Study Glows

National Parks Of India
Tamil Nadu NP
Mukurthi National Park

- Mukurthi National Park (MNP) is a 78.46 km$^2$ protected area located in the western corner of the Nilgiris Plateau west of Ootacamund hill station in the northwest corner of Tamil Nadu state in the Western Ghats mountain range of South India.

- The park was created to protect the Nilgiri tahr.
Mukurthi National Park

• The park is characterised by montane grasslands and shrublands interspersed with sholas in a high altitude area of high rainfall, near-freezing temperatures and high winds.

• Animals—Royal Bengal tiger and Asian elephant, but its main mammal attraction is the Nilgiri tahr. The park was previously known as Nilgiri Tahr National Park.

• The park is a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve, India's first International Biosphere Reserve.

• As part of the Western Ghats, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1 July 2012
Guindy National Park

• **Guindy National Park** is a 2.70 km$^2$ protected area of Tamil Nadu, located in Chennai, India, is the 8th-smallest National Park of India and one of the very few national parks situated inside a city.

• The park is an extension of the grounds surrounding Raj Bhavan, formerly known as the 'Guindy Lodge', the official residence of the Governor of Tamil Nadu, India. It extends deep inside the governor's estate, enclosing beautiful forests, scrub lands, lakes and streams.
Guindy National Park

• The park has a dry evergreen scrub and thorn forest, grasslands and water bodies with over 350 species of plants including shrubs, climbers, herbs and grasses and over 24 variety of trees, including the sugar-apple, *Atlantia monophylla*, wood-apple, and neem.

• This flora provides an ideal habitat for over 150 species of birds. About one-sixth of the park has been left as open grassland to preserve that habitat for blackbucks. Though both the species of blackbuck and spotted deer have their natural habitat in grassland, the spotted deer prefer bushes and can adjust in land covered with shrubbery.
Guindy National Park

- The park has a role in both ex-situ and in-situ conservation and is home to 400 blackbucks, 2,000 spotted deers, 24 jackals, a wide variety of snakes, geckos, tortoises and over 130 species of birds, 14 species of mammals, over 60 species of butterflies and spiders each, a wealth of different invertebrates—

- grasshoppers, ants, termites, crabs, snails, slugs, scorpions, mites, earthworms, millipedes, and the like.

- These are free-ranging fauna and live with the minimal of interference from human beings. The only major management activity is protection as in any other in-situ conservation area. The park attracts more than 700,000 visitors every year.
Mudumalai National Park

- The **Mudumalai National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary** also a declared tiger reserve, lies on the northwestern side of the Nilgiri Hills (Blue Mountains), in Nilgiri District, about 150 kilometres (93 mi) north-west of Coimbatore city in Tamil Nadu, India,

- It shares its boundaries with the states of Karnataka and Kerala.

- The sanctuary is divided into five ranges – Masinagudi, Thepakadu, Mudumalai, Kargudi and Nellakota.
Mudumalai National Park

• The protected area is home to several endangered and vulnerable species including Indian elephant, Bengal tiger, gaur and Indian leopard.

• There are at least 266 species of birds in the sanctuary, including critically endangered Indian white-rumped vulture and long-billed vulture.
• The dominant type of habitat found in the Mudumalai National Park is Tropical moist forest. Tropical dry forest and scrub forests are also found here.
The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park is a protected area of India consisting of 21 small islands and adjacent coral reefs in the Gulf of Mannar in the Indian Ocean.

The park has a high diversity of plants and animals in its marine, intertidal and near shore habitats. Public access inside the park is limited to glass-bottom boat rides.
Flora and fauna

• The park includes estuaries, mudflats, beaches and forests of the near shore environment. It also includes marine components such as coral reefs, seaweed communities, sea grasses, salt marshes and mangroves.

• Species- *Rhizophora, Avicennia, Bruguiera, Ceriops* and *Lumnitzera*.

• This vegetation provides important feeding grounds for the vulnerable marine mammal, the dugong endangered green turtles and vulnerable olive ridley turtles.
Kerala NP
Anamudi Shola National Park

- **Anamudi Shola National** is a protected area located along the Western Ghats in Idukki District, Kerala state, South India.

- It is composed of Mannavan shola, Idivara shola and Pullardi shola, covering a total area of around 7.5 km².
Geography

• Elevation ranges from 2,152 meters.
• The average annual rainfall is about 2,500 millimeters (98 in).
• Anamudi Shola National Park provides wildlife habitat connectivity between Mathikettan Shola National Park, Eravikulam National Park, Pampadum Shola National Park, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and the Kurinjimala Sanctuary, all of which surround this protected area.
Eravikulam National Park

- **Eravikulam National Park** is a 97 km² national park located along the Western Ghats in the Idukki district of Kerala in India.

- It is the first national park in Kerala.

- Eravikulam National Park is administered by the Kerala Department of Forests and Wildlife, Munnar Wildlife Division, which also runs the nearby Mathikettan Shola National Park, Anamudi Shola National Park, Pambadum Shola National Park, Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary and the Kurinjimala Sanctuary.
Fauna

• Species- are lion-tailed macaques, gaur, Indian muntjac and sambar deer, Golden jackal, jungle cat, wild dog, dhole, leopard and tiger are the main predators.

• Some little-known animals such as Nilgiri langur, stripe-necked mongoose, Indian porcupine, Nilgiri marten, small clawed otter, ruddy mongoose, and dusky palm squirrel are also found. Elephants make seasonal visits.

• Birds have been recorded which include endemics like black-and-orange flycatcher, Nilgiri pipit, Nilgiri wood pigeon, white bellied shortwing, Nilgiri flycatcher and Kerala laughingthrush.

• Endemic butterflies confined to the shola-grass land ecosystem like the red disk bushbrown and Palni fourring are among the 101 species in the park.
Flora

• Three major types of plant communities are found in the Park – grasslands, shrublands and forests.

• The antibacterial Eupatorium glandulosum is found here.

• As this is monate forest vegetation many small mosses, lichen are also found here.
Mathikettan Shola National Park

- **Mathikettan Shola National Park** is a 12.82 km national park in Poopara village of Udumbanchola taluk in Idukki district of Kerala state, South India.

- It notified area national park in 21 November 2003. 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.
Fauna

- Elephants which visit Mathikettan shola from the Munnar Division become trapped between the Bodinayakkanur and Kottamalai areas.
Periyar National Park

- **Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary (PNP)** is a protected area located in the districts of Idukki and Pathanamthitta in Kerala, India.

- It is notable as an elephant reserve and a tiger reserve.

- The protected area encompasses 925 $\text{km}^2$ (357 sq mi) of which 305 $\text{km}^2$ (118 sq mi) of the core zone was declared as the Periyar National Park in 1982. The park is a repository of rare, endemic and endangered flora and fauna and forms the major watershed of two important rivers of Kerala, the Periyar and the Pamba.
The park is located high in the Cardamom Hills and Pandalam Hills of the south Western Ghats along the border with Tamil Nadu.

It is 4 km (2.5 mi) from Kumily, approximately 100 km (62 mi) east of Kottayam, 110 km (68 mi) west of Madurai and 120 km (75 mi) southeast of Kochi.
The park is made up of tropical evergreen and moist deciduous forests, grasslands, stands of eucalyptus, and lake and river ecosystems.

There are many hundreds of flowering plant taxa, including about 171 species of grass and 140 species of orchids.

The forests contain deciduous and semi evergreen trees like teak, rosewoods, terminalias, sandalwoods, jacarandas, mangoes, jamun, tamarind, banyans, sacred fig, plumerias, royal poinciana, kino tree, bamboos and the only south Indian conifer, nageian wallichiana.

The medicinal gloriosa lily grows in the park. The endemic flora includes Habenaria periyarensis and Syzygium periyarensis.
Periyar National Park

• Amphibians in the park include caecilians, frogs, and toads.

• Species include the Malabar gliding frog, Asian toad, fungoid frog, and bicolored frog.

• There are about 40 species of fish in the local lakes and rivers include the Periyar trout, Periyar latia, Periyar barb, channa barb, and Travancore loach.
Silent Valley National Park

- **Silent Valley National Park** is a national park in Kerala, India. It is located in the Nilgiri hills, has a core area of 89.52 km$^2$ (34.56 sq mi), which is surrounded by a buffer zone of 148 km$^2$ (57 sq mi).

- This national park has some rare species of flora and fauna. This area was explored in 1847 by the botanist Robert Wight.
Silent Valley National Park

• The national park is one of the last undisturbed tracts of South Western Ghats mountain rain forests and tropical moist evergreen forest in India.

• Contiguous with the proposed Karimpuzha National Park to the north and Mukurthi National Park to the north-east, it is the core of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and is part of the Nilgiri Sub-Cluster Western Ghats World Heritage Site, recognised by UNESCO in 2007.
Flora and fauna

• The valley areas of the park are in a Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests Ecoregion.

• Hilly areas above 1,000 m are in the South Western Ghats montane rain forests region. Above 1,500 m, the evergreen forests begin to give way to stunted forests, called sholas, interspersed with open grassland, both of which are of interest to ecologists as the rich biodiversity here has never been disturbed by human settlements. Several threatened species are endemic here. New plant and animal species are often discovered here.
Andhra Pradesh NP
Sri Venkateswara National Park

- **Sri Venkateswara National Park** is a national park and biosphere reserve in Andhra Pradesh, India.

- The total area of the park is 353 km$^2$.

- The park is known for its many waterfalls including the Talakona, Gundalakona and Gunjana. As the government of India declared the Seshachalam Hills as one of the biosphere reserves of India in 2010, this national park becomes the part of it.
Geography

- The National Park is located in Eastern Ghats spread over the Seshachalam hills of Cuddapah district and Tirumala hills of Chittoor district.

