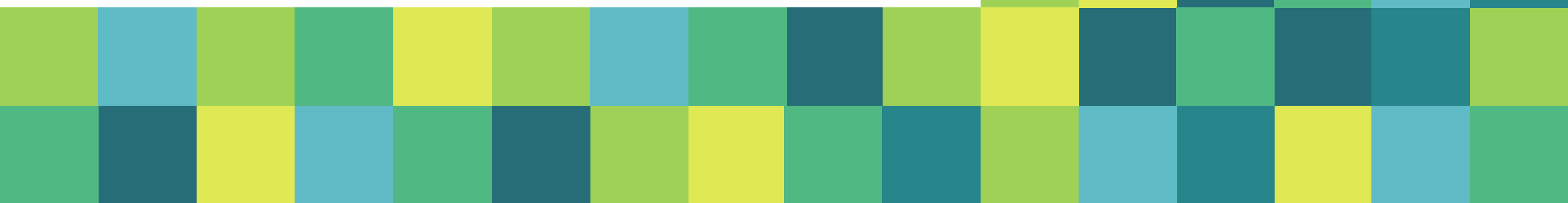


Protected Area Network - National Parks of India – I

By Sudarshan Gurjar



Category II: National Park

- Large natural or near natural areas set aside **to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic** of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.

प्रजातियों और पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की विशेषता के साथ-साथ बड़े पैमाने पर पारिस्थितिक प्रक्रियाओं की रक्षा करना

- An international organization working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)



Motto	United for Life and Livelihoods
Founded	5 October 1948; 72 years ago Fontainebleau, France
Type	International organization
Focus	Nature conservation, biodiversity
Location	Gland, Switzerland
Area served	Worldwide
Members	1400

Themes

IUCN works across a wide range of themes related to conservation, environmental and ecological issues.

A dark, grainy image showing silhouettes of people standing in front of a light-colored wall or screen.

**Business and
Biodiversity**

A photograph of a person crouching in a shallow, muddy river or stream, surrounded by lush green vegetation.

Climate Change

A landscape photograph of a dry, rocky area with sparse vegetation and mountains in the background under a blue sky.

**Ecosystem
Management**

A photograph of several people sitting around a table, looking at documents or a screen.

**Environmental
Law**

A photograph looking up through the canopy of tall trees in a forest.

Forests

A close-up photograph of green, textured plants, possibly seaweed or algae.

Gender

A close-up photograph of a green frog sitting on a leaf.

Global Policy

A photograph of a river flowing through a dense forest.

**Governance and
Rights**

A photograph of a blue, swirling pattern, possibly representing water or a polar region.

Marine and Polar

A photograph of a person standing in a field of tall grass or reeds.

**Nature-based
solutions**

A photograph of a mountain landscape with a river and trees.

Protected Areas

A photograph of a mountain landscape with a river and trees.

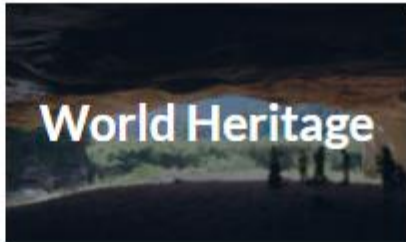
**Science and
Economics**

A photograph of two lionesses looking towards the camera.

Species

A photograph of two people standing in a shallow river or stream.

Water

A photograph of a landscape with a river and trees, possibly a World Heritage site.

World Heritage

IUCN

- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रकृति संरक्षण संघ
- Established in **1948**.
- It is involved in **data gathering and analysis, research, field projects, advocacy, and education**. डेटा एकत्र करना और विश्लेषण, अनुसंधान, क्षेत्र परियोजनाएं
- It has a membership of over 1400 **governmental** and **non-governmental** organizations. गैर-सरकारी संगठन।
- **IUCN has observer and consultative status at the United Nations**, (संयुक्त राष्ट्र में IUCN को पर्यवेक्षक और परामर्शदात्री का दर्जा प्राप्त है) and plays a role in the implementation of several international conventions on nature conservation and biodiversity. (प्रकृति संरक्षण और जैव विविधता)
- It was involved in establishing the World Wide Fund for Nature (प्रकृति संरक्षण हेतु विश्वव्यापी कोष) and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. विश्व संरक्षण निगरानी केंद्र

IUCN and India

- India, a megadiverse country with only 2.4% of the world's land area, accounts for 7-8% of all recorded species, including over 45,000 species of plants and 91,000 species of animals.
- भारत, दुनिया के केवल 2.4% भूमि क्षेत्र के साथ, सभी दर्ज प्रजातियों के 7-8% के लिए जिम्मेदार है, जिसमें पौधों की 45,000 से अधिक प्रजातियां और 91,000 प्रजातियां शामिल हैं।
- India became a State Member of IUCN in 1969

International Union for Conservation of Nature

Protected Areas

- IUCN protected area categories:
- **Category Ia – Strict Nature Reserve**
- **Category Ib – Wilderness Area**
- **Category II – National Park** राष्ट्रीय उद्यान
- **Category III – Natural Monument or Feature** (प्राकृतिक स्मारक)
- **Category IV – Habitat/Species Management Area**
(पर्यावास / प्रजाति प्रबंधन क्षेत्र)
- **Category V – Protected Landscape/Seascape/Area** भू-दृश्य
- **Category VI – Protected Area with sustainable use of natural resources**

IUCN Red List

- The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (also known as the IUCN Red List or Red Data List) was founded in 1964.
- It has evolved to become the world's most comprehensive information source on the global conservation status of animal, fungi and plant species.
- A series of Regional Red Lists are produced by countries or organizations.

IUCN criteria

- The IUCN system uses a set of **five quantitative criteria** to assess the extinction risk of a given species.
- In general, these criteria consider:
 1. The rate of **population decline**. जनसंख्या की दर में गिरावट
 2. **The geographic range**. भौगोलिक सीमा
 3. Whether the species already possesses a small **population size (mature individuals only)**. क्या प्रजातियों में पहले से ही एक छोटी आबादी में है
 4. **Whether the species population is very small or lives in a restricted area.**
क्या प्रजातियों की आबादी बहुत कम है या प्रतिबंधित क्षेत्र में रहती है
 5. Whether the results of a **quantitative analysis** indicate a high **probability of extinction in the wild**.
क्या मात्रात्मक विश्लेषण के परिणाम विलुप्त होने की उच्च संभावना को इंगित करते हैं

IUCN Red list categories

- Species are classified by the IUCN Red List into nine groups:
 1. **Extinct (EX)**— No known individuals remaining. विलुप्त - वे प्रजातियां जो विगत 50 वर्षों में अपने प्राकृतिक आवास में न देखी गई हो
 2. **Extinct in the wild (EW)**— Known only to survive in captivity, or as a naturalized population outside its historic range. वन से विलुप्त वे प्रजातियां जो अपने प्राकृतिक आवास में नहीं पाई जाती किंतु उन्हें कृत्रिम आवासों एवं चिड़िया घरों में संरक्षित किया गया है
 3. **Critically endangered (CR)**— Extremely high risk of extinction in the wild; Population decline- more than 90% in last 10 years or three generations. अति संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियां ऐसी प्रजातियां जिनकी जनसंख्या में विगत 10 वर्षों में 90% की कमी दर्ज की गई हो Or कुल संख्या 250 से कम हो तथा 3 वर्ष में 25% की कमी आ गई हो

THE RED LIST CATEGORIES

Extinct



Threatened



Least Concern



Extinct (EX): no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died

Extinct in the Wild (EW): known only to survive in captivity, cultivation or well outside its natural range

Critically Endangered (CR): facing extremely high risk of extinction in the wild

Endangered (EN): facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild,

Vulnerable (VU): facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Near Threatened (NT): close to qualifying, or likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future

Least Concern (LC): population is stable enough that it is unlikely to face extinction in the near future

Data Deficient (DD): not enough information on abundance or distribution to estimate its risk of extinction

4. Endangered (EN)– High risk of extinction in the wild; Population decline: >70% in last 10 years or three generation.

संकटग्रस्त प्रजातियों ऐसी प्रजातियां जिनकी जनसंख्या में विगत 10 वर्षों में 70% की कमी हुई हो or
वर्तमान में उनकी कुल जनसंख्या 2500 से कम हो और 5 वर्ष के अंदर 20% की कमी देखी जा रही हो

5. **Vulnerable (VU)**– High risk of endangerment in the wild; Population decline: >50% in last 10 years.

संवेदनशील प्रजातियां वे प्रजातियां जिनकी संख्या में 10 वर्षों में 50% की कमी हुई हो
or वर्तमान में उनकी कुल संख्या 10000 से कम हो तथा 10 वर्ष में 10% की कमी दर्ज की जा रही हो

5. **Near threatened (NT)**– Likely to become endangered in the near future. संकटपन्न

6. **Least concern (LC)**– Lowest risk (Does not qualify for a more at-risk category; widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.) संकट मुक्त

7. **Data deficient (DD)**– Not enough data to make an assessment of its risk of extinction. आंकड़े अपर्याप्त

8. **Not evaluated (NE)**– Has not yet been evaluated against the criteria आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं.

