification 📅
16 September 1989

Area 🗺️
2390.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
April-July,
September-November



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.uk.gov.in/pages/view/160-gangotri-national-park>



Location
30°55'59.2" N to 31°05'59.7" N and
79°0'56.3" E to 79°15'59.8" E



Common name: Snow leopard

Contact details:

Office of the Deputy Director
Govind Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park
Purota 249185
Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

E-mail: gwlsurota@gmail.com
Phone: 01373-223433

National Park

Govind National Park

Govind National Park is an intriguing protected area in the Purota Tehsil of Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand. The park is considered as one of the most exotic national parks in Garhwal region. The Park is home to a number of endangered species and is also known as Govind Pashu Vihar. The Park is spread over a varying altitude of 1300 meters to 6323 meters. The sanctuary's entrance and starting point is Naitwar. The River Tons, a significant tributary of the Yamuna, enriches the vegetation in the sanctuary, which receives a lot of snowfall. This wildlife sanctuary is one of the sites designated for the conservation of the snow leopard and its habitat, which can be found above 3500 metres in the inner Himalayas.

Habitat	Western Himalayan subalpine coniferous forests and Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Snow Leopard, Asian Black Bear, Brown Bear, Leopard, Musk Deer, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Porcupine, European Otter, Goral, Himalayan Field Rat, Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar; Golden Eagle, Himalayan Monal, Cheer Pheasant, Western Tragopan
Plants	Chir Pine, Deodar Cedar, Oak and other deciduous species. Pine, Silver Fir, Spruce, Yew and deciduous species such as the Oak, Maple, Walnut, Horse Chestnut, Hazel and Rhododendron.

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, from where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun Railway Station

By Road: Nearest town is Purota, which is about 3 hrs drive from Mussoorie and is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses: Naitwar, Taluka, Osla, Har-ki-dun
Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam Rest House, Har-ki-Doon

Options of home stays and hotels around the Park are available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1 March 1990

Area 🗺️
472.08 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer (April-June),
Winter (October-January)



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.wii.gov.in/nmcg/protected-areas-along-ganga/govind-national-park>



Location

35°55'–31°17" N 77°47'–78°37" E



Common name: Himalayan Tahr

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Office
Nanda Devi Forest Division, Joshimath 246443

Phone: 91-1389-22179, fax: 91-1389-22179
Email: dcfndnp-forest-uk@nic.in

National Park

Nanda Devi National Park

The second highest peak in India, Nanda Devi, is a main attraction in the Nanda Devi National Park and is considered as one of the prominent summits of the Himalayas. The Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve encompasses the 7,816 m (25,643 ft) high peak of Nanda Devi, as well as Valley of Flowers National Park. Since 2004, this Reserve has been a member of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves. The park is divided into two sections: the inner park, which covers approximately 2/3 of the area and includes the two large icecaps flanking the peak, and the outer park, which covers the remaining 1/3 of the area. For nature and adventure lovers, this landscape is a perfect escape and true retreat. The park has an exotic array of flora and fauna as well as impressive natural displays. It has a diverse range of plants, including rhododendron, birch, juniper, fir, and many others, which you can see while visiting this quarter. Leopard, wild langur, brown bear, Himalayan musk deer, and many other special avifauna populations are among the fauna found there.

Habitat	Alpine vegetation comprising Juniper scrub, mosses and lichens
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Musk Deer, Serow, Himalayan Tahr, Snow Leopard, Himalayan Black Bear and possibly Brown Bear. Goral are not found within the park but are found in the vicinity, lammergeier, Himalayan vulture, yellow billed and red billed choughs, koklass pheasant, Himalayan monal pheasant
Plants	<i>Fir Spp., Birch Spp., Rhododendron Spp., Juniper Spp., Nardostachys grandiflora, Picrohiza kurroa, Cypripedium elegans, C. himalaicum, Dioscorea deltoidea and Allium stracheyi</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, from where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun Railway Station

By Road: Nearest town is Joshimath, which is well connected with road network. From Joshimath, visitors will have to trek up to the park for about 13.5 km one way

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts and Homestays are easily available in Joshimath.

Date of Notification 🗓️
06th September 1982

Area 🗺️
624.33 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May-September



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wii.gov.in/nmcg/protected-areas-along-ganga/nandadevi-biosphere-reserve>



Location

30°25'7" N 79°50'59" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Email: director.rajaji@gmail.com, dirnp-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: Ph: 0135-621669

Deputy Director,
Rajaji National Park,
Haridwar
Ph: 0133-425193

Range Office Chila.
Ph: 01382-266757

National Park

Rajaji National Park

Rajaji National Park is well-known for its elephant habitat. The park is part of the Rajaji Tiger Reserve, which is much larger. This park is well-known for its scenic beauty and is one of the best places to visit in Haridwar. Between the Shivalik ranges and the Indo-Gangetic plains, India's Rajaji National Park is nestled. The park's flora includes broadleaved deciduous trees, riverine woodland, scrubland, grasslands, and pine forests. The thick jungles here are home to a wide variety of species. The national park's diverse topography is also responsible for the park's vibrant animal life.

Habitat	Broad-leaved deciduous forests; riverine vegetation; scrubland; grasslands; Pine forest
Biographic zone:	Shivalik Ranges, Indo-Gangetic Plains
Animals	Asian Elephant, Tiger, Goral, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Bluebull, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Jungle Cat, Yellow-throated Marten; Peafowl, Great Pied Hornbill, Pied Kingfisher, Fire-tailed Sunbird; Monitor Lizard, Python, King Cobra
Plants	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> , <i>Senegalia catechu</i> , <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> , <i>Bombax ceiba</i> , <i>Chamaror ehretia</i> , <i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun where the park is about 1 hr drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Haridwar

By Road: Nearest town is Haridwar, which is well connected with National Highway network.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, hotel, Resort Corbett.

Book Safari via
09982907130; 09982907130

Date of Notification 🗓️
12th August 1983

Area 🗺️
820 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Throughout the year



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://rajajinationalpark.co.in/>



Location
30°03'29"N 78°10'22"E



Common name: Red Fox

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Office
Nanda Devi Forest Division, Joshimath
246443

Phone: 91-1389-22179, fax: 91-1389-22179
Email: dcfnnp-forest-uk@nic.in

National Park

Valley of Flowers National Park

The Valley of Flowers National Park, a vast 87-square-kilometer expanse in Uttarakhand's Chamoli District, is set against the majestic Himalayan Ranges and is nothing short of a paradise on earth. The valley, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in a unique location that serves as the meeting point of the Western and Eastern Himalayan ranges. The Park is known for its endemic alpine flower meadows and diverse flora. This location's scenic beauty is unrivalled. It has mighty emerald mountains, blue sky with white clouds, and stunning alpine flower-filled meadows with water cascading down steep sparkling waterfalls. The allure of this location is almost hypnotising. The flowers bloom from mid-July to mid-August, and gazing at the beautiful petals will put one in a state of elation. This place attracts visitors from all over the world because it has over 300 varieties of alpine flowers.

Habitat	Valley bottom, river bed, small forests, meadows, eroded, scrubby and stable slopes, moraine, plateau, bogs, stone desert and caves.
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Himalayan Black Bear, Red Fox, Himalayan Weasel, Himalayan Yellow-throated Marten, Himalayan Goral, Himalayan Musk Deer, Indian Spotted Chevrotain, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Snow Leopard; lammergeier, Himalayan vulture, Yellow-billed Chough,
Plants	<i>Aconitum falconeri</i> , <i>A. Balfouri</i> , Himalayan Maple, Blue Himalayan Poppy, <i>Saussurea atkinsoni</i> , Brahmakamal (<i>Saussurea obvallata</i>)

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, from where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun Railway Station

By Road: Nearest town is Govindghat, which is well connected with road network. From Govindghat, visitors will have to trek up to the park

Where to stay

Hotels, Resorts and Homestays are easily available in Joshimath.