- The elevation varies from 150 to 1,130 m.

- The terrain is undulating with forest covered valleys. Most of the rainfall is received from the northeast monsoon and a little from the southwest monsoon. The vegetation here is a mix of dry deciduous and moist deciduous types.
Flora

• The vegetation in the national park consists of dry deciduous mixed forest with patches of moist deciduous forests in the valleys.

• Some of the rare and endemic plant species like red sanders, *Shorea talura, Shorea thumburggaia, Terminalia pallida*, sandalwood, *Cycas beddomei, Syzygium alternifolium, Psilotum nudum* occur in this region.
Fauna

• The critically endangered Oriental white-backed vulture is found in the national park.
• Some of the other birds found here are:
  • large hawk-cuckoo, blue-faced malkoha, yellow-browed bulbul, Indian scimitar-babbler and Loten's sunbird.
Papikonda National Park

- **Papikonda National Park** is located near Rajamahendravaram in the Papi Hills in East Godavari and West Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh, and covers an area of 1,012.86 km² (391.07 sq mi).

- It is an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area and home to some endangered species of flora and fauna.

- No part of Papikonda remains outside East and West Godavari districts after 2014 and after the construction of Polavaram Dam.
Papikonda National Park

- Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuary was established in 1978. It was upgraded to a national park in 2008.
Flora

• The vegetation of Papikonda national park contains species of moist deciduous and dry deciduous forests.

• Tree species include *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Terminalia elliptica*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Sterculia urens*, *Mangifera indica*, *Anogeissus latifolia*. 
Fauna

• Includes Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, rusty-spotted cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, sloth bear, small Indian civet, Asian palm civet, wild boar and honey badger. Herbivores recorded include spotted deer, sambar deer, Indian muntjac, Indian spotted chevrotain, gaur, nilgai and four-horned antelope.

• The national park has population of Rhesus macaque Gray langurs are also seen inside the national park.

• Birds includes 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.
Telangana NP
Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park

- **Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park** is a national park located in Jubilee Hills and Banjara Hills in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

- It was declared as a National park by the Andhra Pradesh state government after getting approval from the central government in the year 1998.
Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park

Some of the animals making their home in the park includes-

pangolin, small Indian civet, peacock, jungle cat and porcupines.
Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park

- Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park is a deer national park located in Vanasthalipuram Saheb Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

- It is spread over 13,758 acres. It is the largest green lung space in the city of Hyderabad.
Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park

- Animals living in this national park include a few hundred blackbucks (the state animal of Andhra Pradesh), porcupines, water monitors, short-toed eagles, Indian pond herons, egrets, kingfishers, cormorants and several other bird species.

- Dry deciduous forest mixed with scrub jungle and grasslands

- Sandalwood, rosewood, palas, amalthas, albizzias, accacias, teak.
Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres (1.4 sq mi) or 1211 acres.

It was declared as a National Park in 1994.
Mrugavani National Park

• The Park is home to around 350 spotted deers. The animals include: indian hare, forest cat, civet, Indian rat snake, Russell's viper, chital and the flower pecker.

• Teak, Bamboo, Sandal, Picus, Palas, Rela. The plant species include bryophytes, Pteridophytes, Herbs, Shrubs, Climbers and Trees. The vegetative cover presents a mosaic of woodland and grasslands.
Karnataka NP
Bandipur National Park

- **Bandipur National Park** established in 1974 as a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, is a national park located in the Indian state of Karnataka, which is the state with the second highest tiger population in India.

- Along with adjacent Nagarhole National Park it is one of the Premier Tiger Reserves in the country.

- Bandipur is known for its wildlife and has many types of biomes, but dry deciduous forest is dominant.
Bandipur National Park

• The park spans an area of 874 square kilometers (337 sq mi), protecting several species of India's endangered wildlife.

• It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve totaling 2,183 km² (843 sq mi) making it the largest protected area in southern India and largest habitat of wild elephants in south Asia.
Bandipur National Park

• Bandipur is located in Gundlupet taluk of Chamarajanagar district.

• It is about 80 kilometers (50 mi) from the city of Mysore on the route to a major tourist destination of Ooty.
Bandipur National Park

• Bandipur supports a wide range of timber trees including: teak, rosewood, sandalwood, Indian-laurel, Indian kino tree, giant clumping bamboo, clumping bamboo and Grewia tiliaefolia.

• Bandipur supports a good population of endangered and vulnerable species like Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears, muggers, Indian rock pythons, four-horned antelopes, jackals and dhole.
Bannerghatta National Park

- **Bannerghatta National Park**, near Bangalore, Karnataka, was founded in 1970 and declared as a national park in 1974.

- In 2002 a portion of the park, became a biological reserve, the **Bannerghatta Biological Park**.

- National park is located about 22 km south of Bangalore in the hills of the Anekal range with an elevation of 1245 - 1634m.
Flora

• Flora in the park include:
  • Narcissus latifolia
  • Schleichera oleosa
  • Terminalia tomentosa
  • Sandalwood
  • Neem
  • T. arjuna
  • Grewia tilaefolia
  • Santalum album
Fauna

- elephants
- gaur
- leopard
- jackal
- fox
- sloth bear
- Indian gazelle
- spotted deer
- barking deer
- common langur
- bonnet macaque porcupine
- hare
- wild boar
- Pangolin
- Royal Bengal tiger
- slender loris
- monitor lizard
- Blackbuck
- Pelican
- Grey wolf
- Striped hyena
Nagarhole National Park

- **Nagarhole National Park** is a national park located in Kodagu district and Mysore district in Karnataka, India.

- It is one of India's premier Tiger Reserves along with the adjoining Bandipur Tiger Reserve and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary.

- This park was declared the thirty seventh Project Tiger, Tiger reserves of India in 1999. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
Nagarhole National Park

• The park has rich forest cover, small streams, hills, valleys and waterfalls. The park has a healthy predator-prey ratio, with many tigers, Gaur, elephants, Indian leopards, and deer (Chital, Sambar, etc.).
Nagarhole National Park

- The park ranges the foothills of the Western Ghats spreading down the Brahmagiri hills and south towards Kerala state.

- The park covers 643 km$^2$ (248 sq mi) located to the north-west of Bandipur National Park.

- The Kabini reservoir separates the two parks.

- Elevations of the park range from 687 to 960 m (2,254 to 3,150 ft). It is 50 km (31 mi) from the major city of Mysore and 220 km (137 mi) from the Karnataka state capital of Bengaluru.
Kudremukh National Park

• Total area of the park is about 600.32 Km². It was declared as a National Park in the year of 1987.

• There are highly dense forests rich in varieties of wild life like as tiger, leopard, wild dog, Malabar giant squirrel, common langur, sloth bear, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer and the sloth bear.
Kudremukh National Park

• The park stretches between Narasimha Parvatha (in Sringeri Taluk) in the north to the Jamalabad Fort (in Belthangady Taluk) in the south. Tea and coffee plantations are also done in this forest.

• The Park nurtures a diverse range of flora and fauna. There are highly dense forests rich in varieties of wild life like as tiger, leopard, wild dog, Malabar giant squirrel, common langur, sloth bear, gaur, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer and the sloth bear.
The Park is located in the Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Chikmagalur districts of the state of Karnataka. The park stretches between Narasimha Parvatha (in Sringeri Taluk) in the north to the Jamalabad Fort (in Belthangady Taluk) in the south.

The town of Kudremukh is primarily an iron ore mining town where the government run Public Sector Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) operated till the last decade.

Kudremukh region was declared as a reserved forest in the year of 1916, to stop the extensive cut and burn agricultural practices from entering into the Ghats.
North East India States National Parks

- Arunachal Pradesh,
- Assam,
- Manipur,
- Meghalaya,
- Mizoram,
- Nagaland,
- Sikkim and
- Tripura.
Arunachal Pradesh NP
Namdapha National Park

• **Namdapha National Park** is a 1,985 km² large protected area in Arunachal Pradesh of Northeast India.

• With more than 1,000 flora and about 1,400 faunal species.

• it is a biodiversity hotspot in the Eastern Himalayas.
Namdapha National Park

• The national park harbours the northernmost lowland evergreen rainforests in the world.

• It is the fourth largest national park in India.

• Namdapha was originally declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in 1972, then a National Park in 1983 and became a Tiger Reserve under the Project Tiger scheme in the same year.

• Its name was combination of two Singpho words "nam" means water and "dapha" means origin (river which originates from Dapha Bum glaciers.)
• The national park is located in Changlang district of the northeastern state of Arunachal Pradesh, near the international border with Myanmar.

• It is located between the *Dapha bum* range of the Mishmi Hills and the Patkai range with a wide elevation range between 200 and 4,571 m (656 and 14,997 ft).
Fauna

• The Namdapha flying squirrel was first collected in the park and described.

• It is endemic to the park and critically endangered. It was last recorded in 1981 in a single valley within the park.

• The park is home to a great diversity of mammal species. Four pantherine species occur in the park:

• leopard, snow leopard, tiger and clouded leopard.
Mouling National Park

- **Mouling National Park** is a national park located in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, spread primarily over the Upper Siang district and parts of the West Siang and East Siang district.

- It was the second national park to be created in the state, after Namdapha National Park in 1972. The Mouling National Park and the Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary are located fully or partly within Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve.
Geography

• The national park covers an area of about 483 km² forming the western part of the Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve.

• The terrain is rugged with an altitudinal range of 750 to 3064 m at the highest point, the Mouling Peak.