Project Tiger

- Centrally sponsored scheme launched in 1973.
- The project aims at ensuring a viable population of tigers in their natural habitats and protecting them from extinction..
- Project Tiger is administered by the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) राष्ट्रीय बाघ संरक्षण प्राधिकरण

- The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 provided for creating the National Tiger Conservation Authority.
- The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body.
- Minister for Environment and Forests is its Chairperson and the Minister of State for Environment and Forests is the Vice-chairperson.

Powers and functions of NTCA

- Approval of Tiger Conservation Plan prepared by States,
- Laying down normative standards for tiger conservation,
- Providing information on several aspects which include protection, tiger estimation, patrolling, etc.,
- Ensuring measures for addressing man-wild animal conflicts and fostering coexistence with local people,
- Preparing annual report for laying before Parliament,
- Ensuring agricultural, livelihood interests of people living in and around Tiger Reserves.

Structure of a Tiger Reserve

- Tiger reserves which are governed by Project Tiger have two zones:

1. Core zone:

- Critical inviolate tiger habitat areas
- It has the legal status of a national park or wildlife sanctuary
- It is kept free of all biotic and human disturbances

2. **Buffer Zone:**

- Surrounds core zone
- It aims at promoting coexistence between wildlife and human activity
- The livelihood, developmental, social and cultural rights of the local people are recognised in this zone.

Note: The alteration of boundaries or denotification of Tiger Reserves can be done by state governments **but** only with the **prior approval of NTCA and National Board for Wild Life.** राष्ट्रीय वन्यजीव बोर्ड

Tiger Census

- Indian Tiger Census is conducted by NTCA in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India (WII). (The **Wildlife Institute of India** (WII), an autonomous institution under the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate change, Government of India, was established in 1982. Dehradun)
- Conducted after every 4 years (2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018).
- In the case of tigers, every individual tiger will have a unique stripe pattern— just like our fingerprints. (Camera trapping method scans stripes)
- Where the camera trappings are unavailable because of logistical constraints, DNA extracts from scat (poop) samples are collected for analysis.

Methods for Tiger Census

1. Pugmark Technique:

- Most popular technique
- A tiger leaves a **distinct pugmark** on the ground, different from that of others in the big cat family.
- This is the **cheapest** technique and can assess the number, sex ratio and age (young or adult) of large cats but it is **not very reliable** as its accuracy is not very good.



2. Camera trapping Method:

- Heat and motion sensitive cameras with night vision facility are installed in tiger areas and left for several days to capture images of individual tigers.
- Accuracy almost same as Pugmark method.
- But it does not involve labour survey done in Pugmark method, therefore there is no local employment generation.
- Also cameras cannot be installed at every place that is likely to have tigers.
- Also, there is no certainty that the tiger would walk into a camera's range.
- Salty, hot and humid areas=> Damage to camera
- Costlier method than Pugmark.

3.Poop/scat Method: Poop/scat (droppings of the tiger) is analyzed by DNA sampling to arrive at a more accurate count.

4.Radio Collar Method: Tigers are captured and are fitted with a radio collar. (This method fails when the concerned tiger enters the salty water)

5.Double-sampling Method: First count by Pugmark technique, then reconfirmation by Camera trapping method;

Tiger Census, 2014

- “Status of Tigers in India, 2014” report by NTCA

Findings:

- India is home to **world’s 70%** of the tigers
- 30% increase from 2011; 2226 tigers in 2014 (1706 in 2010; 1411 tigers in 2006)
- **Karnataka has the highest number of tigers**
- The tiger population has increased in Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

- The Mudumalai-Bandipur-Nagarhole-Wayanad belt across Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala: 570 tigers. (world's single largest tiger population)
- Decline in population in states such as Odisha, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh due to poaching and insurgency.

Tiger Census, 2018

- **This is the first time neighbouring countries of Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan took part in the census because they constitute a larger tiger range in the Indian subcontinent.**
- **This collaboration ensured that there is no double counting of tigers that move between national borders and it will be possible to count how many are shared between the countries.**

- **Parks sharing borders:**

1. Royal **Manas** National Park in **Bhutan**: **Manas** National Park in **Assam**.
2. **Valmiki** Tiger Reserve in Bihar: **Chitwan** National Park in Nepal.
3. **Pilibhit** Tiger Reserve in Uttar Pradesh: **Shuklaphanta** National Park in Nepal.

Findings of tiger census, 2018 - 'Status of Tigers in India – 2018'

- There has been a 33 per cent jump in the number of tigers from 2014.
- The number of tigers increased from 2,226 in 2014 to 2,967 in 2018.
- Madhya Pradesh saw the highest number of tigers at 526, closely followed by Karnataka at 524 with Uttarakhand at number 3 with 442 tigers.
- India achieved its commitment to the St.Petersburg Declaration, of doubling Tiger population, much in advance to the 2022 deadline.
- Chhattisgarh and Mizoram saw a decline in their tiger numbers while tiger's numbers in Odisha remained constant.

M-STrIPES

- M-STrIPES = Monitoring System for Tigers-Intensive Protection and Ecological Status.
बाघ संगणना के लिये 'मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम फॉर टाइगर्स इंटेंसिव प्रोटेक्शन एंड इकोलॉजिकल स्टेट्स
- Android software for collecting, archiving and analyzing data.
- Forest guards in tiger reserves are equipped with personal digital assistants and GPS devices to capture data relating to tiger sightings, deaths, wildlife crime and ecological observations while patrolling.
- M-STrIPES maps the patrol routes of forest guards, and the resulting data are then analyzed in a geographic information system.

Protection Status:

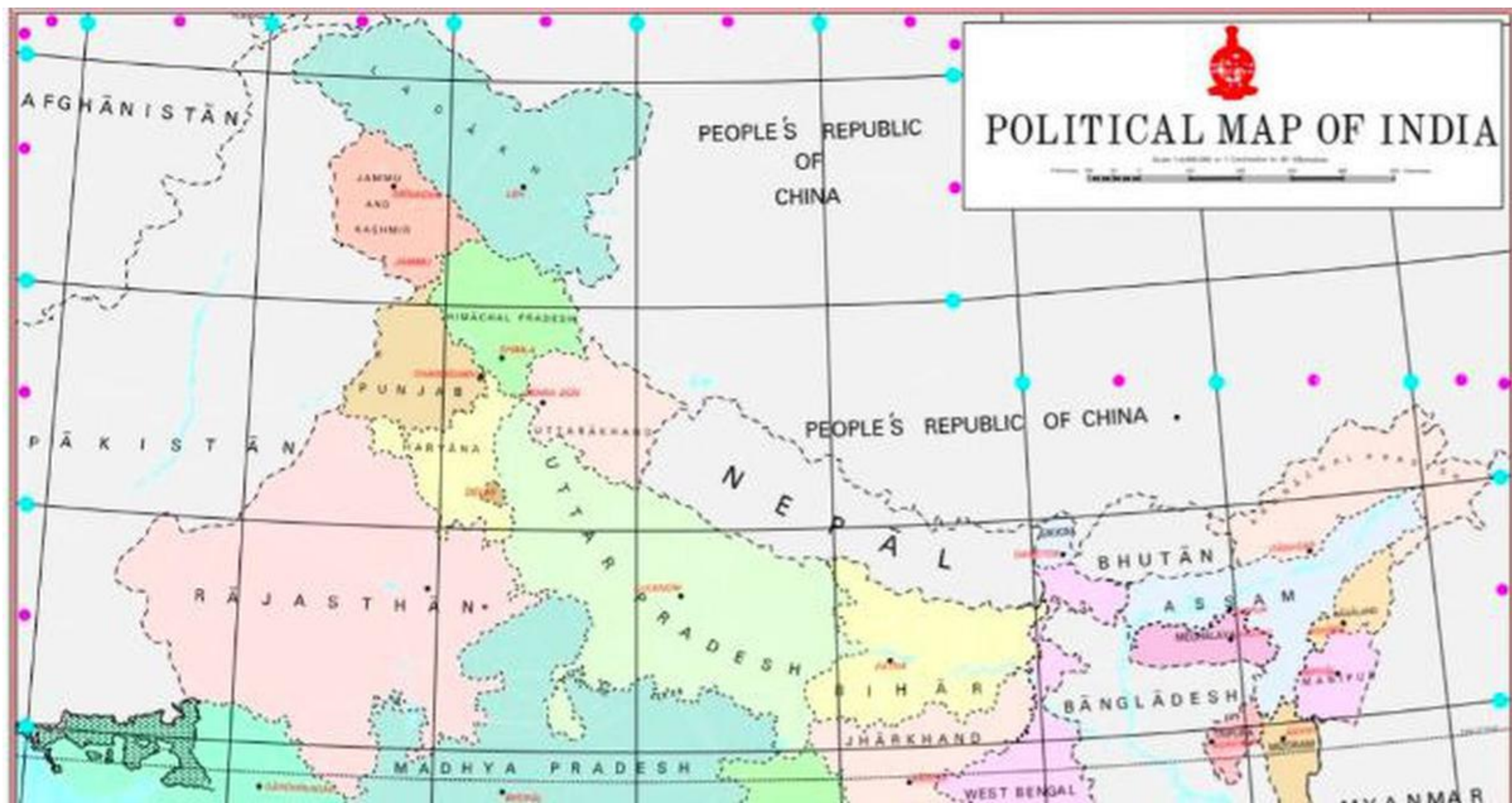
Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I