Date of Notification 🗓️
06th September 1982

Area 🗺️
87.5 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
May-September



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/335/>



Location
30° 26' 24" N, 79° 22' 48" E



Common name: Goral

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Pithoragarh Forest Division Pithoragarh

Email: dfopith-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 05964-225234

Wildlife Sanctuary

Askot Musk Deer Wildlife Sanctuary

The word 'Askot' comes from the word 'Assi Kot,' which means 'Eighty Forts,' many of which are found in Nepal. Askot Wildlife Sanctuary is one of India's most well-known wildlife sanctuaries, and is aptly nicknamed "India's Green Paradise." The River Kali forms the international border, separating it from Nepal to the east, and West Almora Forest Division to the west, Tibet to the north, and Pithoragarh Forest Division to the south. Askot Musk Deer Sanctuary is another name for it. Panchchuli, Neodhura, Naukana, Chhiplakot, Najirikot; Lipu lekh, Lumpiya lekh, and Mankshang lekh: The prominent peaks: Panchchuli, Neodhura, Naukana, Chhiplakot, Najirikot; the passes: Lipu lekh, Lumpiya lekh, and Mankshang lekh: The Sanctuary includes the holy sites of Bhanar, Chiplakot, Niirikot, Panchachuli, Kalapani, and Chota Kailash (Adi Kailash). The region is home to the Dhauli and Ikli rivers.

Habitat	Sub-tropical forest; Moist temperate forest; Western mixed coniferous forest; Himalayan temperate forest; Pasture; Oak forest; Alpine pasture; Dwarf Juniper scrub
Biographic zone:	Himalayan Zone
Animals	Leopard, Musk Deer, Serow, Goral, Himalayan Brown Bear, Tiger, Jungle Cat, Barking Deer; Darter; Cobra, Krait, Viper, Tits, forktails, blackbirds, woodpeckers, jays, magpies, thrushes, pheasants
Plants	<i>Oak Spp., Myrica Spp., Utish Spp., Abies pindrow, Rhododendron Spp, pine Spp., deodar Spp., Cedar Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airports are Naini Saini-Pithoragarh and Pantnagar- Udham Singh Nagar
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Kathgodam
- By Road:** Nearest town is Didihat, which is well connected with road.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Didihat-Askot,
https://forest.uk.gov.in/files/57_FRH_Information/54-Askot.pdf.

Date of Notification

30th July 1986

Area

600.0 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Summer (April-May),
Winter (November-January)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://forest.uk.gov.in/pages/view/165-askot-wildlife-sanctuary>



Location
30°07'15"N 80°39'09"E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Divisional Forest officer CS Almora Forest Division Almora

Email: dfocsalm-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 05962-230229

Wildlife Sanctuary

Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary

Binsar provides spectacular views of the Himalayan peaks that extend from Yamunotri in Garhwal to Mt. Nampa in Nepal. Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary, which has over 200 bird species, was established in 1988 for the conservation and protection of the Central Himalayan region's declining broad leaf oak (*Quercus*) forests. The Chand Kings ruled over Kumaon from the 11th to the 18th centuries AD, and Binsar was their summer capital. The upper portion of the sanctuary is cool and dense oak forest, while the lower part is warmer and pine forest. Villages can also be located in the lower portion of the sanctuary. These factors result in a variety of habitats that sustain a variety of bird species. About 60 kilometres of hiking trails can be found in the Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary.

Habitat	Western Himalayan sub-alpine coniferous forests; Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Leopard, Sumatran Serow, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Pine Marten, Red Fox, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Barking Deer; Kalij Pheasant, Monal, Koklass Pheasant, Eurasian Jay; Darter, Cobra, Krait, Viper
Plants	<i>Oak Spp., Myrica Spp., Rhododendron Spp., pine Spp., deodar Spp., Cedar Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airports is Pantnagar-Udham Singh Nagar
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Kathgodam
- By Road:** Nearest town is Almora, which is well connected with road.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Binsar Almora
https://forest.uk.gov.in/files/57_FRH_Information/41-Binsar.pdf.

Date of Notification

25th September 1988

Area

47.7 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Summer (April-May),
Winter (November-January)



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.binsarforestretreat.com/binsar/>



Location
30°07'15"N 80°39'09"E



Common name: Snow Leopard

Contact details:

Office of the Deputy Director
Govind Wildlife Sanctuary and National Park
Purola 249185
Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

E-mail: gwlsपुरोला@gmail.com
Phone: 01373-223433
ddgws-forest-uk@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Govind Wildlife Sanctuary

This wildlife sanctuary is one of the sites designated for the conservation of the snow leopard and its habitat, which can be found above 3500 metres in the inner Himalayas. Har-ki-dun valley is a popular trekking spot within the sanctuary, with the Forest Rest House situated in a beautiful setting. The high-altitude lake of Ruinsiyara is also a renowned tourist destination.

Habitat	Western Himalayan subalpine coniferous forests and Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Snow Leopard, Asian Black Bear, Brown Bear, Leopard, Musk Deer, Bharal, Himalayan Tahr, Serow, Porcupine, European Otter, Goral, Himalayan Field Rat, Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel, Wild Boar; Golden Eagle, Himalayan Monal, Cheer Pheasant, Western Tragopan
Plants	Chir Pine, Deodar Cedar, Oak, Silver Fir, Spruce, Yew, Maple, Walnut, Horse Chestnut, Hazel and Rhododendron

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun, from where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun Railway Station

By Road: Nearest town is Purola, which is about 3 hrs drive from Mussoorie and is well connected with road network

Where to stay

Forest Rest Houses:
Naitwar, Taluka, Osla,
Har-ki-dun

Garhwal Mandal Vikas
Nigam Rest House, Har-
ki-Doon.

Options of home stays and
hotels around the Park are
available.

Date of Notification 📅
1955

Area 🗺️
485.89 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer (April-June),
Winter (October-January)



More Information on this PA can be found here

<http://natureconservation.in/govind-pashu-vihar-national-park-complete-detail-updated/>



Location
35°55'–31°17" N 77°47'–78°37" E



Common name: Himalayan Black Bear

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Alaknanda SC Forest
Division
Gopeshwar, Chamoli
Phone: 01372-252210

Divisional Forest Officer, Kedarnath Wildlife
Division
Lansdowne
Phone: 01372-252149
Email: dfokedar-forest-uk@nic.in

Wildlife Sanctuary

Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary

The Kedarnath Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as the Kedarnath Musk Deer Sanctuary or Kedarnath Vanya Jeev Prabha, covers the Uttarakhand districts of Chamoli and Rudraprayag. It is named after the famous Hindu temple of Kedarnath, which is located just outside the sanctuary's northern boundary. The Sanctuary is rich in plant species diversity due to its position at the crossroads of the Indian subcontinent and the Indo-China biogeographic zone. KWS has over 1100 plant species, which are divided into five major forest groups. The broad elevation gradient has resulted in a variety of vegetation types, ranging from Himalayan moist temperate forest to sub-alpine vegetation and vast alpine meadows. The sanctuary's varied ecosystem offers a diverse range of habitats for wildlife, resulting in a high level of faunal diversity. The sanctuary is home to the endangered Himalayan musk deer (*Moschus leucogaster*), making it extremely important for conservation.