• The Siyom River flows along the western fringes of the park and several small rivers such as the Siring, Krobong, Semong and Subong drain into the Siang river near the eastern boundary of the park.
Animals

Animals such as the takin, goral, Indian leopard, Bengal tiger, barking deer, serow and red panda are living there.
Assam NP
Kaziranga National Park

- **Kaziranga National Park** is a national park in the Golaghat, Karbi Anglong and Nagaon districts of the state of Assam, India.

- The sanctuary, which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses, is a World Heritage Site.
Kaziranga National Park

• Kaziranga is home to the highest density of tigers among protected areas in the world, and was declared a Tiger Reserve in 2006 (now the highest tiger density is in Orang National Park, Assam).

• The park is home to large breeding populations of elephants, wild water buffalo, and swamp deer.
Kaziranga National Park

- Kaziranga is recognized as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International for conservation of avifaunal species. When compared with other protected areas in India, Kaziranga has achieved notable success in wildlife conservation.

- Kaziranga is a vast expanse of tall elephant grass, marshland, and dense tropical moist broadleaf forests, criss-crossed by four major rivers, including the Brahmaputra and the park includes numerous small bodies of water.
Kaziranga is located within three districts in the Indian state of Assam—the Kaliabor subdivision of Nagaon district, Bokajan sub-division of Karbi Anglong and the Bokakhat sub-division of Golaghat district.

The park is approximately 40 km (25 mi) in length from east to west, and 13 km (8 mi) in breadth from north to south.
Manas National Park

• **Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary** is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam, India.

• Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan.

• The park is known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife such as the Assam roofed turtle, hispid hare, golden langur and pygmy hog. Manas is famous for its population of the wild water buffalo.
Manas National Park

- Forest Lodge
- Gobaru Khunda
- Mathanguri
- Garuchara
- Khuti
- Uchila
- Bhuyanpara
- Koklabari
- Alabari
- Dolmari
- Benki
- Kapurpura
- Bansbari
- Kahitema
- Panbari
- Manas Danga Bhil
- Ta Barpeta Road

Symbols:
- Forest Rest House
- National Park
- River

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Manas National Park

• The name of the park is originated from the Manas River, which is named after the serpent goddess Manasa.

• The Manas river is a major tributary of Brahmaputra River, which passes through the heart of the national park
Manas National Park

• The park is divided into three ranges. The western range is based at Panbari, the central at Bansbari near Barpeta Road, and the eastern at Bhuiyapara near Pathsala.

• The ranges are not well connected; while two major rivers need to be forded in going from the centre to the Panbari, there is a rough trail connecting the centre to the eastern range. Most visitors come to Bansbari and then spend some time inside the forest at Mathanguri on the Manas river at the Bhutan border.
Manas National Park

• There are two major biomes present in Manas:

• The grassland biomes: pygmy hog, Indian rhinoceros bengal florican, wild Asian buffalo, etc.

• The forest biomes: slow loris, capped langur, wild pig, sambar, great hornbill, Malayan giant squirrel or black giant squirrel, Chinese pangolin etc.
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

- **Dibru-Saikhowa National Park** is a national park in Assam, India, located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts.

- It was designated a Biosphere Reserve in July 1997 with an area of 765 km$^2$ (295 sq mi), including a core area of 340 km$^2$ (130 sq mi) and a buffer zone of 425 km$^2$ (164 sq mi).
Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

• The park is bounded by the Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers in the north and Dibru river in the south. It mainly consists of moist mixed semi-evergreen forests, moist mixed deciduous forests, canebrakes and grasslands.

• It is the largest salix swamp forest in north-eastern India, with a tropical monsoon climate with a hot and wet summer and cool and usually dry winter.
Flora

• The forest of Dibru-Saikhowa consists of semi-evergreen forests, deciduous, littoral and swamp forests and patches of wet evergreen forests.

• Major tree species of the area are tetrasperma, *Dillenia indica*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Terminalia myriocarpa*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Dalbergia sissoo*, and *Ficus*. *Arundo donax*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Phragmites karka*, *Saccharum ravennae* are principal types of grasses in the national park.
Species include Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, clouded leopard, jungle cat, sloth bear, dhole, small Indian civet, Malayan giant squirrel, Chinese pangolin, Gangetic dolphin, slow loris, pig tailed macaque, Assamese macaque, rhesus macaque, capped langur, Hoolock gibbon, Asian elephant, wild boar, Sambar deer, hog deer, barking deer, Asiatic water buffalo, and feral horse.

The park is one of the few places in the world which is home to feral horses.
**Nameri National Park**

- **Nameri National Park** is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India about 35 km from Tezpur.

Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh. Together they constitute an area of over 1000 km\(^2\) of which Nameri has a total area of 200 km\(^2\).

- **Nameri is also declared as Tiger Reserve in the year 1999-2000, which is the 2nd Tiger reserve of Assam after Manas Tiger Reserve.**
Namieri National Park

• The main Rivers are Jia- Bhoroli and Bor Dikorai.

• The vegetation type of nameri is of semi-evergreen, moist deciduous forests with cane and bamboo brakes and narrow strips of open grassland along rivers are also found here.

• Some notable species are Gmelina arborea, Michelia champaca, Amoora wallichii, Chukrasia tabularis, Ajar, Urium poma, Bhelu, Agaru, Rudraksha, Bonjolokia, Hatipolia akhakan, hollock, Nahor

• It is home for orchids like Dendrobium, Cymbidium and Cypripedioideae.
Nameri National Park

• It is an ideal habitat for a host of other animals including the tiger, leopard, Hog Deer, sambar, dhole (the Asiatic wild dog), Gaur, clouded leopard, leopard cat, Barking Deer, wild boar, sloth bear, Marbled Cat, Himalayan black bear, capped langur and Indian giant squirrel.

• A pair of White- Dragontail butterfly in Nameri.

• Nameri is a birdwatcher's paradise with over 300 species. The white winged wood duck, great pied hornbill, wreathed hornbill, rufous necked hornbill, black stork, ibisbill, blue-bearded bee-eaters, babblers, plovers and many other birds make Nameri their home.
Orang National Park

- The **Orang National Park** is a national park in India located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River in the Udalguri and Sonitpur districts of Assam.

- It covers an area of 78.81 km² (30.43 sq mi).

- It was established as a sanctuary in 1985 and declared a national park on 13 April 1999.

- It has a rich flora and fauna, including great Indian rhinoceros, pygmy hog, Asian elephant, wild water buffalo and Bengal tiger. It is the only stronghold of rhinoceros on the north bank of the Brahmaputra river.
Manipur NP
Keibul Lamjao National Park

• The **Keibul Lamjao National Park** is a national park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India.

• It is 40 km² in area, the only floating park in the world, located in North East India, and an integral part of Loktak Lake.

• The national park is characterized by floating decomposed plant material locally called phumdi. It was created in 1966 as a wildlife sanctuary to preserve the natural habitat of the endangered Eld's deer. In 1977, it was gazetted as national park.
Flora and fauna

• The park, primarily composed of moist semi–evergreen forests, has a rich amalgam of aquatic, wetland and terrestrial ecosystem.

• The grass land structure of the park is divided into three zones.

• Aquatic flora recorded in the park include *Zizania latifolia* (wild rice, ishing kambong), *Saccharum munja* (khoimom), *S. bengalensis*, *Eiranthus procerus* (singnang), *Dioscorea bulbifera* (phumha), *Cynodon dactylon* (tinthou), *Alpinia galanga* (pullei), *Eichhornia crassipes* (kabokang), *Hedychium coronarium* (loklei), *Nelumbo nucifera* (thambal) and *Phragmites karka* (tou).
Fauna

- Mammals reported are the hog deer (*C. porcinus*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), large Indian civet (*Viverra civetta*), common otter (*Lutra lutra*), fox, jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), Asian golden cat, bay bamboo rat, musk shrew, common shrew, flying fox and sambar (*Cervus unicolor*).

- Fishes include *Channa striata*, *Channa punctatus*, common carp, *Wallago attu* and pool barb.

- Amphibians and reptiles include the keel back tortoise, viper, krait, cobra, water cobra, banded krait, Asian rat snake (beauty rat snake), *python*, Russel's viper (*Daboia*), checkered garter snake and common lizard (*Viviparous lizard*). *Python molurus* is also found in the park.
Shirui National Park is a national park located in the state of Manipur in India.

It was established in 1982.

Among the animals that make their homes here include the tragopan, the tiger and leopard. It is here that the famous shirui lily (Lilium maclaneae) grows naturally.

It has dense tropical forests all over and temperate forest in the hilltops.
Meghalaya NP
**Balphakram National Park**

- **Balphakram National Park** is a national park in the south of Garo Hills in Meghalaya, India, located at an altitude of about 910 m (3,000 ft) close to the international border with Bangladesh.

- It was inaugurated in December 1987 and provides habitat for barking deer, Asian golden cat, Bengal tiger, marbled cat, wild water buffalo, red panda and Indian elephant. Balpakram means 'land of the eternal wind' according to the myth of the Garo people.
Balpakram National Park
Balphakram National Park

• It has been listed in UNESCO World Heritage tentative list.

• Its vegetation consists of subtropical, tropical deciduous trees and pitcher plant.

• Species recorded include Indian elephant, chital deer, wild water buffalo, red panda, Bengal tiger, and marbled cat.
Nokrek National Park

• **Nokrek National Park**, the core area of **Nokrek Biosphere Reserve**, is a national park located approximately 2 km from Tura Peak in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India.

• UNESCO added this National park to its list of Biosphere Reserves in May 2009.