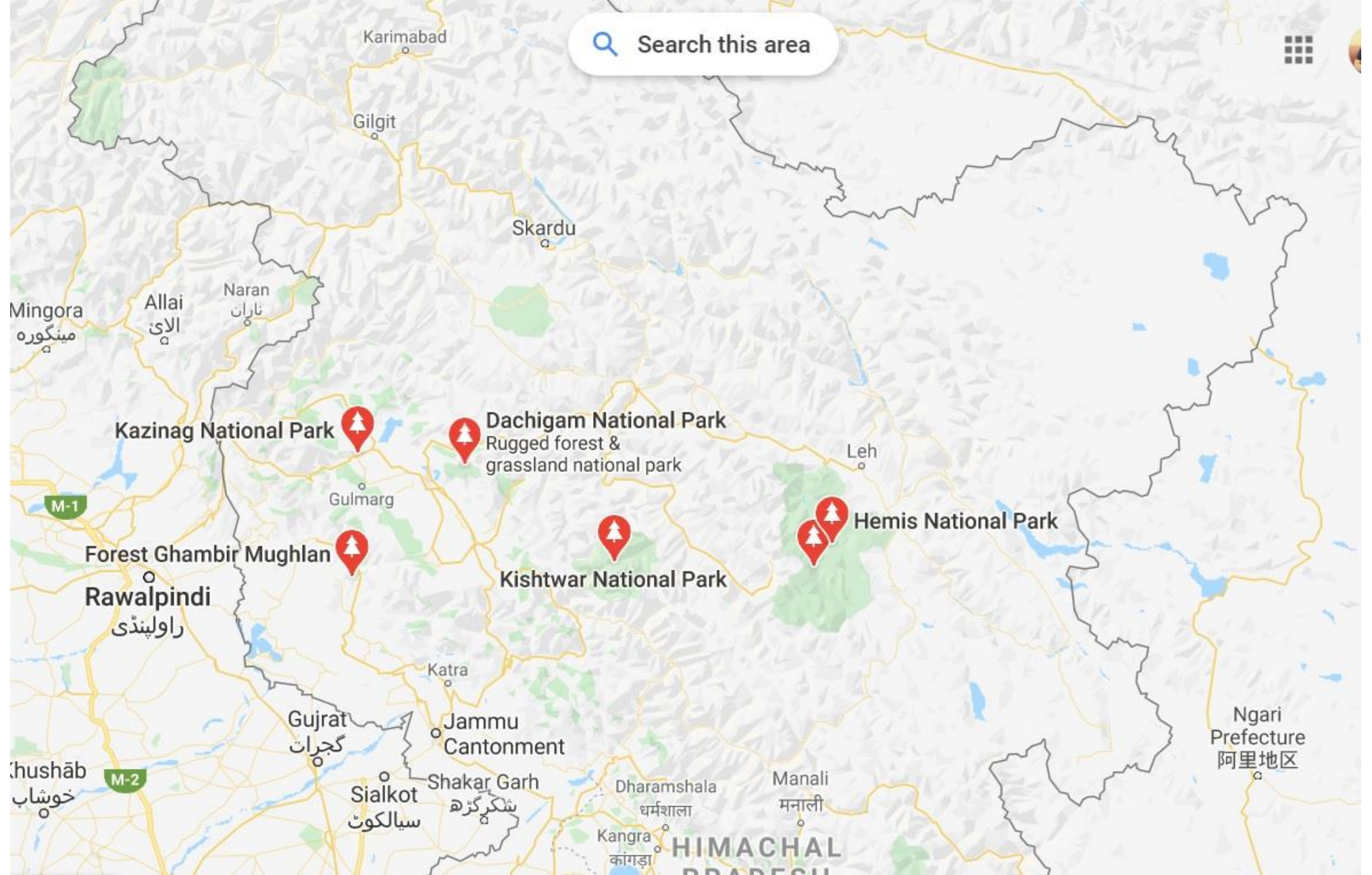
**International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List:
Endangered.**

**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild
Fauna and Flora (CITES): Appendix I.**

Global Tiger Recovery Program (GTRP)

- Tigers are scattered among 13 Asian Tiger Range Countries (TRCs): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russian Federation, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- To solve the tiger crisis, which represents the larger Asian biodiversity crisis, the TRCs, international organizations, and civil society came together on a collaborative platform within the framework of the Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) at St. Petersburg, Russia
- After a two-year process of sharing knowledge and best practices and developing a common vision, a GTRP was developed, with the shared goal of doubling the number of wild tigers globally by 2022





- **Dachigam National Park**
- **Marsar lake**

Dachigam National Park is located 22 kilometers from **Srinagar**.

Himalayan monal



Male



Female

Conservation status



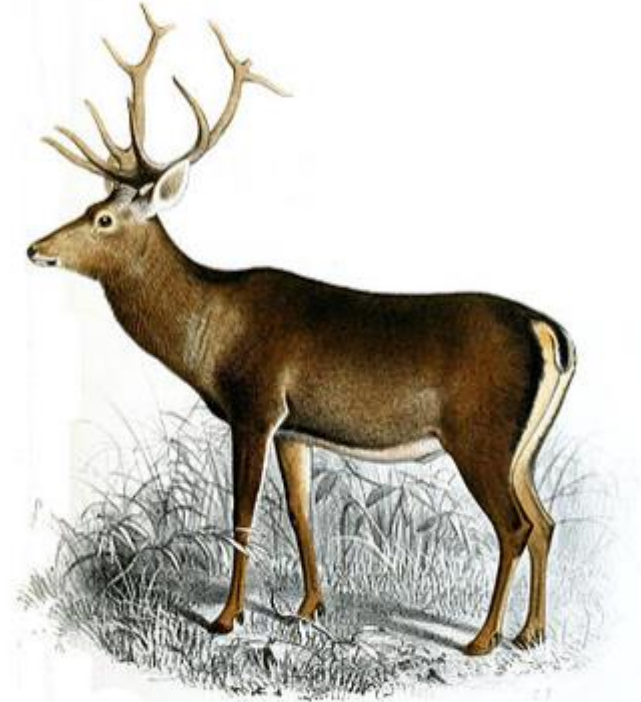
Leopard



Conservation status



Kashmir stag



Conservation status



- **Hemis National Park (or Hemis High Altitude National Park)** is a high altitude national park in the eastern Ladakh Union Territory of the Republic of India. Globally famous for its snow leopards.
- The park is bounded on the north by the banks of the Indus River, and includes the catchments of Markha river.

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.

Salim Ali National Park or City Forest National Park was a [national park](#) located in [Srinagar](#)

Himalayan snowcock



Conservation status



Himalayan serow

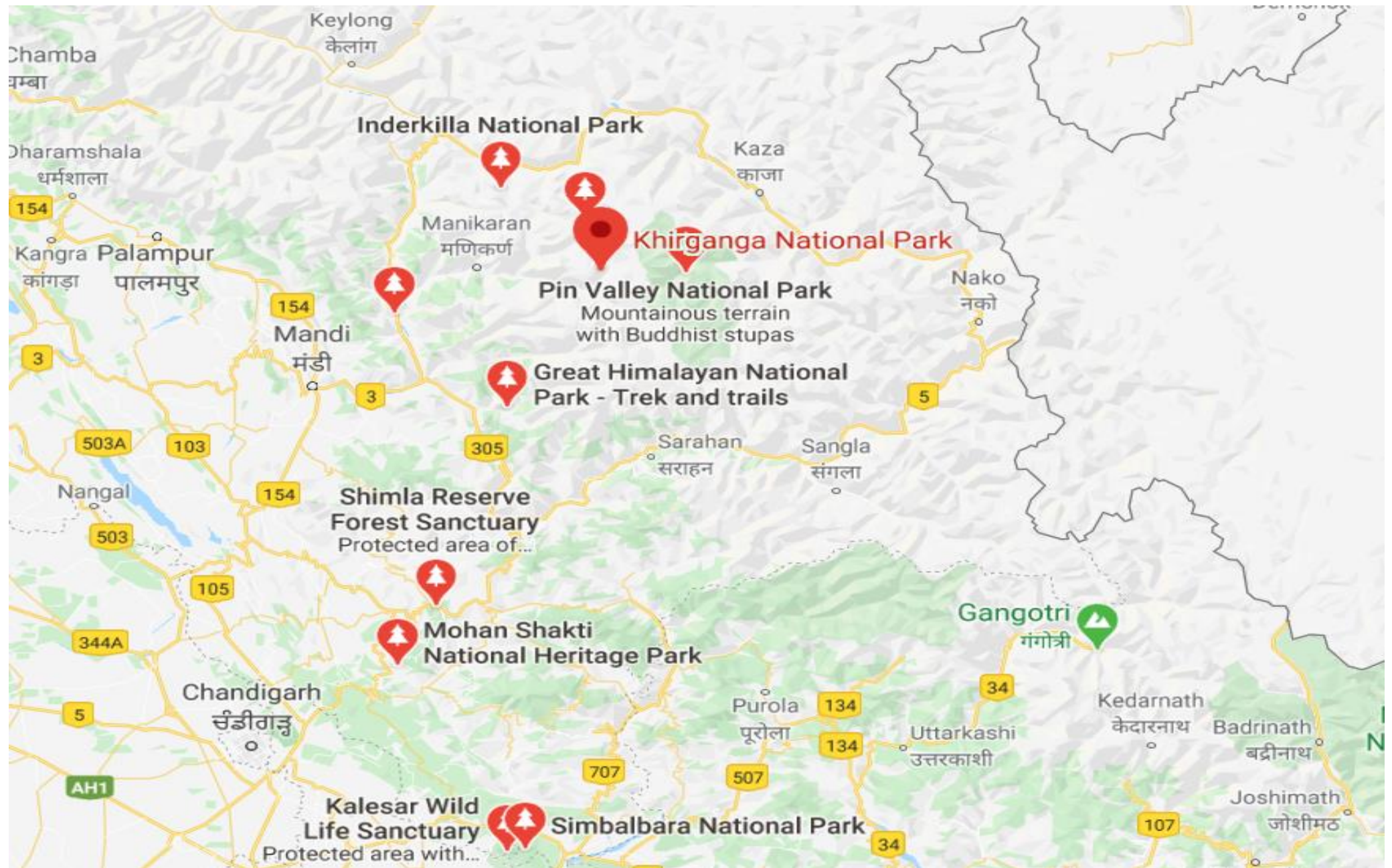


Male Himalayan serow in Pangolakha Wildlife Sanctuary, Sikkim, India

Conservation status



Near Threatened (IUCN 3.1)^[2]