Habitat	Coniferous, sub-alpine and alpine forests; alpine grasslands; and high-altitude
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Jackal, Red Fox, Himalayan Black Bear, Yellow-Throated Marten, Leopard Cat, Indian Leopard, Snow Leopard, Wild Boar, Himalayan Musk Deer, Barking Deer, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Hodgson's Brown-Toothed Shrew, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Royle's Pika, Tiger; Himalayan Snowcock, Himalayan Monal, Cheer Pheasant, Western Tragopan
Plants	Oak, Rhododendron, <i>Aconitum balfourii</i> , <i>Angelica glauca</i> , <i>Arnebia benthamii</i> , <i>Artemisia maritima</i> , <i>Bergenia stracheyi</i> , <i>Dactylorhiza hatagirea</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant Airport, Dehradun where the park is about 5-6 hrs drive

By Rail: Nearest railway stations are Haridwar and Rishkesh

By Road: Nearest town is Chopta, which is well connected with road.

Where to stay

Forest rest house,
Gopeshwar city, GMVN and
hotels in Tugnath).

Date of Notification 📅
20 September 1972

Area 🗺️
975.20 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
Summer (April-June)



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://forest.uk.gov.in/pages/view/164-kedarnath-wildlife-sanctuary->



Location
30°45'00"N 79°36'00"E



Common name: Leopard

Contact details:

Director, Rajaji National Park
1, Ansari Marg, Dehradun

Email: director.rajaji@gmail.com, drrnp-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 0135-2621669

Deputy Director,
Rajaji National Park,
Haridwar
Ph: 0133-425193

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mussoorie Wildlife Sanctuary

The lush green surroundings of this Sanctuary are well-known. Leopards, elephants, antelopes, stags, Himalayan goats, Himalayan tigers, lion-tailed macaques, mountain quail, Red-breasted partridges, Brahminy kites, Red-billed magpies, and other birds call it home. Benog Wildlife Sanctuary, which is part of Rajaji National Park, is about 11 kilometres from Library Point in Mussoorie, the "Queen of Hills." It is surrounded by the healing pines, old cedar trees, and medicinal plants that thrive in this region. The sanctuary has developed into a birdwatching paradise, with a diverse range of birds such as the White Capped Water Redstart and Red Billed Blue Magpie.

Habitat	Moist temperate forest; Deodar and Oak forest
Biographic zone:	Himalayan zone
Animals	Leopard, Pine Marten, Red Fox, Grey Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Red Giant Flying Squirrel, Barking Deer; Mountain Quail, Red-billed Blue Magpie
Plants	Sal, Oak, Myrica <i>Cedrus deodara</i> , <i>Rhododendron Spp</i> , <i>Terminalia mallotus philippensis</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> , <i>Ziziphus oxyphylla</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Jolly Grant-Dehradun

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Dehradun

By Road: Nearest town is Mussoorie, which is well connected with road.

Where to stay

Forest rest house, Kampty
Plenty of options of private accommodation available in Mussoorie and Dehradun.

Date of Notification

02nd September 1993

Area

10.82 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Summer (April-June),
Winter (November-December)



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://www.euttaranchal.com/tourism/benog-wildlife-sanctuary.php>



Location

30° 27' 55.44" N, 78° 0' 45.36" E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Tarai West Forest
Division Ramnagar, Nainital
Email: dfotw-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 05947-251475

Divisional Forest Officer, Tarai Central
Haldwani Haldwani
Email: dfotc-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 05946-220186

Divisional Forest Officer, Haldwani Forest
Division Haldwani
Email: dfohald-forest-uk@nic.in
Phone: 05946-22000

Wildlife Sanctuary

Nandhour Wildlife Sanctuary

The Nandhour Wild Life Sanctuary is a newly developed wildlife refuge in Uttarakhand. It is the state's seventh wildlife sanctuary, and it spans two districts: Nainital and Champawat. Nandhour Wild Life Sanctuary has a diverse landscape due to its position between the Himalayas and the Tarai, the Nandhour river streams, and ridges that crisscross the terrain. The Sanctuary's lower areas are generally broadleaved woodland, dominated by Sal, with coniferous trees occurring at higher elevations. Numerous plant and animal species thrive in this vibrant mosaic of ecosystems, which includes wet and dry, plain and mountainous, gentle and ragged, forest and grassland. Tigers and Asian Elephants are the most well-known wild residents of Nandhour, but with over 325 species of birds, it is one of India's richest bird regions.

Habitat	Sub-tropical forest; broad-leaved forest; coniferous mixed forest
Biographic zone:	Shivalik and Himalayan mountains
Animals	Leopard, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Goral, Porcupine, Yellow-throated Marten, Asian Elephant, Tiger; Great Pied Hornbill, Grey Junglefowl, Red Junglefowl, Brahminy Duck, Darter, Rosy Pelican, Pintail
Plants	Sub Tropical Forest: Sal, <i>Terminalia Mallotus philippensis</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> ; Pine, Oak, <i>Rhododendron</i> , <i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> , <i>Ziziphus oxyphylla</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airports is Pantnagar-Udham Singh Nagar

By Rail: Nearest railway station is Kathgodam

By Road: Nearest town is Haldwani, which is well connected with road network.

Where to stay

Forest rest house,
https://forest.uk.gov.in/files/57_FRH_Information/49-Chorgallia.pdf.

Date of Notification

2012

Area

269.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Mid-November to June



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wildtrails.in/nandhour-wildlife-sanctuary/>



Location

30°07'15" N 80°39'09" E









West Bengal



Common name: Gaur

Contact details:

Field Director
Buxa Tiger Reserve (West)
Alipurduar College Halt, Alipurduar Court,
Alipurduar-736122
Phone: 03564-551129
E-mail: buxatiger@dte.vsnl.net.in
fbtrwb@gmail.com

Deputy Field Director
Buxa Tiger Reserve (East)
P.O. Alipurduar
West Bengal 736122
Phone: 03564-56005, 66005

National Park

Buxa National Park

Buxa National Park is a beautiful place in West Bengal, situated in the Jalpaiguri district. The Buxa National Park is named after the Buxa Fort, which guards one of Bhutan's most popular 11 roads. Sankosh, Raidak, Jayanti, Churnia, Turturi, Phashkhawa, Dima, and Nonani are the major rivers. The Tigers, one of the most majestic and endangered animals on the planet, call the park home. Plants, creepers, bamboos, and orchids abound in the national park. Buxa is home to a large number of Teak, Simul, and Sishu tree species. Buxa is home to a variety of snakes, wild buffaloes, elephants, bears, leopards, and antelopes, in addition to the Tiger. In addition, the Narthali Lake is home to many uncommon migratory bird species. Biodiversity abounds in the park, which houses a large variety of rare orchids and medicinal plants.