• Along with Balpakram national park, Nokrek is a hotspot of biodiversity in Meghalaya.

• Established in 1986.
Nokrek National Park

- Nokrek has a remnant population of the red panda that has generated curiosity across the world.

- Nokrek is also an important habitat of the Asian elephant.

- There are seven species of primates in Nokrek. The rare stump-tailed macaque is frequently seen near the main trek to the peak.

- The pig-tailed macaque also occurs.

- Hoolocks are common and their calls could be heard all over Nokrek.
Mizoram NP
Murlen National Park

- **Murlen National Park** is a national park located in the Champhai district Mizoram in India.

- The size of the park area is 200 km$^2$.

- The park is situated about 245 km east of Aizawl, and is close to the Chin Hills. It lies north of Lengteng Wildlife Sanctuary in the same district.
Murlen National Park

• The tropical, semi-evergreen and sub montane Forests of Murlen are home to a rich variety of flora and fauna.

• Fauna found here include the tiger, leopard, sambar, barking deer, Malayan giant squirrel, Himalayan black bear, serow, hoolock gibbon, rhesus macaque, Hume's pheasant, kalij pheasant, grey partridge, hill myna, and dark-rumped swift.

• Murlen National Park is at Murlen village. Murlen National Park was declared in 1991
Phawngpui National Park

- Phawngpui National Park or Phawngpui Blue Mountain National Park is one of the two national parks of India in Mizoram, the other and the larger being Murlen National Park.

- It is about 300 km from the main city Aizawl, located in the Lawngtlai district, towards the southeast of Mizoram and relatively close to Burma.

- It bears the name of the mountain Phawngpui often called the Blue Mountain of Mizoram.
Phawngpui National Park

- Birds including the rare Blyth's tragopan, falcon, sunbirds, dark-rumped swift, and Mrs. Hume's pheasant, which is the Mizoram state bird.

- Animals like the mountain goat, slow loris, tiger, leopard, leopard cat, serow, goral, Asiatic black bear, stump-tailed macaque and capped langur.
Nagaland NP
Ntangki National Park

• **Ntangki National Park** is a national park located in Peren district of Nagaland, India.

• Among the species that inhabit the park are the rare hoolock gibbon, golden langur, hornbill, Asian palm civet, black stork, tiger, white-breasted kingfisher, monitor lizard, python and sloth bear.
sikkim national park
Khangchendzonga National Park

- Khangchendzonga National Park also Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim, India.

- It was inscribed to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites list in July 2016, becoming the first "Mixed Heritage" site of India.

- It was included in the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme.

- The park gets its name from the mountain Kangchenjunga (alternative spelling Khangchendzonga) which is 8,586 metres (28,169 ft) tall, the third-highest peak in the world. The total area of this park is 849.5 km² (328.0 sq mi).
Khangchendzonga National Park

• The Kanchenjunga Park is situated in the North and West Sikkim districts in the Indian state of Sikkim.

• It has an elevation of 1,829 m (6,001 ft) to over 8,550 m and has an area of 849.50 km².

• It is one of the few high-altitude National parks of India and was recently included as a mixed-criteria UNESCO World Heritage site.

• In the north it adjoins the Qomolangma National Nature Preserve in Tibet, and in the west the Kanchenjunga Conservation Area in Nepal.
Khangchendzonga National Park

• The vegetation of the park include temperate broadleaf and mixed forests consisting of oaks, fir, birch, maple, willow.

• The park contains many mammal species including musk deer, snow leopard, Himalayan tahr, dhole, sloth bear, viverrids, Himalayan black bear, red panda, Tibetan wild ass, Himalayan blue sheep, serow, goral and takin, as well as reptiles including rat snake and Russell's viper.
Tripura national park
Clouded Leopard National Park

• Clouded Leopard National Park is located in the West Tripura district of the state of Tripura.

• It is a part of Sipahijola Wildlife Sanctuary.

• It covers an area of about 5.08 square kilometres and is home to four species of primate monkey including Phayre’s langur.
Animals

• Agar, Nageshwar, Sal, Garjan, Chamal, Kanak, Kurcha, Pichla, Awla, Bahera, Amlaki, Hargaja, bamboo etc.

• Leopard, Jungle fowl, Barking deer, Clouded leopard, Wild pig, Civets, Langur, Rhesus macaque, Capped langur, Pigtailed macaque, Slow lories etc.

• **Birds** – Whistling teal, Open billed stork, White ibis etc.
Rajbari National Park

• Situated in the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, the Rajbari National Park is one of India’s well-known National Parks. It is located at Tripura, India.

• It covers an area of about 31.63 square kilometres (12.21 sq mi).
Flora and Fauna

• Four types of forests can be found in this Sanctuary, they are • Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forest, • East Himalayan lower Bhabar sal, • Moist mixed deciduous Forest • Savannah woodland.

• Bison, gibbons, langurs, wild boars, wild cats, leopards etc. are some of the animal species that can be spotted at the Park, Pheasant-tailed Jacana, White-breasted Kingfisher, Indian Black drongo, Tailorbird, Jungle Myna, Hornbill, Doves, and many such species.
Western Indian States NP

• Rajasthan
• Gujarat
• Goa
• Maharashtra
• Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
Rajasthan NP
Mukundara Hills National Park

- **Mukundara Hills National Park** is a national park in Rajasthan, India with an area of 759.99 km$^2$ (293.43 sq mi).

- It was established in 2004 and consists of three wildlife sanctuaries: Darrah Wildlife Sanctuary, National Chambal Sanctuary, and Jawahar Sagar Wildlife Sanctuary.

- It is located in the Kathiawar-Gir dry deciduous forests.
Mukundara Hills National Park

• Mukundara Hills National Park is mountainous and has a variety of plants, trees and animals. It has grasslands in between and also many dry deciduous trees. There are four rivers that flow in this region, the rivers are Chambal river, Kali river, Ahu river, Ramzan river.

• Bengal tiger, the Indian wolf and the Indian leopard are the major carnivores in this reserve. Prey species include the chital, sambar deer, wild boar and the nilgai. Sloth bear and chinkara also inhabit the area. Reptiles include the Mugger crocodile and the gharial.
Desert National Park

- **Desert National Park**, Rajasthan, India, is situated in the west Indian state of Rajasthan near the towns of Jaisalmer and Barmer.

- This is one of the largest national parks, covering an area of 3162 km².

- The Desert National Park is an excellent example of the ecosystem of the Thar Desert.

- Sand dunes form around 20% of the Park.

- The major landform consists of craggy rocks and compact salt lake bottoms, intermedial areas and fixed dunes.
Desert National Park

- Many eagles, harriers, falcons, buzzards, kestrel and vultures are spotted here.

- Short-toed eagles, tawny eagles, spotted eagles, laggar falcons and kestrels are the most common among these. Sand grouse are spotted near small ponds or lakes. The endangered great Indian bustard is a magnificent bird found in relatively fair numbers.

- The Desert National Park has a collection of fossils of animals and plants which is 180 million years old. Some fossils of dinosaurs which are 60 million years old have been found in the area.
Flora and fauna

- **Flora:** ronj, palm trees, ber, dhok.
- **Mammals:** desert fox, Bengal fox, desert cat, wolf, hedgehog, chinkara.
- **Reptiles:** spiny-tailed lizard, monitor lizard, saw-scaled viper, Russell's viper, common krait.
- **Avifauna:** sandgrouse, Indian bustard, partridges, bee-eaters, larks and shrikes are year-round residents, while demoiselle crane and houbara bustard arrive in winter. Raptors include tawny and steppe eagles, long-legged and honey buzzards, and falcons.
Keoladeo National Park

- Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur, Rajasthan, India is a famous avifauna sanctuary that hosts thousands of birds, especially during the winter season.

- Over 230 species of birds are known to be resident. It is also a major tourist centre with scores of ornithologists arriving here in the hibernal season. It was declared a protected sanctuary in 1971. It is also a World Heritage Site.
Keoladeo National Park

• Keoladeo National Park is 2 km (1.2 mi) south-east of Bharatpur and 55 km (34 mi) west of Agra. It is spread over approx 29 km$^2$ (11 sq mi).

• A similar habitat with short grasses, such as *Cynodon dactylon* and *Dichanthium annulatum* also exists.

• Woodlands with thickets of huge Kadam trees (*Neolamarckia cadamba*) are distributed in scattered pockets. The park’s flora consists of 379 species of flowering plants of which 96 are wetland species. The wetland is a part of the Indo-Gangetic Great Plains.
Keoladeo National Park

- The park's location in the Gangetic Plain makes it an unrivalled breeding site for herons, storks and cormorants, and an important wintering ground for large numbers of migrant ducks.

- The most common waterfowl are gadwall, shoveler, common teal, cotton teal, tufted duck, knob-billed duck, little cormorant, great cormorant, Indian shag, ruff, painted stork, white spoonbill, Asian open-billed stork, oriental ibis, darter, common sandpiper, wood sandpiper and green sandpiper.

- The sarus crane, with its spectacular courtship dance, also lives here.
Ranthambore National Park

- Ranthambore National Park is located about 13.5 kilometers from the city of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan.

- Located at the junction of the Aravali and Vindhyai hill ranges, this is one of the finest places to view wild animals, especially as they are used to being stared at here.

- The park covers an area of approximately 400 sq km, and if combined with the area of Sawai Man Singh Sanctuary area, is around 500 sq km.

- It is bounded to the north by the Banas River and to the south by the Chambal River.