- **Pin Valley National Park** is a National park of India located within the Lahaul and Spiti district, in the state of Himachal Pradesh, in far northern India. within the Cold Desert Biosphere Reserve



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

Tirthan flows through Great Himalayan National Park in H.P

Himalayan brown bear



Conservation status



Siberian ibex



Conservation status



Himalayan tahr



Conservation status



Simbalbara National Park is a **national park** in India, located in the Paonta Valley of **Sirmour District, Himachal Pradesh**, along its border with **Haryana**. The vegetation consists of dense **Sal** forests

Sambar

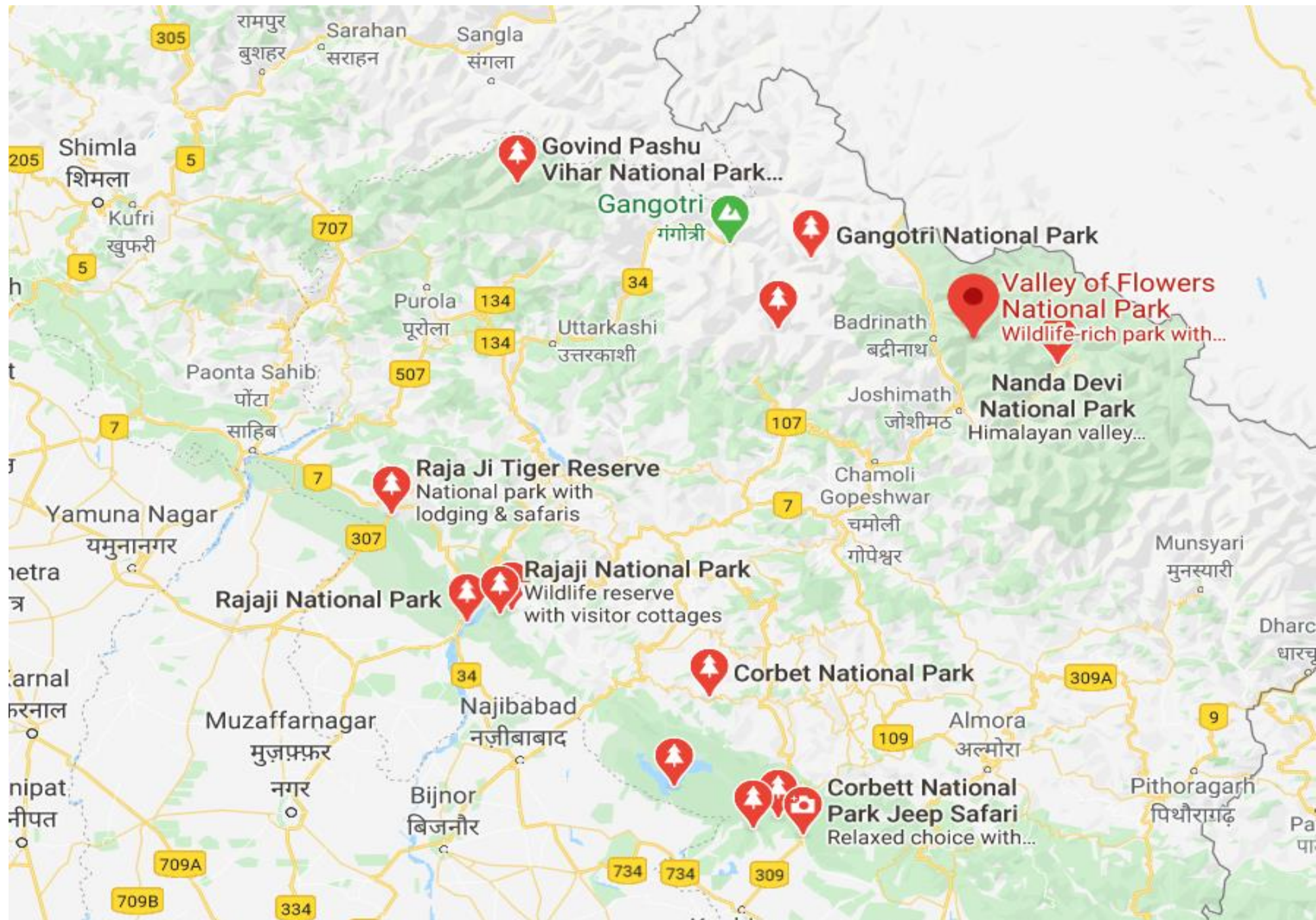


stag



Conservation status

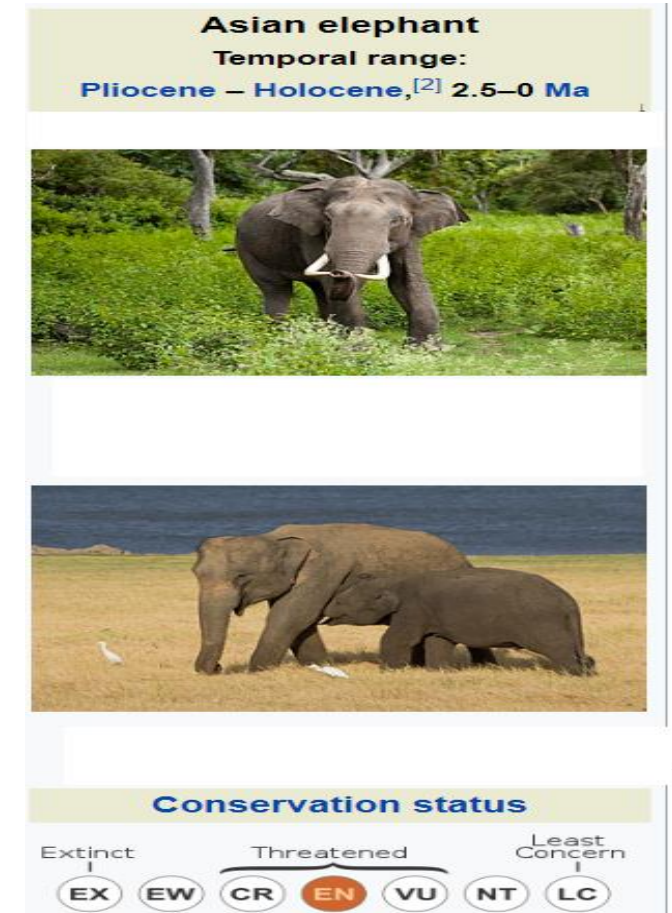




- **Valley of Flowers National Park** is an Indian national park, located in North Chamoli, in the state of Uttarakhand and is known for its meadows of endemic alpine flowers and the variety of flora



- **Rajaji National Park**
- three wildlife sanctuaries in the area namely, Chilla, Motichur and Rajaji sanctuaries were merged into one.
- three districts of Uttarakhand: Haridwar, Dehradun and Pauri Garhwal.
- The Ganga and Song rivers flow through the 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 **Jim Corbett**.

Blossom-headed parakeet



Conservation status



Crested serpent eagle



Conservation status



Govind Pashu Vihar National Park

- situated in the Uttarkashi district in the Indian state of Uttarakhand.