Habitat	Northern dry deciduous. Eastern Bhabar and Terai sal. East Himalayan moist mixed deciduous forest.
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Fishing Cat, Leopard Cat, Jungle Cat, Clouded Leopard, Indian Civet, Sloth Bear, Wild Boar, Yellow-throated Marten, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Sambar, Asian Elephant, Rhesus Macaque, Grey Langur, Porcupine, Malayan Giant Squirrel, Black-naped Hare, Buffalo, Wild Dog;
Plants	Shorea robusta, Sterculia villosa, Duabanga sonneretioides, Tetrameles nudiflora, Terminalia myriocarpa, Dalbergia sissoo, Acacia catechu, Narenga porphyrocoma, Albizzia procera, Salmalia malabarica, Syzygium cerasoides, Randia dumetorum

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
By Rail: Nearest railway station at Alipurduar Junction Railway Station.
By Road: Connected by roads from Alipurduar.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>
Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1992

Area 🗺️
117.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
November-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourism.gov.in>



Location
26° 39' 0" N, 89° 34' 48" E



Common name: Indian One Horned Rhino

Contact details:

Range Officer
Gorumara Eco-tourism Range
Lataguri
Phone: +91-3561-266340

Divisional Forest Officer
Jalpaiguri Wildlife Division II
Aranya Bhavan
Jalpaiguri
Phone: 03561-222233
Email: dfowildlife2@gmail.com

National Park

Gorumara National Park

Gorumara National Park is a must-see destination for anyone visiting North Bengal. Because of its scenic beauty, it is an important national park in North Bengal from the standpoint of conservation, as well as an interesting location for photography and nature enthusiasts. It is located in Murti, Raidak, at the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya in the Terai region, on the flood plains. Jaldhaka, a Brahmaputra tributary, flows alongside the National Park, creating a picturesque landscape. Gorumara has a combination of woodland and grassland vegetation. It is known for having a significant population of Indian One Horned Rhinos. The Park's watchtowers provide the ideal and quiet environment for wildlife watching or simply admiring the scenery.

Habitat	Arid deciduous jungle terrain mixed with grasslands
Biographic zone:	Central Himalaya
Animals	Indian One-horned Rhinoceros, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Asian Elephant, Wild Boar, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Leopard, Tiger, Wild Dog, Wolf, Pygmy Hog, Hispid Hare; Scarlet Minivet, Paradise Flycatcher, Spangled Drongo, Peafowl, Brahminy Duck; Python, Indian Cobra, King Cobra
Plants	Sal, Bamboo, Teak, Simul, Siris, Khair, Savanna Grass

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
By Rail: Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.
By Road: Nearest town is Chalsa, which is only 30 min from the Park and is well connected to Siliguri town and Bagdogra airport.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house
Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>
Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1992

Area 🗺️
79.45 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourism.gov.in>



Location
26.7°N 88.8°E 89o55' E



Common name: Indian One-Horned Rhinoceros

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Hill Circle
Sankar Villa, Ladenla Road, Darjeeling 734101
Phone: 0354-2252277/2252845

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803, 9073386804, 9073327315

National Park

Jaldapara National Park

Jaldapara National Park is located on the banks of the Torsa River in the Alipurduar District of northern West Bengal, at the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas. The vast grassland with patches of riverine forest was established as a sanctuary to preserve a wide range of flora and fauna, including the one-horned rhinoceros. It has a wide range of flora and fauna, including mixed deciduous woodland, grasslands, and riverbanks. The Malangi River, that flows from east to west, is also close by.

Habitat	Savannah covered with tall elephant grasses
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Indian One-horned Rhinoceros, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Sambar, Barking Deer, Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Wild Boar, Gaur; Bengal Florican, Pallas's Fish Eagle, Shikra, Finn's Weaver, Peafowl, Lesser Pied Hornbill; Python
Plants	<i>Saccharum Spp.</i> , <i>Themeda arundinacea</i> , <i>T. villosa</i> , <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> , <i>Cymbopogon Spp.</i> , <i>Thysanolaena maxima</i> , <i>Phragmites karka</i> , <i>Arundo donax</i> , <i>Imperata cylindrica</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Siliguri.

Where to stay

Accommodation can be booked at Jaldapara Tourist Lodge and Hollong Tourist Lodge.
More info: <https://www.wbtourism.gov.in/destination/details/dooars>.

Date of Notification 🗓️
2014

Area 🗺️
216.3529 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://www.wbtourism.gov.in/>



Location
26°37'43"N 89°22'39"E



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

Director
Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park,
Darjeeling 734101
Phone: 0354-2254250/2253709

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803, 9073386804, 9073327315

National Park

Neora Valley National Park

The Neora Valley National Park is a densely forested area rich in biodiversity in the Eastern Himalayas, a global biodiversity hotspot. It shares its northern and north-eastern borders with Sikkim and Bhutan, respectively, and connects the Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary in Sikkim and the Toorsa Strict Reserve in Bhutan. It is a vital part of the Kanchenjunga Landscape as well.

Habitat	Subtropical Mixed Broadleaf Forest, Lower Temperate Evergreen Forest, Upper Temperate Mixed Broadleaf Forest, Rhododendron Forest
Biographic zone:	Central Himalaya
Animals	Red Panda, Tiger, Asiatic Black Bear, Barking Deer, Goral, Leopard, Leopard Cat, Himalayan Tahr, Clouded Leopard, Musk Deer, Sloth Bear, Golden Cat, Wild Boar, Goral, Serow, Sambar, Himalayan Flying Squirrel; Rufous-throated Partridge, Satyr Tragopan, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Darjeeling Woodpecker, Bay Woodpecker, Golden-throated Barbet, Hodgson's Hawk Cuckoo
Plants	Rhododendron arboreum, R. barbatum, R. falconeri, R. dalhousiae, Swertia chirata, Lycopodium Spp., Aconitum Spp., Aristolochia Spp., Berberis cristata, Costus speciosa, Didymocarpus pedicellate

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport (120 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Kolkata.

Where to stay

Resorts near by:
Lava
Rishop
Neora Valley Jungle Camp.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1986

Area 🗺️
159.89 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-April



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourism.gov.in>



Location
27° 52' 03" to 27° 07' 35" N and 80° 45' to 80° 55' E



Common name: Red Panda

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Hill Circle
Sankar Villa, Ladenla Road, Darjeeling 734101
Phone: 0354-2252277/2252845

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road,
3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
9073386804, 9073327315

National Park

Singalila National Park

Along the Singalila Ridge, Singalila National Park is situated at a high altitude of between 2,100 and 3,650 metres above sea level. Sandakphu top, one of West Bengal's highest peaks, is situated within the park and offers one of the best views of spectacular sunrises and sunsets, as well as views of Kangchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain.

Habitat	Temperate and alpine forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Red Panda, Leopard Cat, Barking Deer, Yellow-throated Marten, Wild Boar, Pangolin, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Clouded Leopard, Serow, Takin, Tiger; Blood Pheasant, Rufous-bellied Woodpecker, Himalayan Griffon, Steppe Eagle, Golden Eagle, Spotted Nutcracker, Plain-backed Thrush, Rufous-breasted Bush Robin, Blue-capped Redstart Grosbeak, Little Bunting
Plants	Bamboo, Oak, <i>Magnolia Spp.</i> , <i>Rhododendron Spp.</i> , <i>Primula Spp.</i> , <i>Saxifraga Spp.</i> , <i>Bistort Spp.</i> , <i>Senecio Spp.</i> , <i>Cotoneaster Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Ghum Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Manebhanjah.

Where to stay

Guest houses and trekkers' huts at Meghma, Tonglu, Gairibans, Sandakphu, Phalut, Kala Pokhri and several other locations in the park, run by the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.

Date of Notification 1986

Area 78.60 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-May



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
27° 27'22" N 88°00'07" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

The Field Director
Sundarbans Tiger Reserve
Canning, West Bengal

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
9073386804, 9073327315

National Park

Sundarbans National Park

The biodiversity of the Sunderbans is a one-of-a-kind ecological wonder of South Asia and the world. The Sunderbans are home to the world's largest mangrove forests, as well as one of the most biologically productive habitats on the planet. Its forest and waterways, which are located at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra Rivers between India and Bangladesh, host a diverse range of fauna, including many endangered species. The islands are also important economically as a storm barrier, shore stabiliser, nutrient and sediment trap, timber and natural resource source, and habitat for a diverse range of marine, benthic, and terrestrial species.