- It is named after the historic Ranthambore Fort, which lies within the park.
Rajasthan National Park Map

- Desert National Park
- Bharatpur National Park
- Ranthambore National Park

- Jaipur

- Punjab
- Haryana
- Uttar Pradesh
- Gujrat
- Madhya Pradesh
- Pakistan

State Capital
National Park
Wildlife

• Ranthambore National Park hosts deciduous forests and wildlife such as Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, nilgai, wild boar, sambar, striped hyena, sloth bear, southern plains gray langur, rhesus macaque, mugger crocodile and chital.

• T-24, considered to be the largest tiger in the park.

• Ranthambore is known for its large tiger population.
Ranthambore National Park

- Ranthambore Fort was built in the 10th century at 210 m (700 ft) above the surrounding plain. Inside the fort are three red Karauli stone temples devoted to Ganesh, Shiva and Ramlalaji.

- There is a Digamber Jain temple of Lord Sumatinath and Lord Sambhavanath. The temples were constructed in the 12th and 13th centuries.

- Padam Talao is the largest of the many lakes in the park. A red sandstone Jogi Mahal is at the edge of the lake. A gigantic Banyan tree, considered to be India's second largest, is also near the lake.
Gujarat national parks
Vansda National Park

• Vansda National Park is a beautiful place, located in the Navsari district of the state of Gujarat. The park got its name Vansda as the area was privately owned by the Maharaja of Vansda. The Vansda National Park is maintained by the government of Gujarat and a unique protected area of the state.

• The area was established as a National park in the year of 1979. The area having groves of “Katas” bamboo owes its beauty to no felling of trees since 1952. Total area of the park is about 23.99 Km².
Vansda National Park

• The Park is extremely dense and harbors a wide variety of flora and fauna. The Park has mainly moist deciduous and dry deciduous forest and bamboos, tall teak trees, orchids, mango groves and gigantic creepers are the predominant trees of the forest.

• The park has abundance of reptiles like python, venomous snakes like Russel’s viper, cobras and kraits.
Vansda National Park

- **Flora**- Teak, Sadad, Bamboo, Dudhkod, kakad, khakhro, Timru, Humb, kalam, Modad, Haldu, Sisam, Chopadi Bondaro, kusum, Tanach, Asan, Mahudo, Behda, Umaro, Shimlo, Ambla etc.

- **Fauna**- Leopard, Rhesus macaque, Giant squirrel, Wild boar, Hanuman langur, Common palm civet, Small Indian civet, Indian porcupine, Four-horned antelope, Barking deer, Hyena, Jungle cat, Flying squirrel etc.

- **Birds** – Indian great black woodpecker, Yellow back sunbird, Pompadour pigeon, Malabar trogon, Common grey hornbill, Jungle babbler, Forest spotted owlet, Yellow-backed Sunbird, Grey Hornbill, Forest Wagtail, Shama, Paradise flycatcher, Leaf birds, Thrushes, Malabar trogon, Pea fowls etc.
Blackbuck National Park

- **Blackbuck National Park at Velavadar** is situated in the Bhavnagar District of Gujarat state, India.

- Established in 1976 in the Bhal region of Saurashtra, the park is located around 42 km from the district headquarters city of Bhavnagar. Hugging the coasts of the Gulf of Kambhat on the south, it is spread over an area of 34.08 km$^2$, which was primarily a "vidi" (grassland) of the maharaja of the princely state of Bhavnagar for hunting the blackbucks with his famous hunting cheetahs.

- On the northern side, it is surrounded by wastelands and agriculture fields. The national park has been classified as 4B Gujarat-Rajwada biotic province of semi-arid bio-geographical zone.
The fauna population of the park mainly includes blackbucks, wolves, Macqueen's bustards, hyenas and lesser floricans, with foxes, jackals and jungle cats as the main carnivores.

Other species include wild pigs, hares and rodents typical of the savannah type grasslands and thorn scrubs.

- Birds- sandgrouse and larks are seen in fair numbers.
Gir National Park

• Gir is a beautiful place, located in the Junagadh district of the state of Gujarat. Gir National Park is one of the unique park in India. Total area of Gir forest is about 1412 km².

• The Gir National Park and wildlife sanctuary is located about 60 km south east in the Junagadh district of Gujarat. Park and wildlife sanctuary also known as Sasan Gir or Gir Van. Gir is the only natural habitat of world popular Asiatic Lions.
Gir National Park

• Gir forest (258.71 km$^2$. area) was declared as a National park in 1975. Total area of the National park is about 258.71 km$^2$.

• The topography of Gir supports semi-evergreen and evergreen flora, acacia, scrub jungle, plateaus, valleys, grasslands, isolated hills and rocky hills. Semi-arid and deciduous forests clothe around 10 % of Gir towards the east.
Gir National Park

- Seven major perennial rivers pass through Gir forest, named the Hiran, Saraswati, Datardi, Shingoda, Machhundri, Ghodavadi and Raval. The water from these rivers is key to the survival of the lions and other faunal species.

- **Flora**—eak (*Tectona grandis*), Dhavdo (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Sadad (*Terminalia crenulata*), Timru (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Babul (*Acacia nilotica*), Amla (*Phyllanthus emblica*), Moledi (*Lannea coromandelica*), Kadayo (*Sterculia urens*), Jambun (*Syzygium cumini*), Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*), Umro (*Ficus racemosa*), Vad (*Ficus bengalensis*), Kalam (*Mitragyna parviflora*), Charel (*Holeptelia integrifolia*), Sirus (*Albizzia lebbeck*), Amli (*Tamarindus indica*), Bahedo (*Terminalia bellerica*), Semal (*Bombax ceiba*), Bor (*Zizyphus mauritiana*), Khakhar (*Butea monosperma*) and Asundro (*Bauhinia racemosa*).
Gir National Park

- **Fauna**- Lion, Sambar, Chital, Blue bull, Four-horned antelope, Wild boar, Jackal, Striped Hyena, Jungle cat, Bear, Rusty-spotted cat, Langur, Porcupine, Leopard, Fox, Common mongoose, Indian porcupine, Chinkara, Golden jackals, Desert cat, Blackbucks etc.

- **Birds**- Shrike, Gray Drongo, Pied Woodpecker, Black Ibis, Shaheen Falcon, Bonelli’s Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Tawny eagle, Jungle Bush Quail, Grey Partridge, Nightjar, Black-headed Cuckoo, Painted Sandgrouse, common green pigeon, Crested serpent eagle, orange headed ground thrush, paradise flycatcher, Indian pitta, Shrikes, Drongos, Barbets, Indian Rollers, Grey Partridge etc.
Marine (Gulf of Kutch) National Park

- **Marine National Park** in the Gulf of Kutch is situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Kutch in the Devbhumi Dwarka district of Gujarat state, India.

- There are 42 islands on the Jamnagar coast in the Marine National Park, most of them surrounded by reefs. The best known island is Pirotan.
Flora and Fauna

- Flora-Mangroves, Saag, Sesam, Kheru, Limda, swamp forests, mudflats, various types of sea grasses and sea weeds.

- Fauna-Gangetic Dolphins, Giant Crabs, Ray Fish, rarely found Balooga whales, Giant Leather Back Turtles, Horn Fish, colorful corals and sponges, giant sea anemone, jelly fish, sea horse, octopus, pearl oyster, Portuguese man of war, starfish, dolphin, shark etc.

- Common monitor lizard, Jackals, Jungle Cats, Dugong, Black Napped Hare, Green Sea-turtle, Leatherback Turtle etc.

- Black-necked Ibis, Avocets, Phalaropes, Gulls, Terns, Kingfishers, Osprey, Marsh Harrier, Painted storks, herons, egrets, ibises, spoonbills, darters, flamingoes, avocets, ducks, White-tailed Eagle, Imperial Eagle, Steppe Eagle, Montagu’s Harrier, Black-shouldered Kite, Variable Wheatear, Clamorous Reed Warbler, Flamingo etc.
Goa NP
Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and Mollem National Park

- Bhagwan Mahaveer Sanctuary and Mollem National Park is a 240 square kilometres (93 sq mi) protected area located in the Western Ghats of West India, in Sanguem taluk, Goa along the eastern border with Karnataka.

- The area is situated near the town of Molem, 57 kilometres (35 mi) east of Panaji, the state capital of Goa.

- Home to waterfalls, such as Dudhsagar Falls and Tambdi Falls.

- The parkland is also home to a community of nomadic buffalo herders known as the Dhangar.
Flora and fauna

• This sanctuary contains pristine vegetation classified as West Coast tropical evergreen forests, West Coast semi-evergreen forests and moist deciduous forests. The evergreen forests are mainly seen at higher altitudes and along the river banks.

• The predominant species are *Terminalia*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Xyilia* and *Dalbergia*. 
Maharashtra NP
Tadoba National Park

• The oldest and largest national park in Maharashtra.

• **Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve** is a tiger reserve in Chandrapur District, Maharashtra, India.

• Area-625.4 sq km.

• This top wildlife destination in Maharashtra includes Tadoba National Park (116.55 sq km) and Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary (508.85 sq km), which together form Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve covering Chimur Hills, Moharli and Kolsa Ranges.
Tadoba National Park

- The park is adorned with thickets of teak & bamboo; a magical landscape of rugged cliffs; marshlands; and lakes.

- Animals like tigers, panthers, hyenas, sloth bears, wild dogs, jackals, barking deer, bison, sambar etc.
Sanjay Gandhi National Park

• **Sanjay Gandhi National Park** is a 87 km² (34 sq mi) protected area in Mumbai, Maharashtra State in India.