This is the place from which the Indian Government has inaugurated the **Snow Leopard Project 2009**

Bearded vulture
Temporal range: **Pliocene** – Recent



Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU **NT** LC

Near Threatened (IUCN 3.1)^[2]

White-bellied musk deer



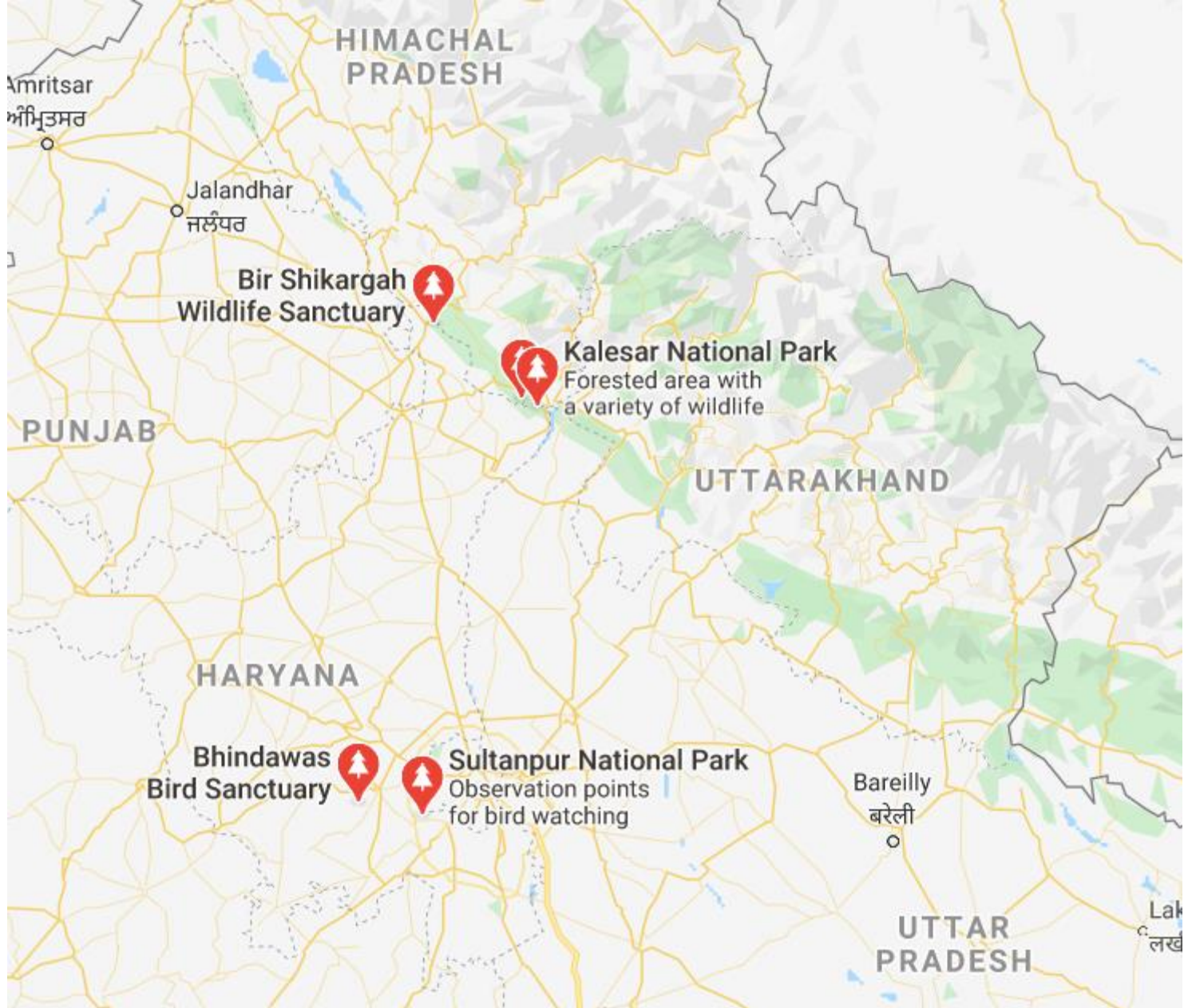
Sikkim, Kashmir

Conservation status



Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

V · T · E	Tiger reserves of India	[hide]
National Tiger Conservation Authority · Project Tiger		
Assam	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve · Manas Tiger Reserve · Nameri Tiger Reserve · Orang Tiger Reserve	
Arunachal Pradesh	Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary · Namdapha Tiger Reserve · Pakhui Tiger Reserve	
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunsagar-Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve	
Bihar	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	
Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar Tiger Reserve · Indravati Tiger Reserves · Udanti & Sitanadi Tiger Reserve	
Jharkhand	Palamau Tiger Reserve	
Karnataka	Bandipur Tiger Reserve · Kali Tiger Reserve · Nagarhole Tiger Reserve · Bhadra Tiger Reserve · Anshi Dandeli Tiger Reserve · Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary	
Kerala	Periyar Tiger Reserve · Parambikulam Tiger Reserve	
Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve · Bori-Satpura Tiger Reserve · Kanha Tiger Reserve · Panna Tiger Reserve · Pench Tiger Reserve · Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve	
Maharashtra	Melghat Tiger Reserve · Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve · Shahayadri Tiger reserve · Nagzira-Navegaon Tiger Reserve · Bor Tiger Reserve	
Mizoram	Dampa Tiger Reserve	
Odisha	Satkosia Tiger Reserve · Simlipal Tiger Reserve	
Rajasthan	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve · Sariska Tiger Reserve · Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve	
Tamil Nadu	Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve · Anamalai Tiger Reserve · Mudumalai Tiger Reserve · Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve	
Telangana	Kawal Tiger Reserve · Nagarjunsagar-Srisaïlam Tiger Reserve	
Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa Tiger Reserve · Pilibhit Tiger Reserve	
Uttarakhand	Corbett Tiger Reserve · Rajaji Tiger reserve	
West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve · Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	
Category		



- **Kalesar National Park** and adjacent **Kalesar Wildlife Sanctuary** are protected areas in Yamunanagar district of Haryana state in India
- Kalesar is a popular destination for leopards, panthers, elephants.

Great white pelican



Lake Ziway, Ethiopia

Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened					Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC		

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Ruff




Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened					Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC		

Greater flamingo



Male

Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened					Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC		

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Siberian crane



A captive individual in a zoo

Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened					Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC		

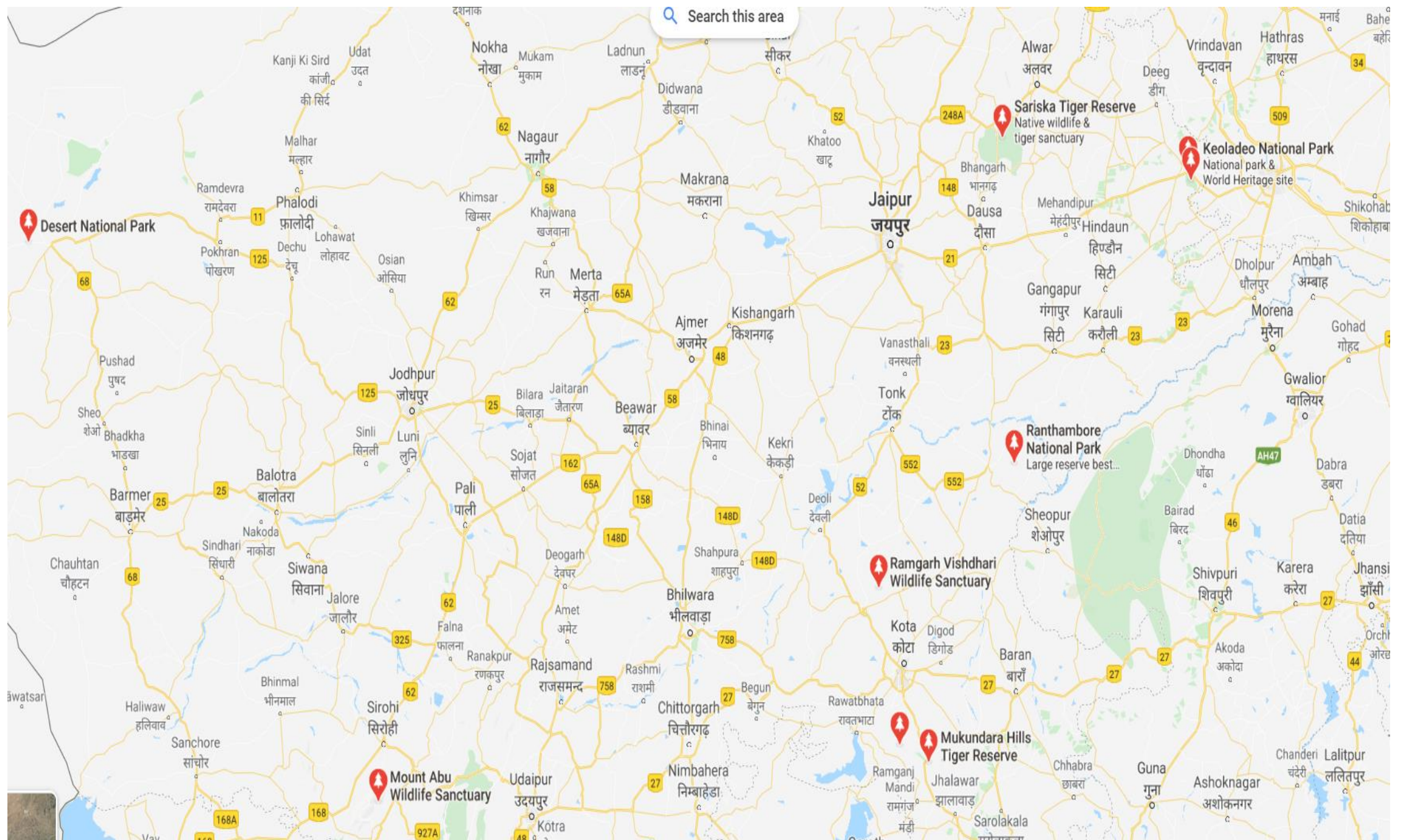
Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

The **Dudhwa Tiger Reserve** is a protected area in **Uttar Pradesh** that stretches mainly across the **Lakhimpur Kheri** and **Bahraich** districts and comprises the **Dudhwa National Park**, **Kishanpur Wildlife Sanctuary** and **Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary**.