Habitat	Mangrove forests, mud flats, etc.
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Tiger, Leopard Cat, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Fox, Jungle Cat, Flying Fox, Pangolin, Grey Mongoose, Fishing Cat, Gangetic Dolphin; Common Kingfishes, Peregrine Falcon, Jungle Babbler, Cotton Teal, Herring Gull, Caspian Tern, Grey Heron, Rose-ringed Parakeet, Paradise Flycatcher, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Brahminy Duck
Plants	<i>Rhizophora Sp.</i> , <i>Bruguiera Sp.</i> , <i>Ceriops Sp.</i> , <i>Avicennia Sp.</i> , <i>Xylocarpus Sp.</i> , <i>Nyssa Sp.</i> , <i>Phoenix Sp.</i> , <i>Excoecaria Sp.</i> , <i>Aegiceras Sp.</i> , <i>Acanthus Sp.</i> , <i>Porterasia Sp.</i> , <i>Sundari (Heritiera fomes)</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport (120 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Kolkata.

Where to stay

Sunder Spotted Deer Tourist Lodge, Sajnekhali, belonging to West Bengal Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.

Date of Notification 13th May 1984

Area 1330.10 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
21°0 31' to 22° 0 32' N and 88°0 10' to 89°0 51' E



Common name: Spotted Deer

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Birbhum Division
Suri, Birbhum 731127

Department of Tourism

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E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary

Ballavpur Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as Deer Park, is a wildlife sanctuary in the Indian state of West Bengal, near Santiniketan, in the Bolpur subdivision of Birbhum District. The Sanctuary is located in the Asansol-Durgapur district, which is a thriving laterite region sandwiched between the Damodar and the Ajay rivers. In the field, they flow almost parallel to each other (about 30 kilometres apart). The Sanctuary is home to three major water bodies (Jheel), which attract a large number of migratory and resident birds. The entire sanctuary is a protected area with watch towers and jungle paths where visitors can wander around and see wildlife. A range of deer, including the Blackbuck and Spotted deer, call it home. Jackals, foxes, and a number of water birds are among the other species.

Habitat	Dense local vegetation
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Blackbuck, Spotted Deer, Jackal, Fox; Lesser Whistling Teal, Pintail, Black-hooded Oriole, White-bellied Treepie, Hoopoe, Parakeets, Barbets, Monitor Lizard, Krait, Python, Cobra
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babla), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gamar), <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Bael), <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Kurchi), <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Kala Siris), <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (Kathal), <i>Lannea indica</i> (Jeol), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Subabul), <i>Bambusa. Sp.</i> (Bans), <i>Terminalia arjun</i> (Arjun), <i>Dalbergia sisoo</i> (Sissoo), <i>Emblca officinalis</i> (Amloki), <i>Shorea robusta</i> (Sal)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport (200 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Bolpur Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Bolpur.

Where to stay

Private resort located close to the sanctuary.

Date of Notification

11th July 1977

Area

2.02 km²

Best time of the year to visit

Rainy season



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
23.685011°N 87.653021°E



Common name: Indian Cuckoo

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Nadia, Murshidabad Division, Krishnanagar, Nadia 741101

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Bethuadahari Wildlife Sanctuary

The Bethuadahari Wildlife Sanctuary, which is located in the Nadia District of West Bengal and spans 67 hectares, was established in 1980 and is home to a large population of Spotted deer. It had 297 deers according to the 1995 census. There are around fifty other species of wildlife in the region, including monitor lizards, gharials, pythons, jungle cats, porcupines, and a number of snakes and birds. Inside the Park, there are two famous nature trails. There's also a Gharial (Indian Alligator) Rehabilitation Center, where you can see a stable family of eight Gharials basking in the sun right now. A small lake within the sanctuary also acts as a shelter for tortoises and herons.

Habitat	Man-made forest
Biographic zone:	Central Gangetic alluvial ecozone
Animals	Spotted Deer, Jackal, Fox, Porcupine, Grey Langur; Indian Cuckoo; Parakeets, Barbets Python, Monitor Lizard, Gharial
Plants	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Babla), <i>Gmelina arborea</i> (Gamar), <i>Aegle marmelos</i> (Bael), <i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> (Kurchi), <i>Albizia lebbek</i> (Kala Siris), <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i> (Kathal), <i>Lannea indica</i> (Jeol), <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem), <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> (Subabul), <i>Bambusa. Sp.</i> (Bans), <i>Terminalia arjun</i> (Arjun), <i>Dalbergia sisoo</i> (Sissoo), <i>Emblca officinalis</i> (Amloki), <i>Shorea robusta</i> (Sal)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport (155 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Krishna Nagar Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Krishna Nagar.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and local hotels at Krishna Nagar.

Date of Notification

1980

Area

0.67 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
23.5975516°N 88.3920227°E



Common name: Lineated Barbet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, 24 Parganas (North) Division
Court Complex (near Barasat bus stand),
Barasat, North 24-Parganas 700124

Department of Tourism

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3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Bibhuti Bhusan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Parmadan Forest, also known as Bibhutibhushan Wildlife Sanctuary, is located in Southeast Bengal, West Bengal. In North 24-Parganas, the magnificent Ichamati River runs through this sanctuary. Visitors will enjoy a relaxing country boat trip through the forest or a soothing jungle walk while watching friendly deer frolic. The Sanctuary is home to more than 250 deer and is a birder's paradise. Peacocks, woodpeckers, sankhacheel, nilkhantha, fultusi, and a variety of other birds can be seen. Monkeys, tortoises, and trees such as shishu, minjiri, tut, arjun, shimul, shishir, bamboo, and many others can be found in the Sanctuary. The river Ichamati runs through the forest, and visitors can access the entire Sanctuary through a boat ride.

Habitat	Tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Spotted Deer; Peafowl, Lineated Barbet, Woodpeckers, Sankhacheel, Nilkhantha, Fultusi, , King Cobra, Rat Snake, Russell's Viper, Common Krait
Plants	Sissoo, Minjiri, Tut, Arjun, Shimul, Shishir, Bamboo

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport (100 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Kolkata Railway Station (100km).

By Road: Connected by roads from Bongaon.

Where to stay

You can book rooms in Champadali Rest House and Dormitory located on the banks of the Ichamati.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1980

Area 🗺️
0.64 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
23.1861775°N 88.7620868°E



Common name: Elephant

Contact details:

Field Director
Buxa Tiger Reserve, Alipurduar, District
Jalpaiguri, West Bengal- 736122,
Phone – 03564-551129

Department of Tourism

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9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Buxa Wildlife Sanctuary

Buxa Wildlife Sanctuary is a beautiful place, located in the Jalpaiguri district of the state of West Bengal, in Doors. The Buxa WLS, together with Buxa National Park forms part of the Buxa Tiger Reserve. It was named after the Buxa Fort which guards the most important of 11 routes in to Bhutan. The main rivers in and around the sanctuary are Sankosh, Raidak, Jayanti, Churnia, Turturi, Phashkhawa, Dima and Nonani. The Sanctuary is home to one of the most beautiful and currently endangered species- the Tigers, apart from wild buffaloes, elephants, bears, leopards and antelopes. The national park also has a variety of plants, creepers, bamboos and orchids, several species of Teak, Semul and Sishu trees. The Sanctuary has as has a great diversity of rare orchids and medicinal plants.