• It was established in 1996 with headquarters at Borivali.
Flora

• Kadamba, teak, karanj, shisham, and species of acacia, ziziphus, euphorbia, flame of the forest, red silk cotton and a number of other varieties of flowers. Karvi or karvy, a flowering plant that blossoms once in eight years, can be found in the park.
Fauna

- The forest cover in the park helps provide the ideal habitat for many wild animals. Chital (or spotted deer), rhesus macaque and bonnet macaque are some of the wild mammals often spotted inside the park. Other large mammals found in the park include black-naped or Indian hare, muntjac (barking deer), porcupine, Asian palm civet, chevrotain (mouse deer), Hanuman or grey langur, Indian flying fox, sambar deer and leopard. One can also spot striped hyena or four-horned antelope.

- **Avifauna:** Some of the birds found in the park are jungle owlets, golden orioles, racket-tailed drongos, minivets, magpies, robins, hornbills, bulbuls, sunbirds, peacock, and woodpeckers.

- Migratory and local birds such as paradise flycatcher and various species of kingfishers, mynas, drongos, swifts, gulls, egrets, and herons have also been spotted.
Chandoli National Park

- Chandoli National Park is a national park spread over Satara, Kolhapur and Sangli Districts, Maharashtra state, India.

- Established in May 2004.

- Earlier it was a Wildlife Sanctuary declared in 1985.
Chandoli National Park is located near the Chandoli Dam in Sangli District of Western Maharashtra.

It lies between the Radhanagiri and Koyna Wildlife Sanctuaries and forms the southern part of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.
Chandoli National Park

• Nearly 23 species of mammals, 122 species of birds, 20 species of amphibians and reptiles are known to be resident in the forests of Chandoli. The tiger, leopard, Indian bison, leopard cat, sloth bear and giant squirrel are quite conspicuous here.

• Many prey species of ungulates such as the barking deer, sambar deer, mouse deer and blackbuck are present.
Gugamal National Park

• **Gugamal National Park** has an area of 1673.93 square kilometers.

• Built in 22 February 1974, this park is located in Chikhaldara and Dharni Tehsils of Amravati District, Maharashtra, India.

• It is part of Melghat Tiger Reserve.

• **Flora**- The forest in rugged and hilly area of Melghat is typical southern dry deciduous forest. This consist mainly of *Tectona grandis*, *Ain*, *Tiwas*, *Aola*, *Lendia*, *Dhawada*, *Kusum* are the important tree species. Bamboo is widely spread in the forests. Some orchids and *strobilanthes* in the upper hills. The area is rich in medicinal plants.
Gugamal National Park

• **Fauna** The area is rich in wild mammals including Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, sloth bear, Ussuri dhole, Indian jackal, striped hyena, chausinga, sambar (largest Deer on earth) gaur, barking deer, ratel, flying squirrel, cheetal, nilgai, wild boar, langur, rhesus monkey, and macaque.

• Crocodiles were re-introduced in a systematic manner in March 1990 and February 1991 in Siddu Kund in Gadga river near Dhakna and Hathikund in the Dolar river in the Gugamal National Park.
Navegaon National Park is a National park located in the Arjuni Morgaon subdivision of Gondia district in state of Maharashtra, India.

The national park has diverse type of vegetation ranging from dry mixed forest to moist forest. The forest type is 5 A/C3. Southern tropical dry deciduous forest.
Location

• **State:** Maharashtra
• **District:** Gondia
• **Tahsil:** Situated in Arjuni Tahsil of Gondia District.
Animals

- Mammals which includes Tiger, Panther, Jungle cat, Small India Civet, Palm Civet, Wolf, Jackals, Bisons, Sambar, Nilgai, Chital, Wild boars, Sloth Bears, and Nathan Lewis in this national park.
North Indian states

Jammu and Kashmir
Haryana
Punjab
Uttarakhand
Himachal Pradesh
Delhi (NCR)
Chandigarh
Uttar Pradesh
Haryana NP
Kalesar National Park

- Kalesar National Park, located in the Yamuna nagar district of the state of Haryana.

- The park is situated in the foothills of Shiwalik ranges of Himalayas, it is a popular destination for bird-watching. It is home to the red jungle fowl among other birds.

- It was declared a Wildlife Sanctuary in the year of 1996. In the year of 2003, the Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary was declared as a National park. Total area of the National park is about 46.82 Km².

- Inside the boundaries of the National Park, a famous temple dedicated to Lord Shiva called as Kaleshar temple is situated. The Park owes its name to the temple itself.
Kalesar National Park

Flora

- Khair, Jhingan, Sain, Chhal, Sal, Shisham, Dhak, Kachnar, Amaltas, Tun, Amla etc.

Fauna

- **Mammals** – Nilgai, Rhesus macaque, Barking deer, Wild boars, Leopard, Jackal, Ghoral, Sambar, Hares etc. Occasionally Tigers and Elephants visit this park from Rajaji National Park.

- **Birds** – The tree pie, Horn bills, Blue Peafowl, Drongo, Partridges etc.
Sultanpur National Park

- **Sultanpur National Park** (formerly **Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary**) is located at Sultanpur village on Gurugram-Jhajjar highway, 15 km from Gurugram, Haryana and 50 km from Delhi in India.

- This covers approximately 142.52 hectares.
Sultanpur National Park

Flora

• Dhok, khair, Tendu, Ber, Jamun, Banyan, Neem, Berberis, Acacia, Various grasses etc.

Fauna

• Mammals – Blackbuck, Nilgai, Hog deer, Sambar, Wild dog, Caracal, Wild cat, Hedgehog, Mongoose, Striped hyena, Indian porcupine, Honey badger, Leopard etc.

• Birds
  • Common hoopoe, Purple sunbird, Black francolin, Little cormorant, Indian Cormorant, Paddy field pipit, Common Spoonbill, Gray Francolin, , Indian roller,
Uttrakhand NP
Rajaji National Park

• **Rajaji National Park** is an Indian national park and tiger reserve that encompasses the Shivaliks, near the foothills of the Himalayas.

• It is spread over 820 km$^2$ and three districts of Uttarakhand: Haridwar, Dehradun, and Pauri Garhwal.

• In 1983, three wildlife sanctuaries in the area namely, Chilla, Motichur, and Rajaji sanctuaries were merged into one.

• Rajaji National Park has been named after C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji), a prominent leader of the Freedom Struggle, the second and last Governor-General of independent India and one of the first recipients of India's highest civilian award, Bharat Ratna (in 1954).
Rajaji National Park

• The dense jungles here are home to vivacious wildlife.

• The under-wood is light and often absent, consisting of rohini Mallotus philippensis, amaltas Cassia fistula, shisham Dalbergia sissoo, Sal Shorea robusta, palash Butea monosperma, arjun Terminalia arjuna, khair Senegalia catechu, baans Dendrocalamus strictus, semul Bombax ceiba, sandan, chamaror Ehretia, amla Phyllanthus emblica, kachnar Bauhienia variegata, ber Ziziphus mauritiana, chilla Casearia, bel Aegle marmelos, etc.
Fauna

- Asian elephant
- Bengal tiger
- Indian Leopard
- Jungle cat Goral
- Indian hare
- Sloth bear
- Himalayan black bear
- King cobra
- Jackal
- Barking deer
- Sambhar
- Wild boar
- Rhesus macaque
- Indian langur
- Indiaporcupine
- Monitor lizard
- Python
Valley of Flowers National Park

• **Valley of Flowers National Park** is an Indian national park, located in North Chamoli and Pithoragarh, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora.

• This richly diverse area is also home to rare and endangered animals, including the Asiatic black bear, snow leopard, musk deer, brown bear, red fox and blue sheep.
Valley of Flowers National Park

- At 3352 to 3658 meters above sea level, the gentle landscape of the Valley of Flowers National Park complements the rugged mountain wilderness of Nanda Devi National Park to the east.

- Together, they encompass a unique transition zone between the mountain ranges of the Zanskar and Great Himalaya. The park stretches over an expanse of 87.50 km$^2$ and it is about 8 km long and 2 km wide.

- The park lies completely in the temperate alpine zone. Both parks are encompassed in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve (223,674 ha) which is further surrounded by a buffer zone (5,148.57 km$^2$). Nanda Devi National Park Reserve is in the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves.
Nanda Devi National Park

• The **Nanda Devi National Park or Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve**, established in 1982 is a national park situated around the peak of Nanda Devi (7816 m) in the state of Uttarakhand in northern India.

• The entire park lies at an elevation of more than 3,500 m (11,500 ft) above mean sea level.
Nanda Devi National Park

- The National Park was inscribed a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1988.
- It was later expanded and renamed as Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks in 2005.
- Within the National Park lies the *Nanda Devi Sanctuary*, a glacial basin surrounded by a ring of peaks between 6,000 metres (19,700 ft) and 7,500 m (24,600 ft) high, and drained by the Rishi Ganga through the Rishi Ganga Gorge, a steep almost impassable defile.
Nanda Devi National Park

• Common larger mammals are Himalayan musk deer, mainland serow and Himalayan tahr.

• Carnivores are represented by snow leopard, Himalayan black bear and perhaps also brown bear.

• Langurs are found within the park, whereas rhesus macaque are known to occur in the neighboring areas of the park. In a scientific expedition in 1993, a total of 114 bird species was recognized.

• Goral are not found within, but in the vicinity of the park.
Nanda Devi National Park is home to a wide variety of flora. Some 312 floral species that include 17 rare species have been found here. Fir, birch, rhododendron and juniper are the main flora.
Gangotri National Park

- **Gangotri National Park** is a national park in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand in India, covering about 2,390 km² (920 sq mi).

- Its habitat consists of coniferous forests, alpine meadows and glaciers.