- The protected area is home for tigers, leopards, Asiatic black bears, sloth bears, Swamp deer, rhinoceros, elephants



V · T · E	Tiger reserves of India	[hide]
National Tiger Conservation Authority · Project Tiger		
Assam	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve · Manas Tiger Reserve · Nameri Tiger Reserve · Orang Tiger Reserve	
Arunachal Pradesh	Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary · Namdapha Tiger Reserve · Pakhui Tiger Reserve	
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunsagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve	
Bihar	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	
Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar Tiger Reserve · Indravati Tiger Reserves · Udanti & Sitanadi Tiger Reserve	
Jharkhand	Palamau Tiger Reserve	
Karnataka	Bandipur Tiger Reserve · Kali Tiger Reserve · Nagarhole Tiger Reserve · Bhadra Tiger Reserve · Anshi Dandeli Tiger Reserve · Biligiri Rangaswamy Temple Wildlife Sanctuary	
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Rajasthan	Ranthambhore Tiger Reserve · Sariska Tiger Reserve · Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve	
Tamil Nadu	Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve · Anamalai Tiger Reserve · Mudumalai Tiger Reserve · Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve	
Telangana	Kawal Tiger Reserve · Nagarjunsagar-Srisaillam Tiger Reserve	
Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa Tiger Reserve · Pilibhit Tiger Reserve	
Uttarakhand	Corbett Tiger Reserve · Rajaji Tiger reserve	
West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve · Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	
Category		



Great Indian bustard



At Naliya grasslands, [Kutch](#), India

Conservation status



Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Great Indian Bustard – Rajasthan, Gujarat, Pakistan, Heaviest of the flying bird (State bird of Rajasthan)

- Ranthambhore was established as the *Sawai Madhopur Sanctuary* in 1955 by the Government of India and was declared one of the Project Tiger reserves in 1973.
- known for its Bengal tigers.
- Other fauna include the Indian leopard, nilgai, wild boar, sambar hyena, sloth bear,

Bengal tiger



Male in Kanha Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh, India



Bengal tigress in Kanha Tiger Reserve

Conservation status



- Sariska National Park
- Alwar district, Rajasthan,
- Apart from the Bengal tiger, the reserve includes many wildlife species including Indian leopard, jungle cat.

Mukundra Hills (Darah) National Park

- **Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park** formerly known as the **Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary** in Bharatpur, Rajasthan

Siberian crane



A captive individual in a zoo

Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened				Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	

Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Greater spotted eagle



Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened				Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	

Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Sarus crane

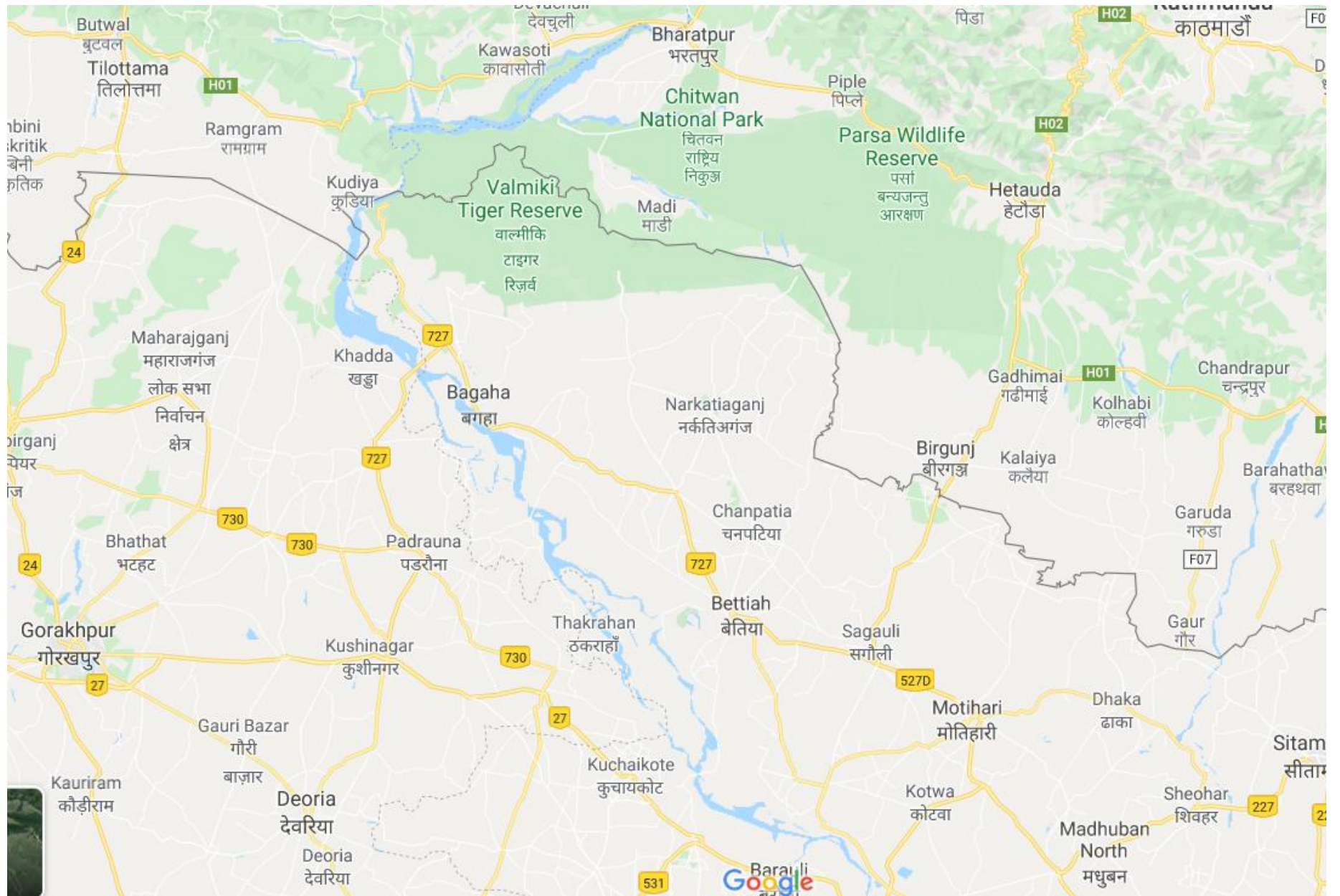


Conservation status

Extinct		Threatened				Least Concern	
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC	

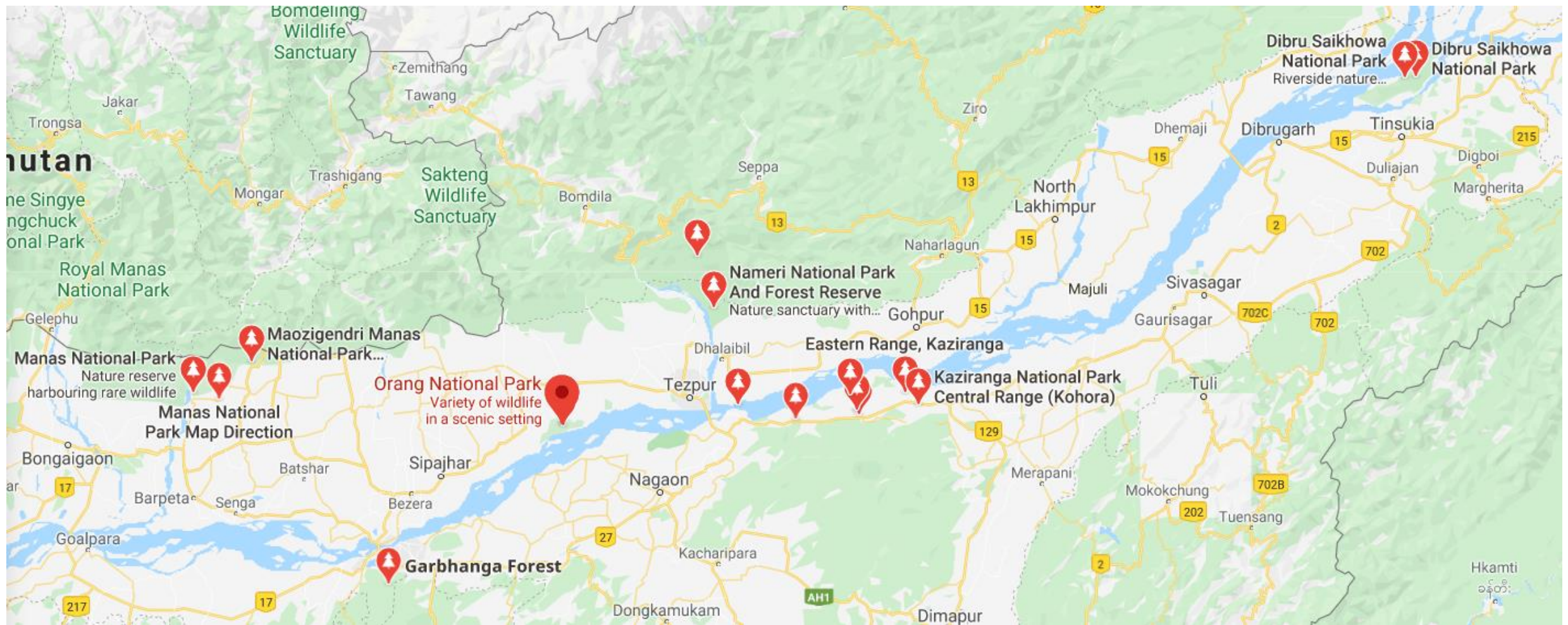
Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