Habitat	Northern Dry Deciduous Eastern Bhabar and Terai Sal East Himalayan Moist Mixed Deciduous Forest, Sub-Himalayan Secondary Wet Mixed Forest, Eastern Sub-Montane Semi-evergreen Forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Wild Dog, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Clouded Leopard, Buffalo, Chinese Pangolin, Hispid Hare, Hog Deer; Great Pied Hornbill, Ibisbill, Goosander, Red-stars, Wag-tails, Black necked crane, Migratory common teal, Black stork, Large Whistling Teal, Minivets
Plants	<i>Shorea robusta</i> , <i>Sterculia villosa</i> , <i>Duabanga sonneretioides</i> , <i>Tetrameles nudiflora</i> , <i>Terminalia myriocarpa</i> , <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> , <i>Acacia catechu</i> , <i>Narenga porphyrocoma</i> , <i>Albizia procera</i> , <i>Salmalia malabarica</i> , <i>Syzygium cerasoides</i> , <i>Randia dumetorum</i> , <i>Butea monosperma</i> , <i>Aesculus panduana</i> , <i>Eugenia formosa</i> , <i>Dillenia pentagyna</i> , <i>Schima wallichii</i> , <i>Lagerstroemia parviflora</i>

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Bagdogra.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Alipurduar Junction Railway Station.

By Road: Connected by roads from Alipurduar.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>

Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th January 1986

Area 🗺️
267.92 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
26°39'0"N 89°34'48"E



Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forest, Northern Circle
 Anya Bhawan, Hakimpara, Old Court Campus,
 Jalpaiguri 735101
 Phone: 03561-31563

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd
 Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
 E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
 Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
 9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary

The Gorumara National Park continues through the Chapramari Wildlife Sanctuary's trees. The Murti River divides the two forests; Chapramari Wild Life Sanctuary is on the north east side of the river, while Gorumara National Park is on the south west. The Chapramari WLS is thin, but it provides an incredible setting for viewing nature and wildlife. Elephant, Gaur, Leopard, deer, reptiles, and birds are among the diverse avifauna and mammals that call it home. Bird-watching enthusiasts flock to this venue. The elephant, as well as the Gaur (Indian Gaur) and Rhino, are among the most frequently seen animals here. Gaur and Rhino can be seen during the morning and evening hours, particularly near the riverbed and the small pond near the Chapramari forest bungalow. Forest safaris are arranged here from the Gorumara and Chalsa offices, and they are the most efficient way to appreciate the Sanctuary's scenic beauty and wildlife.

Habitat	Riverwood forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Leopard, Gaur, One-horned Indian Rhinoceros, Asian Elephant, Mynas, Green Magpie, Adjutant stork, Indian Treepie, Thrust, Pythons, King Cobra, Rat Snake, Russell's Viper, Common Krait
Plants	<i>Sal Spp., Teak Spp., Shishu Spp., Shirish Spp., Acampe Spp., Bulbophyllum Spp., Chiloschista Spp., Cymbidium Spp., Dendrobium Spp., Eria Spp., Gastrochilus Spp., Luisia Spp., Oberonia Spp.</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Chalsa.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>
 Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1976

Area 🗺️
9.60 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
 26.8746424°N 88.8551019°E



Common name: Blue-throated Barbet

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, 24 Parganas (South)
 Division
 12, Biplabi Kanailal Bhattacharjee St., Alipore,
 Kolkata 700027
 Phone: 033-2479-9032

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd
 Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
 E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
 Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
 9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Chintamani Kar Wildlife Sanctuary

Also called the Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary, it is a protected area known for its diverse bird, butterfly, epiphyte, fern, and orchid populations. This small (17-acre) sanctuary is located in south Kolkata, near Narendrapur Ramkrishna Mission. It is a short drive from the city centre. 'Kayaler Bagan' is the local name for the sanctuary. Chintamani Kar Bird Sanctuary is named after noted artist Chintamani Kar, who battled for decades to have 'Kayaler Bagan' declared as a wildlife sanctuary with the support of locals and NGOs. Orchards, bamboo brakes, waterbodies, and wasteland can all be found in the sanctuary. Massive mango trees, along with jackfruit, coconut palm, tamarind, guava, and other trees, dominate the sanctuary's landscape, providing habitat for a large range of birds and butterflies, as well as ferns and orchids.

Habitat	Mangrove forests
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Jungle Cat, Civet Cat, Jackal; Fulvous-breasted Woodpecker, Rufous Woodpecker, Streak-throated Woodpecker, Black-rumped Flameback, Greater Flameback, Lineated Barbet, Blue-throated barbet, Coppersmith, Hoopoe, Common Kingfisher, Stork-billed Kingfisher, White-breasted Kingfisher, Small Green Bee-eater; Water Monitor Lizard
Plants	Mango, Jackfruit, Coconut, Tamarind, Guava, Dumur, Safeda, Chatun

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Sealdah.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Rathtala.

Where to stay

Forest rest house available at Rothala.

Date of Notification 🗓️
1982

Area 🗺️
0.07 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
 22.4295°N 88.4007°E



Common name: Grey-headed Fish Eagle

Wildlife Sanctuary

Halliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary

Waders, including the Asian dowitcher, an uncommon winter migrant, use the region as well. The nearby Bhagabatpur Crocodile Breeding Farm can be visited by taking a ferry from Sajnekhali Jetty. The ferry trip to and from the sanctuary is a fantastic way to get a taste of nature. Popular species include the Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, and Rhesus Macaque, as well as a diverse range of birds and endemic invertebrate fauna. Tigers are an occasional sighting on this island. Some sweet water species, such as Casuarina sp., Karanja, and others, grow with mangrove species that are planted on higher ground.

Habitat	Mangrove forests
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque, Barking Deer; Spot-billed Pelican, Cotton Teal, Herring Gull, Caspian Tern, Grey Heron, Large Egret, Night Heron, Open-billed Stork, White Ibis, Osprey, Pallas's Fish Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Oriental Hobby, Brown Fish Owl
Plants	Mangrove species, Keora (<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>), Kankra (<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>), Khalsi (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>), Gewa (<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>) and Goran (<i>Ceriops tagal</i>), Hantal Palm (<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>)(<i>Casuarina</i> , <i>Karanja</i> , etc.)

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, 24 Parganas (South) Division
12, Biplabi Kanailal Bhattacharjee St., Alipore, Kolkata 700027
Phone: 033-2479-9032

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How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport (135 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station(48km).

By Road: Connected by roads from Gosaba(50km).

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels at Canning.

Date of Notification

1976

Area

5.95 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location

22.6647°N 88.6320°E



Common name: Himalayan Salamander

Wildlife Sanctuary

Jorepokhri Salamander Wildlife Sanctuary

Jorepokhri Wildlife Sanctuary is located in West Bengal's Darjeeling District. A tiny lake 28 kilometres from Darjeeling, Jorepokhri, is home to high-altitude species such as the Himalayan Newt and Salamander. The Himalayan Salamander is one of the most endangered and ancient amphibians that lived before the dinosaurs. It was thought to be extinct on this planet until 1964, when it was discovered surviving in the Darjeeling hills at Jorepokhari. The forest has some spectacular views. Visitors are mesmerised by the stunning view of snow-capped Himalayas, including Mt Kanchenjunga, from the north side of the lake. The monsoon season is a good time for wildlife enthusiasts to see the endangered Salamander.

Habitat	High-altitude wetland
Biographic zone:	Central Himalaya
Animals	Himalayan Newt or Himalayan Salamander
Plants	Kapasi, Katus, Kawla, Champ, Matting Bamboo, <i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Meliosma wallichii</i> , <i>Machilus edulis</i> , <i>Pipli Spp.</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Prunus nepalensis</i> .