- The park harbors Western Himalayan subalpine conifer forests at lower elevations and Western Himalayan alpine shrub and meadows at higher elevations. Vegetation consist of chirpine deodar, fir, spruce, oak and rhododendrons.
Fauna

• Gangotri National Park is home to the snow leopard.

• Bird species have been documented in the park, including Asian black bear (*Ursus thibetanus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), musk deer (*Moschus chrysogaster*), blue sheep (*Pseudois nayaur*), Himalayan tahr (*Hemitragus jemlahicus*), Himalayan monal (*Lophophorus impejanus*), Koklass (*Pucrasia macrolopha*) and Himalayan snowcock (*Tetraogallus himalayensis*), pheasants, partridges, doves, and pigeons.
Jim Corbett National Park

- **Jim Corbett National Park** is the oldest national park in India and was established in 1936 as Hailey National Park to protect the endangered Bengal tiger.

- It is located in Nainital district and Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand and was named after hunter and naturalist Jim Corbett.

- The park was the first to come under the Project Tiger initiative.
Jim Corbett National Park

• Corbett National Park comprises 520.8 km\(^2\) (201.1 sq mi) area of hills, riverine belts, marshy depressions, grasslands and a large lake.

• The elevation ranges from 1,300 to 4,000 ft (400 to 1,220 m).

• The park has sub-Himalayan belt geographical and ecological characteristics.

• Dense moist deciduous forest mainly consists of sal, haldu, peepal, rohini and mango trees. Forest covers almost 73% of the park, while 10% of the area consists of grasslands. It houses around 110 tree species, 50 species of mammals, 580 bird species and 25 reptile species.
Flora

• A total of 488 different species of plants have been recorded in the park.

• Tree density inside the reserve is higher in the areas of *Sal* forests and lowest in the *Anogeissus-Acacia catechu* forests.

• Total tree basal cover is greater in Sal dominated areas of woody vegetation.

• Healthy regeneration in sapling and seedling layers is occurring in the *Mallotus philippensis*, *Jamun* and *Diospyros tomentosa* communities, but in the Sal forests the regeneration of sapling and seedling is poor.
Fauna

• More than 586 species of resident and migratory birds have been categorised, including the crested serpent eagle, blossom-headed parakeet and the red junglefowl.

• Leopards are found in hilly areas but may also venture into the low land jungles.

• Small cats in the park include the jungle cat, fishing cat and leopard cat. Other mammals include barking deer, sambar deer, hog deer and chital, sloth and Himalayan black bears, Indian grey mongoose, otters, yellow-throated martens, Himalayan goral, Indian pangolins, and langur and rhesus macaques. [Owls and nightjars can be heard during the night.]
Govind Pashu Vihar National Park

• Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is a national park in Uttarakhand, India established initially as a wildlife sanctuary in 1955, and was later converted into a national park.
Govind Pashu Vihar National Park

• situated in the Uttarkashi district in the Indian state of Uttarakhand. The park lies in the higher reaches of the Garhwal Himalayas. The total area of Govind Pashu Vihar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary is 958 km$^2$ (370 sq mi).

• The Snow Leopard Project started by the Government of India is being managed at this sanctuary. Also, it is one of the remaining strongholds in the Himalayas of the bearded vulture, a vital ecological catalyst.
Animals

• Other mammals found in the sanctuary include the Asian black bear, the brown bear, the common leopard, the musk deer, the bharal, the Himalayan tahr and the serow.

• Smaller mammals include the Indian crested porcupine, European otter, goral, civet, hedgehog, Himalayan field rat, Hodgson's giant flying squirrel, wild boar, masked palm civet and Sikkim mountain vole.
Himachal Pradesh NP
Pin Valley National Park

- **Pin Valley National Park** is a National park of India located in the Spiti Valley in the Lahaul and Spiti district, in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

- It is located in far northern India.

- Consisting mostly of alpine trees and groves of Himalayan cedar (*Cedrus deodar*). In summer, birds such as the Himalayan snowcock, chukar partridge, snow partridge, finches and choughs flourish in the park.
Inderkilla National Park

• **Inderkilla National Park** is a national park in Himachal Pradesh, India

• Established in 2010.

• It covers an area of about 104 square kilometres (40 sq mi).

• The national park is located in the Kullu district.
Khirganga National Park

- **Khirganga National Park** is a national park in Himachal Pradesh, India established in 2010.

- Khirganga National Park is located in Kullu and is known to be one of the most beautiful national parks in the country.

- It covers an area of about 710 square kilometres (270 sq mi)
Simbalbara National Park

• **Simbalbara National Park** is a national park in India, located in the Paonta Valley of Sirmour District, Himachal Pradesh.

• The vegetation consists of dense Sal forests with grassy glades.

• The protected area was created in 1958 as the Simbalbara Wildlife Sanctuary with 19.03 km².

• In 2010, 8.88 km² were added to it and it was made into a National Park, covering an area of about 27.88 square kilometres (10.76 sq mi). There is a perennial stream in the valley.
Great Himalayan National Park

- The **Great Himalayan National Park (GHNP)**, is one of India's national parks, is located in Kullu region in the state of Himachal Pradesh.

- The park was established in 1984 and is spread over an area of 1171 km$^2$ at an altitude of between 1500 and 6000 m.

- In June 2014, the Great Himalayan National Park was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.
Fauna

• Animals such as blue sheep, snow leopard, Himalayan brown bear, Himalayan tahr, and musk deer.
Uttar Pradesh NP
Dudhwa National Park

- It stretches over an area of 490.3 km² (189.3 sq mi), with a buffer zone of 190 km² (73 sq mi).

- It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.

- It is located on the Indo-Nepal border in the Lakhimpur Kheri District, and has buffers of reserved forest areas on the northern and southern sides.
Dudhwa National Park

• Animals to be seen here include swamp deer, sambar deer, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, sloth bear, ratel, jackal, civets, jungle cat, fishing cat, leopard cat.

• **Birds**-swamp francolin, great slaty woodpecker and Bengal florican, painted storks, sarus crane, Asian barbet, woodpecker and minivets.

• The endangered white-rumped vulture has been sighted in a group of 115 individuals.
Jammu and Kashmir NP
Salim Ali National Park

- **Salim Ali National Park or City Forest National Park** was a national park located in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

- It covered an area of 9.07 km$^2$.

- The park featured a wildlife species such as the hangul, musk deer, Himalayan black bear, leopard, Himalayan serow and 70 species of birds, including the paradise flycatcher, Himalayan monal, and Himalayan snowcock.
Dachigam National Park

• **Dachigam National Park** is located 22 kilometers from Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.

• It covers an area of **141 km²**.

• The park has been a protected area since **1910**.

• It was initially created to ensure clean drinking water supply for the city of Srinagar.

• It was upgraded and declared a National Park in the year **1981**
Dachigam National Park

• Dachigam National park is located in the Zabarwan Range of the western Himalayas.

• The variation in altitude is vast, ranging from 5500 ft to 14000 ft above mean sea level.
Animals

• Musk deer (roose kat)
• Leopard
• Himalayan serow
• Kashmir grey langur
• Kashmir stag
• Leopard cat
• Himalayan black bear
• Himalayan brown bear
• Jackal
• Hill fox
• Himalayan weasel
• Yellow-throated marten

• Birds
Kishtwar National Park

- **Kishtwar National Park** is a national park located in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

- It is bounded to the north by Rinnay river, south by Kibar Nala catchment, east by main divide of Great Himalaya and west by Marwa river.
Animals

• Among the animals that make their home here include the Himalayan snowcock and the brown bear.
Remaining States

BIHAR
CHATTSIGARH
JHARKHAND
Odisha
West Bengal
Valmiki National Park

- **Valmiki National Park, Tiger Reserve and Wildlife Sanctuary** is located at the India-Nepal border in the West Champaran district of Bihar, India on the bank of river Gandak.
Valmiki National Park

• The landscape of encompasses foothills ranges of Himalayan Sivaliks with mosaic of the cliffs, ridges, gorges, hills, streams and valleys; dense forests, open woodlands, grasslands, swamps and riverine fringe.

• Situated in Gangetic plains bio-geographic zone of the Country, the forest has combination of bhabar and terai tracts.
Animals

• Animals—Bengal tiger, Indian rhinoceros, Asiatic black bear, Indian sloth bear, otter, Indian leopard, wild dog, wild water buffalo, and wild boar.

• There are several species of deer, including barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, Sambar, blue bull.

• Apart from that the striped hyena, leopard cat, fishing cat, langur, monkey, flying squirrel, clouded leopard, Indian gaur, mongoose can also be sighted.
Birds

- kalij pheasant, three-toed quail, paradise flycatcher, grey shrike, green willow warbler, tree pipit, white eye warbler, green barbet, waders, ibises, storks, pitta, plovers, snipes, pied hornbill, White-eared night heron, emerald dove.
Flora

- 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
Chattisgarh NP
Indravati National Park

- **Indravati National Park** is a national park located in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh state of India. It derives its name from the nearby Indravati River. It is home to one of the last populations of rare wild buffalo.

- With a total area of approximately 2799.08 km², Indravati attained the status of a national park in 1981 and a tiger reserve in 1983 under the famous Project Tiger of India, to become one of the most famous tiger reserves of India.
Flora

• The vegetation of the Indravati National Park is mainly of the tropical moist and dry deciduous type with predominance of bamboo, sal and teak.

• There are also rich patches of luxuriant grassland providing plenty of food to large herbivores such as wild water buffalos, chital, barking deer, nilgai, and guals. The most common tree in the park are teak, lendia, salai, mahua, tendu, semal, haldu, ber and jamun.
Wildlife

- Indravati National Park has one of the last populations of the endangered wild Asian buffalo.