V · T · E	Tiger reserves of India	[hide]
National Tiger Conservation Authority · Project Tiger		
Assam	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve · Manas Tiger Reserve · Nameri Tiger Reserve · Orang Tiger Reserve	
Arunachal Pradesh	Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary · Namdapha Tiger Reserve · Pakhui Tiger Reserve	
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Bihar	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	
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Uttarakhand	Corbett Tiger Reserve · Rajaji Tiger reserve	
West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve · Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	
Category		



- **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**.
- **Harsha – Masan River system** originates from the Valmiki Forests and forms **Burhi Gandak River** down south. **River Pandai** flows into Bihar (India) from Nepal in the eastern end of the Sanctuary and meets Masan.
- Bengal tiger, Indian rhinoceros





- **Kaziranga National Park**
- which hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses,

The park area is circumscribed by the **Brahmaputra River**, which forms the northern and eastern boundaries, and the **Mora Diphlu**, which forms the southern boundary. Other notable rivers within the park are the **Diphlu**

Barasingha



male



swamp deer

Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN **VU** NT LC

Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Wild water buffalo



in Kaziranga National Park

Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR **EN** VU NT LC

Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Indian rhinoceros



An Indian rhinoceros in Chitwan Community Forest buffer zone, **Nepal**

Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN **VU** NT LC

Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Gaur



Conservation status



Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

The Orang National Park

- It has a rich flora and fauna, including great Indian rhinoceros, pygmy hog, Asian elephant, wild water buffalo and Bengal tiger.

Pachnoi river, Belsiri river
and Dhansiri River border the park
and join the Brahmaputra river

- Dibru-Saikhowa National Park
- **Dibru-Saikhowa National Park** is a national park in Assam, India, located in Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts.
- The park is bounded by the Brahmaputra and Lohit Rivers in the north and Dibru river in the south.
- Species include Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, clouded leopard, jungle cat, sloth bear.



- Manas National Park

Bengal florican



Male (standing) and female

Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW **CR** EN VU NT LC

Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Assam roofed turtle



Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Lower Risk

EX EW **CR** EN VU cd nt lc

Hispid hare



Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW **CR** EN VU NT LC

Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Gee's golden langur^[1]



Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW **CR** EN VU NT LC

It has the largest population of the endangered Bengal florican to be found anywhere.

Great hornbill



Conservation status

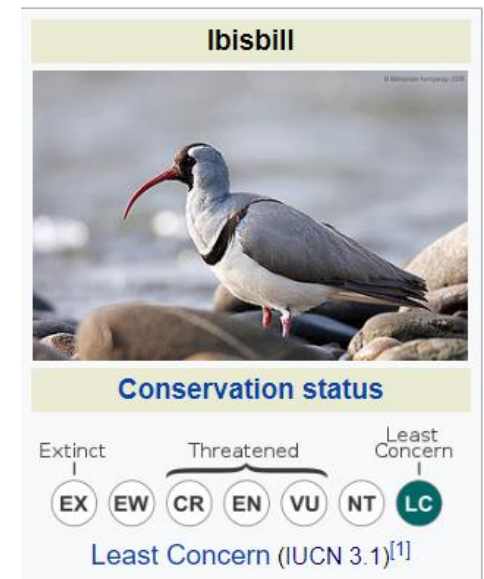


Pygmy hog



Conservation status

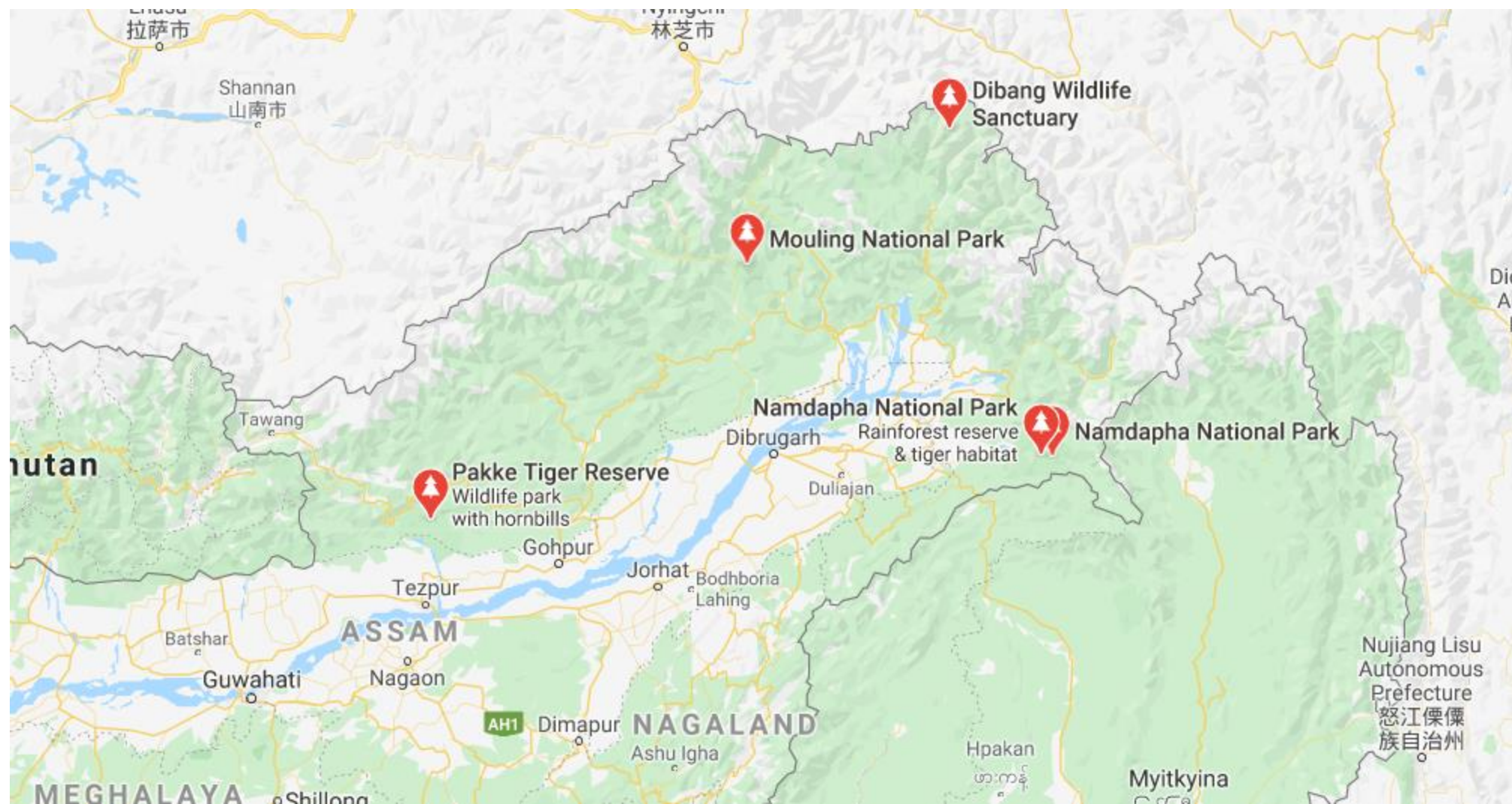
- Nameri National Park- Elephant
- **Nameri National Park** is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India
- Nameri shares its northern boundary with the Pakhui Wildlife Sanctuary of Arunachal Pradesh,
- The main Rivers are Jia- Bhoroli and Bor Dikorai. Other tributaries of these two rivers are: Diji, Dinai, Nameri, Khari, Upper Dikiri .



Dehing Patkai

- **Dibrugarh and Tinsukia districts**
- **Dehing** is the name of the river that flows through this forest and Patkai is the hill

V · T · E	Tiger reserves of India	[hide]
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Category		

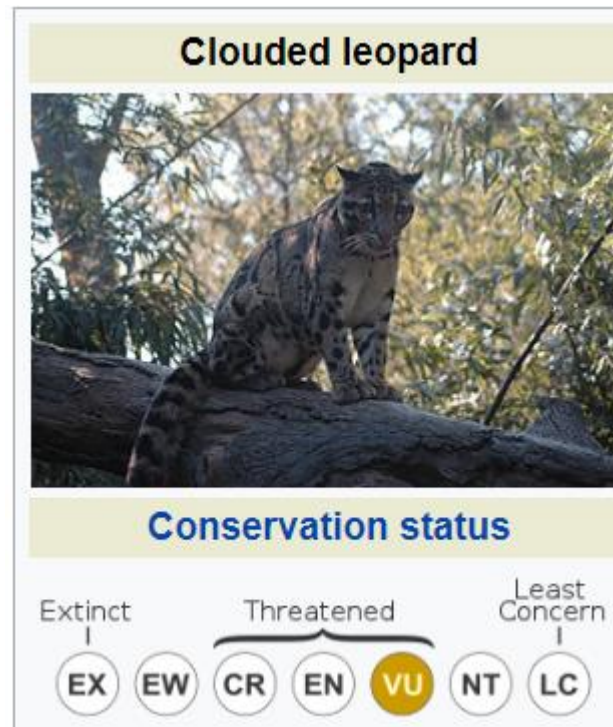


- **Mouling National Park** is a national park located in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, spread primarily over the Upper Siang district and parts of the West Siang and East Siang district.
- The **Siyom river** flows along the Western fringes of the park and several small rivers such as the **Siring, Krobong, Semong and Subong** drain into the **Siang river** near the eastern boundary of the park.