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Bagdogra.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Darjeeling Railway Station.

By Road: Connected by roads from Darjeeling.

Where to stay

GTA Tourist Lodge, Salamander Tourist Lodge.

Date of Notification

11 March 1985

Area

0.04 km²

Best time of the year to visit

October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here

<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location

Dalkajhar Forest, West Bengal 734431



Common name: Olive Ridley Sea Turtle

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, 24 Parganas (South) Division
12, Biplabi Kanailal Bhattacharjee St., Alipore, Kolkata 700027
Phone: 033-2479-9032

Department of Tourism

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Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803, 9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Lothian Island Wildlife Sanctuary

The Sundarbans' Lothian Island Wildlife Sanctuary is located at the confluence of the Bay of Bengal and the River Saptamukhi. The Sajnekhali Wild Life Sanctuary and the Haliday Island Wildlife Sanctuary are the other two Wildlife Sanctuaries within the Sundarban Biosphere Reserve. It's part of the deltaic Sunderbans, which is home to a tropical estuarine swamp forest. Mangrove vegetation dominates the tropical estuarine swamp forest. Estuarine Crocodiles, Olive Ridley Sea Turtles, Spotted Deer, Jungle Cats, and Rhesus Macaques all call this place home. The Sanctuary attracts a variety of birds, including migrants such as the Black-Capped Kingfisher, Curlew, White-Bellied Sea-Eagle, Tern, and Whimbrel. There is also a significant population of red crabs.

Habitat	Tropical estuarine swamp forest
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Spotted Deer, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque; Estuarine Crocodile, Olive Ridley Sea Turtle, Red Crabs, Black-Capped Kingfisher, Curlew, White-Bellied Sea-Eagle, Tern, and Whimbrel
Plants	Sundari (<i>Heritiera fomes</i>), Keora (<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>), Kankra (<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>), Khalsi (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>), Gewa (<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>) and Goran (<i>Ceriops tagal</i>), Hantal Palm (<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>)

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport (135 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station(48km).

By Road: Connected by roads from Gosaba(50km).

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels at Canning.

Date of Notification 🗓️
28 June 1976

Area 🗺️
38 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
21°39'49"N 88°19'44"E



Common name: Clouded Leopard

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Hill Circle Sankar Villa, Ladenla Road, Darjeeling 734101
Phone: 0354-2252277/2252845

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803, 9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Mahananda Wildlife Sanctuary

The Mahananda Wild Life Sanctuary is located in the Darjeeling Wild Life Division and is only 30 minutes away from Siliguri. Sukna, the sanctuary's entrance, is just 13 kilometres from Siliguri. The sanctuary's complex environments and altitude aid the survival of a large variety of mammals, birds, and reptiles, including the magnificent Tiger and giant elephants, sturdy Indian Gaur, timid spotted and barking deer, many species of lesser cat, Himalayan black bear, leopard including clouded leopard and many other smaller animals. Hundreds of feathered species call the Sanctuary home, including endangered species including the fairy bluebird and Himalayan pied hornbill, as well as swallows, swifts, thrushes, babblers, warblers, rollers, minivets, and sunbirds. The sanctuary has mixed-wet forests in the Latpanchar district, which is located at 1219 metres above sea level in the Kurseong hills and is the sanctuary's highest point. This sanctuary is perfect for wildlife enthusiasts. To attract wild animals, many glades, hides, and watchtowers have been built near natural salt licks and streams.

Habitat	Various habitats, from riverine forests (such as Khayer, Sisoo) to dense mixed-wet forest (in the higher elevations)
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Himalayan Black Bear, Clouded Leopard, Serow, Porcupine; Himalayan Pied Hornbill
Plants	Kapasi, Katus, Kawla, Champ, Matting Bamboo, <i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Meliosma wallichii</i> , <i>Machilus edulis</i> , <i>Pipli Spp.</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Prunus nepaulensis</i> . Scattered Plantations of Hemlock (<i>Tsuga brunoniana</i>) and Dhupi Spp.

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport is Bagdogra.

By Rail: Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.

By Road: Connected by roads from Siliguri.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>
Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24th June 1976

Area 🗺️
156 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
26°28'52"N 88°15'50"E



Common name: Asian Elephant

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Darjeeling Wildlife Division, Bengal Natural History Museum, Meadow Bank Road, Darjeeling 734101

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
E-Mail : wbtourismpublicity1@gmail.com
Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803, 9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Pakhibitan Wildlife Sanctuary

Pakhibitan Wildlife Sanctuary is the most recent addition to West Bengal's protected areas. It is located on the Teesta Barrage's foreshore in the Gajaldoba waterbody in the Jalpaiguri district of North Bengal. The sanctuary provides a safe haven for a number of resident and migratory birds, as well as other animals, and is committed to aquatic species conservation. Being a small swath of land between the Sikkim-Darjeeling Himalayas and Gangetic West Bengal, Jalpaiguri has fascinating habitat and landscapes.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest; littoral swampy forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Tiger, Leopard, Asian Elephant, Gaur, Wild Boar, Sambar, Spotted Deer, Hog Deer, Barking Deer, Purple Moorhen, Pintail, Greylag Goose
Plants	Kumbhi, Amla, Sidha, Tanki, Khair, Sissoo

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Siliguri.

Where to stay

Hotels are available at Siliguri.

Date of Notification 11 August 2016

Area 14.09 km²

Best time of the year to visit October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
26.752334522396165,
88.57593180000002



Common name: Open-billed Stork

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Raiganj Division Karnajora, Uttar Dinajpur 733130
Phone: 03523-246047

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
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Wildlife Sanctuary

Raiganj Wildlife Sanctuary

Raiganj Wildlife Sanctuary, also known as Kulik Bird Sanctuary, is located near Raiganj in the North Dinajpur District of West Bengal, along National Highway 34, on the banks of the Kulik River. The Kulik river flows around a portion of the sanctuary and serves as a border in the sanctuary's eastern and southern parts. The sanctuary has a network of man-made canals that link to the Kulik River. Kulik is one of Asia's largest bird sanctuaries, with Asia's largest colony (heronry) of Open-billed Storks. The sanctuary, which is home to 164 bird species, hosts migratory birds such as Asian Open-billed Storks, Egrets, Night Herons, and Cormorants from the end of May to the first week of July. They leave between the middle of December and the end of January. Nesting occurs between July and August, and egg laying occurs between August and September. There are a few watchtowers within the sanctuary that have a great view of the sanctuary and the birds. Raiganj Kulik Eco Park, constructed right on the edge of the bird sanctuary, is a great place to visit.

Habitat	Tropical dry deciduous forest
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Spotted Deer, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Rhesus Macaque; Open-billed Stork, Flycatchers, kites, owl, woodpeckers, kingfishers, drongoes, Egrets, black-crowned night heron, pond heron, Indian Shag, little cormorants, Snakes, Mongooses
Plants	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> (Bat), <i>Anthocephallus cadamba</i> (Kadamba), <i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (Chhatim), <i>Barringtonia acutangula</i> (Hijal), <i>Ficus glomerata</i> (Dumur), <i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Arjun), <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (Sissoo), <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i> (Jarul), <i>Streblus asper</i> (Seora), <i>Trewia nodiflora</i> (Pituli)

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Jalpaiguri Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Raiganj.

Where to stay

Forest rest house and hotels at Kurseong.