- Reported from the area are gaur (Indian bison), nilgai, blackbuck, chausingha (four-horned antelope), sambar, chital, Indian muntjac, Indian spotted chevrotain and wild boar. Large predators are represented by tigers, leopards, sloth bears, dholes (wild dog) and striped hyenas.
Kanger Ghati National Park

• **Kanger Ghati National Park** (also called **Kanger Valley National Park**) was declared a national park in 1982 by the Government of India.

• Near Jagdalpur in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, it is one of India's densest national parks, and is known for its biodiversity, landscape, waterfalls, and subterranean geomorphologic limestone caves, and as the home of the Bastar hill myna, the state bird of Chhattisgarh.
Animals

- Major wildlife of the Kanger Valley National Park are tigers, leopards, mouse deer, wild cat, chital, sambar, barking deer, jackals, langurs, rhesus macaque, sloth bear, flying squirrel, wild boar, striped hyena, rabbits, pythons, cobra, crocodiles, monitor lizards and snakes. The avian fauna at the park includes hill myna, spotted owlet, red jungle fowl, racket-tailed drongos, peacocks, parrots, steppe eagles, red spurfowl, phakta, bhura teeter, tree pie and heron among many others.
Sanjay National Park

- **Sanjay National Park** (Guru Ghasidas National Park) is a national park in Koriya district of Chhattisgarh and Sidhi, Singrauli districts of Madhya Pradesh state, India.

- It covers an area of 466.657 km² (180.177 sq mi) and is a part of the Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve. It is located in the Narmada Valley dry deciduous forests ecoregion.
Sanjay National Park

- The national park is mostly composed of tropical forests of Sakhua.

- The Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, Spotted deer, Sambar deer, wild boar, Nilgai, Chinkara, Civet, Porcupine, Monitor lizard, and 309 species of birds are found here. Among the many birds here are the Golden Hooded Oriole, Racket-tailed Drongo, Indian pitta, Rufous treepie, Lesser adjutant, Red-headed vulture, Cenareous vulture, White-rumped vulture, Egyptian vulture and Nightjar.
JHARKHAND NP
Betla National Park

- **Betla National Park** is a national park located on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Latehar and Palamu district of Jharkhand, India. The park hosts a wide variety of wildlife.

- Initially comprising 1,026 km$^2$ (396 sq mi) of the Palamu Tiger Reserve, an additional 226 km$^2$ (87 sq mi) was added to the park in 1989 and 63 km$^2$ (24 sq mi) of the Mahuadar wolf sanctuary.

- Betla was one of the first national parks in India to become a tiger reserve under Project Tiger, in 1974. The park is under administration of the Forest Department.
Flora

- The forests of the park have a vast range of vegetation consisting of sal and bamboo as the major components along with a number of medicinal plants. The North Koel River and its tributaries flow through the northern portion of the park, producing grasslands.
Animals

- sloth bear
- panther,
- wolf,
- jackal
- hyena.
- gaur
- chital,
- langurs,
- rhesus monkeys,
- Indian giant squirrels,
- mouse deer,
- sambhar deer,
- porcupine
- mongoose

- Birds
- hornbill,
- peafowl, red jungle fowl,
- black partridge,
- white-necked stork,
- black ibis,
- swamp grey, qual,
- pied hornbill,
- wagtail,
- harial,
- dove,
- whistling,
- cotton teal,
- knob-billed duck
Odisha national park
Bhitarkanika National Park

- **Bhitarkanika National Park** is a 145 km² large national park in northeast Kendrapara district in Odisha in eastern India.

- It was designated on 16 September 1998 and obtained the status of a Ramsar site on 19 August 2002.

- The area is also been designated as second Ramsar site of the State after the Chilika Lake.

- It is surrounded by **Bhitarkanika Wildlife Sanctuary**, which spread over 672 km² (259 sq mi).

- The national park and wildlife sanctuary is inundated by the rivers Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra, Pathsala. It hosts many **mangrove** species, and is the second largest mangrove ecosystem in India.
Bhitarkanika National Park

• The national park is home to Saltwater crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), Indian python, king cobra, black ibis, darters and many other species of flora and fauna.
Simlipal National Park

- **Simlipal National Park** is a national park and a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha covering 2,750 km² (1,060 sq mi).

- It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas — Similipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary.

- Simlipal National Park derives its name from the abundance of red silk cotton trees growing in the area.

- It is the 7th largest national park in India.
Simlipal National Park

• The park is home to Bengal tiger, Asian elephant, gaur, and chausingha. along with some of the beautiful waterfalls like Joranda and Barehipani Falls.

• This protected area is part of the UNESCO World Network of Biosphere Reserves since 2009
Simlipal National Park

- Tropical moist broadleaf forest and tropical moist deciduous forests with dry deciduous hill forest and high level Sal forests.

Animals-Asian elephant, sambar, barking deer, gaur, jungle cat, wild boar, chausingha giant squirrel and common langur.

Birds-Red junglefowl, hill mynah, peafowl, Alexandrine parakeet, crested serpent eagle are the commonly found birds. The grey hornbill, Indian pied hornbill, Malabar pied hornbill and Indian trogon.
West Bengal NP
Gorumara National Park

- **Gorumara National Park** is a National Park in northern West Bengal, India.

- Located in the Dooars region of the Himalayan foothills, it is a medium-sized park with grasslands and forests.

- It is primarily known for its population of Indian rhinoceros.

- The park has been declared as the best among the protected areas in India by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2009.
Gorumara National Park

• Sal forests with common teak, rain tree and Bombax.

• **Animals**

  • sloth bear, chital, and sambar deer. Small herbivores include barking deer, hog deer, hispid hare etc.

• **Birds:** scarlet minivet, sunbird, Asian paradise flycatchers, spangled drongo, and Indian hornbill. Numerous woodpeckers and pheasants inhabit the park.
Neora Valley National Park

- **Neora Valley National Park** is situated in the Kalimpong district, West Bengal, India and was established in 1986.

- It spreads over an area of 88 km² and is one of the richest biological zones in the entire Eastern India.

- It is the land of the elegant red panda.
Neora Valley National Park

- **Animals** - Asiatic black bear, sloth bear, Asian golden cat, wild boar, leopard cat, goral, serow, barking deer, sambar deer, flying squirrel and tahr, red panda, clouded leopard.

- Neora Valley sustains a unique ecosystem where tropical, sub-tropical, sub-temperate, and temperate vegetative system still harbours a wealth of flora and fauna. The forests consists of mixed species like rhododendron, bamboo, oak, ferns, sal, etc. The valley also has numerous species of orchids.
Singalila National Park

- **Singalila National Park** is a national park of India located on the Singalila Ridge at an altitude of more than 7000 feet above sea level, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal.

- It is well known for the trekking route to Sandakphu that runs through it.
Singalila National Park

- **Mammals:** The park has a number of small mammals including the red panda, leopard cat, barking deer, yellow-throated marten, wild boar, pangolin and pika. Larger mammals include the Himalayan black bear, leopard, clouded leopard, serow and takin.

- **Birds:** Himalayan Vulture, scarlet minivet, kalij pheasant, blood pheasant, satyr tragopan, brown and fulvous parrotbills, rufous-vented tit, and Old World babblers like the fire-tailed myzornis and the golden-breasted fulvetta.
Sundarbans National Park

• The **Sundarbans National Park** is a national park, tiger reserve, and biosphere reserve in West Bengal, India.

• It is part of the Sundarbans on the Ganges Delta, and adjacent to the Sundarban Reserve Forest in Bangladesh.

• The delta is densely covered by mangrove forests, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger.
Sundarbans National Park

• On 4 May 1984 it was declared a national park. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site inscribed in 1987 and it has been designated as a Ramsar site since 2019.

• Sundarban has achieved its name from the Sundari tree. It is the most exquisite variety of tree that are found in this area, a special kind of mangrove tree. It has specialised roots called pneumatophores which emerge above ground and help in gaseous exchange i.e. respiration. During the rainy season when the entire forest is waterlogged, the spikes rising from the ground has their peak in the air and helps in the respiration process.
Animals

• The royal Bengal tigers, the Bengal tiger, fishing cats, leopard cat, macaques, wild boar, Indian grey mongoose, fox, jungle cat, flying fox, chital, are also found in abundance in the Sundarbans.

• Some of the aquatic animals found in the park are sawfish, butter fish, electric rays, silver carp, starfish, common carp, horseshoe crabs, prawn, shrimps, Gangetic dolphins, skipping frogs, common toads and tree frogs.
Jaldapara National Park

- **Jaldapara National Park** is a national park situated at the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas in Alipurduar District of northern West Bengal and on the banks of the Torsa River.

- And is spread across 216.51 km².

- It was declared a sanctuary in 1941 for protection of its great variety flora and fauna.

- Near by is the Gorumara National Park, known for its population of Indian rhinoceros.
Jaldapara National Park

- The forest is mainly savannah covered with tall elephant grasses. The main attraction of the park is the Indian one-horned rhinoceros. The park holds the largest rhino population in India after Kaziranga National Park in Assam. Other animals in the park include Indian leopard, Indian elephants, sambar, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, wild boars, and gaur.

- Jaldapara is a paradise for bird watchers. It is one of the very few places in India, where the Bengal florican is sighted. The other birds to be found here are the crested eagle, Pallas's fish eagle, shikra, Finn's weaver, jungle fowl, peafowl (peacock), partridge, and lesser pied hornbill. Pythons, monitor lizards, kraits, cobras, geckos, and about eight species of fresh water turtles can also be found here.