Date of Notification 11th April 1985

Area 1.30 km²

Best time of the year to visit November-February



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
25°38'13"N 88°07'16"E



Common name: Grey Langur

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, Burdwan Division
Golapbag, Burdwan 713104
Phone: 0342-65172

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road,
3rd Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
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9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Ramnabagan Wildlife Sanctuary

The Ramnabagan Wildlife Sanctuary is located within Burdwan's municipal limits and is easily accessible, being just 4 kilometres from the Burdwan Railway Station. Inside the Ramnabagan WLS, there is a mini zoo, the Ramnabagan Mini Zoo, which covers 14.31 hectares. Ramna Garden, with its tall and stately Teak and Sal forest and mesophytic associates such as Kadbels, Dumur, Jam, and others, is a respite from the bustle of city life. It is an old tropical deciduous tree plantation founded by the former Maharajadhiraj of Burdwan. Bamboo clans have also done exceptionally well. Spotted deer and Barking deer were introduced to the area and have flourished. The zoo has a large population of common langurs. Parakits, Cuckoos, Storks, Snakes, Mongooses, Owls, Spotted Doves, and other frequently seen birds such as martins have made this Sanctuary/Mini Zoo area their home.

Habitat	Tropical deciduous
Biographic zone:	Lower Gangetic plain
Animals	Grey Langur, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer; Peafowl, Spotted Dove, Adjutant Stork, Rosy Pelican, Parakits, Cuckoos, Storks, Snakes, Mongooses
Plants	Teak and Sal with mesophytic associates such as Kadbels (<i>Limonia acidissima</i>), Dumur (<i>Ficus racemosa</i>), Jam (<i>Syzygium cumini</i>)

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport (200 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
By Rail: Nearest railway station at Burdwan Railway Station.
By Road: Connected by roads from Burdwan.

Where to stay

Hotels are available at Burdwan.

Date of Notification 📅
30th September 1981

Area 🗺️
0.14 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
23.253210520052534,
87.85053802288893



Common name: Oriental Hobby

Contact details:

Field Director, Sunderban Tiger Reserve
Canning Town South 24-Parganas 743329
Phone: 03218-255280

Department of Tourism

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Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
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9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary

On the confluence of the Matla and Gumdi rivers, the Sajnekhali Wildlife Sanctuary or Sajnekhali Bird Sanctuary is located. The Sajnekhali Sanctuary, which is located next to the Sunderbans Tiger Reserve and has a diverse avian population, is a visual treat for the eyes. Among the feathered flock, the spotted billed pelican, cotton teal, and herring gull are the most notable. Waders, including the Asian dowitcher, an uncommon winter migrant, use the region as well. The nearby Bhagabatpur Crocodile Breeding Farm can be visited by taking a ferry from Sajnekhali Jetty. The ferry trip to and from the sanctuary is a fantastic way to get a taste of nature.

Habitat	Mangrove scrub, forest and swamp
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Rhesus Macaque, Royal Tiger; Spot-billed Pelican, Cotton Teal, Herring Gull, Caspian Tern, Grey Heron, Large Egret, Night Heron, Open-billed Stork, White Ibis, Osprey, Pallas's Fish Eagle, White-bellied Sea Eagle, Grey-headed Fish Eagle, Peregrine Falcon, Oriental Hobby, Brown Fish Owl, Curlew
Plants	Sundari (<i>Heritiera fomes</i>), Keora (<i>Sonneratia apetala</i>), Kankra (<i>Bruguiera gymnorrhiza</i>), Khalsi (<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>), Gewa (<i>Excoecaria agallocha</i>) and Goran (<i>Ceriops tagal</i>), Hantal Palm (<i>Phoenix paludosa</i>)

How to reach there

By Air: Nearest airport (112 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
By Rail: Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station.
By Road: Connected by roads from Kolkata.

Where to stay

Guest house of West Bengal Forest Department
Lodge of West Bengal Tourism Department.

Date of Notification 📅
24th June 1976

Area 🗺️
362 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
22°07'26"N 88°49'53"E



Common name: Wild Dog

Contact details:

Chief Conservator of Forests, Hill Circle
Sankar Villa
Ladenla Road, Darjeeling 734101
Phone: 0354-2252277/2252845

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd
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9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary

Senchal Wildlife Sanctuary is about 10-15 kilometres from Darjeeling's main town. It is one of India's oldest wildlife sanctuaries. The sanctuary is a densely packed area of natural and man-made forests, with the latter accounting for more than 60 percent of the total area. The top canopy is made up of oaks ranging in height from 2,000 to 2,400 metres.

Habitat	Temperate and alpine forest
Biographic zone:	Gangetic plain
Animals	Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Goral, Serow, Himalayan Black Bear, Leopard, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Rhesus Macaque, Assamese Macaque, Indian Civet, Himalayan Flying Squirrel, Pangolin, Jackal, Wild Dog; Large Yellow-naped Woodpecker, Tickell's Golden-backed Woodpecker
Plants	Kapasi, Katus, Kawla, Champ, Matting Bamboo, <i>Castanopsis indica</i> , <i>Meliosma wallichii</i> , <i>Machilus edulis</i> , <i>Pipli Spp.</i> , <i>Alnus nepalensis</i> , <i>Prunus nepaulensis</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport is Bagdogra.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Darjeeling Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Darjeeling.

Where to stay

Forest Rest house Lodges, camps, resorts available for booking via <https://northbengaltourism.com/>. Options for private accommodation also available.

Date of Notification 🗓️
24 June 1976

Area 🗺️
38.83 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
26°59'38" N 88°15'55" E



Common name: Tiger

Contact details:

Divisional Forest Officer, 24-Parganas (South)
Division 12, Biplabi Kanailal Bhattacharjee St.,
Alipore, Kolkata 700027

Department of Tourism

New Secretariat Building, 1, K. S. Roy Road, 3rd
Floor, Kolkata - 700001,
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Toll Free No: 18002121655, 9073386803,
9073386804, 9073327315

Wildlife Sanctuary

West Sundarban Wildlife Sanctuary

The West Sundarban Wildlife Sanctuary is located in South 24-Parganas, with a large track of rich mangrove forests covering the forest area. Plants, goats, birds, and reptiles, as well as different species of marine animals and fish, call the mangrove forest home. The Sundarbans' estuarine makes it a one-of-a-kind and must-see wildlife destination in India for both wildlife and nature enthusiasts. The Sunderbans, a Unesco world heritage site, is home to the world's largest population of wild tigers.

Habitat	Mangrove forest
Biographic zone:	East coast
Animals	Tiger, Ganges and Irawadi dolphins, River terrapin, Panthera Tigris, Spotted Deer, Wild Boar, Smooth-coated Otter; Estuarine Crocodile, Water Monitor Lizard, King Cobra, marine turtles
Plants	<i>Gewa (Excoecaria agallocha)</i> and <i>Goran (Ceriops tagal)</i> , <i>Hantal Palm (Phoenix paludosa)</i> , <i>Sundari (Heritiera fomes)</i> , <i>Keora (Sonneratia apetala)</i> , <i>Kankra (Bruguiera gymnorrhiza)</i> , <i>Khalsi (Aegiceras corniculatum)</i>

How to reach there

- By Air:** Nearest airport (166 km away) is Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata.
- By Rail:** Nearest railway station at Canning Railway Station.
- By Road:** Connected by roads from Kolkata.

Where to stay

Forest guest house and local hotels at Canning.

Date of Notification 🗓️
11th September 2013

Area 🗺️
556.45 km²

Best time of the year to visit 🕒
October-March



More Information on this PA can be found here
<https://wbtourismgov.in>



Location
21° 47' 20.4" N, 89° 11' 34.8" E



කපුටුගස් / කපුටු
Spaltanet commutata

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Ministry of Environment, Forest
and Climate Change



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