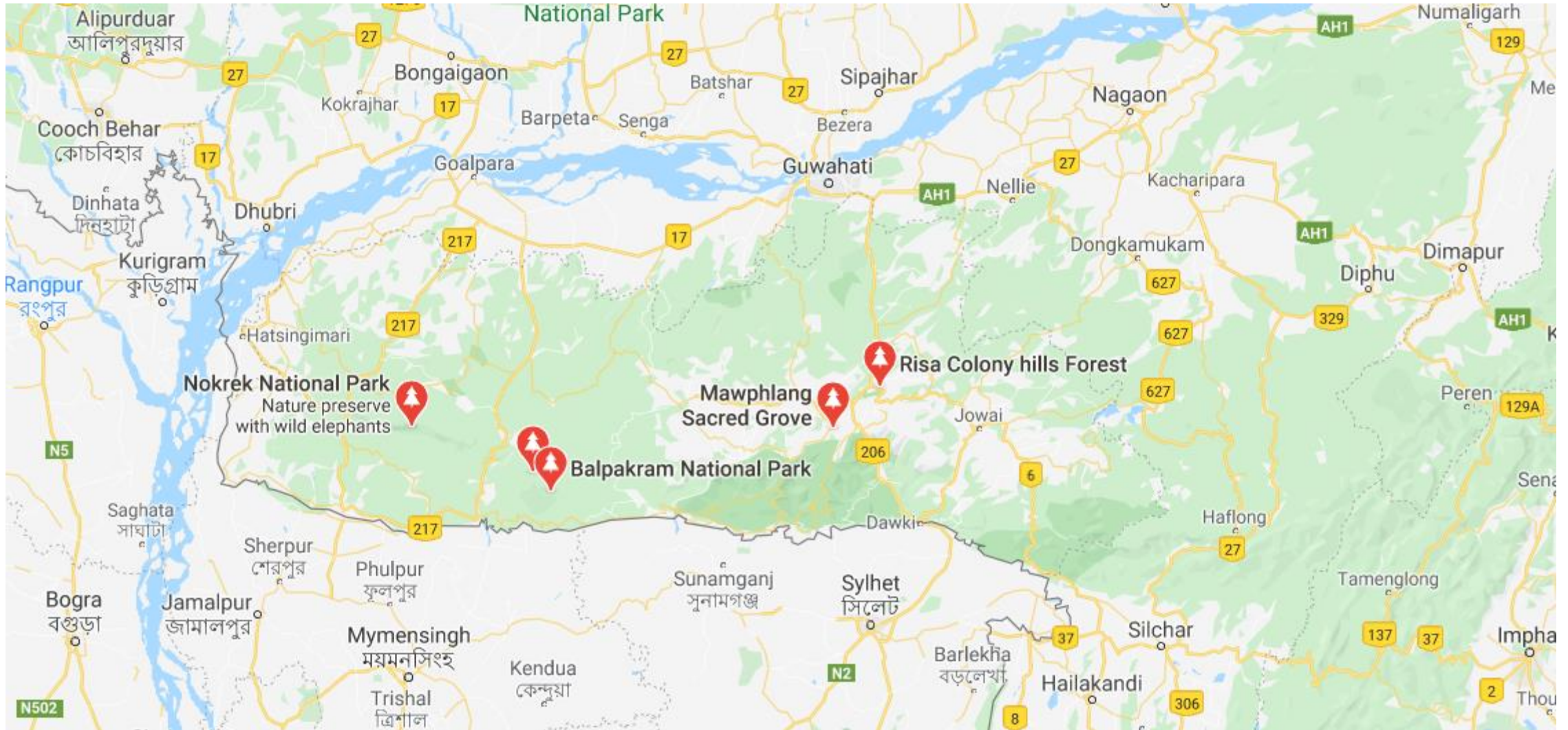


- **Namdapha National Park**

- It is located between the *Dapha bum* range of the [Mishmi Hills](#) and the [Patkai](#) range with a wide elevation.
- The [Namdapha flying squirrel](#)
- Noa dihing, tributary of brahmaputra



■ Meghalaya



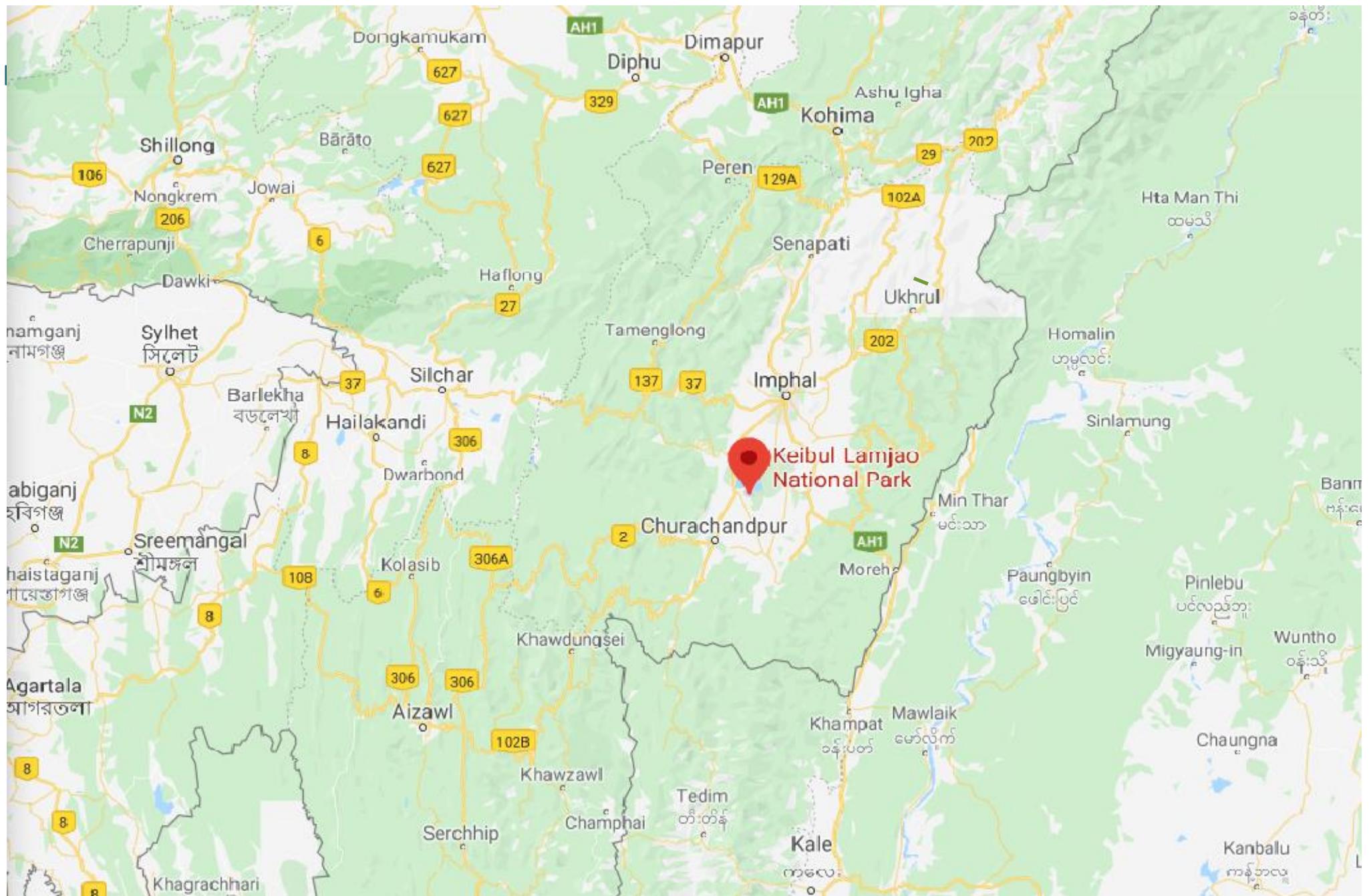
- **Balpakram National Park** is a national park in the south of Garo Hills in Meghalaya, India
- Indian elephant
- Goneshwari River



- **Nokrek National Park**, the core area of **Nokrek Biosphere Reserve**, is a national park near Tura Peak in West Garo Hills district of Meghalaya, India.
- All important rivers and streams of the Garo Hills region rise from the Nokrek Range, of which the river **Simsang**, known as **Someshwari** when it emerges into Bangladesh at Baghmara, is the most prominent.
- **Rongbang Dare Water Fall**
- Nokrek is also an important habitat of the Asian elephant



- Manipur



Sirohi National Park

- famous shirui lily (*Lilium maclinea*)



- The national park is characterized by many floating decomposed plant materials locally called phumdis.



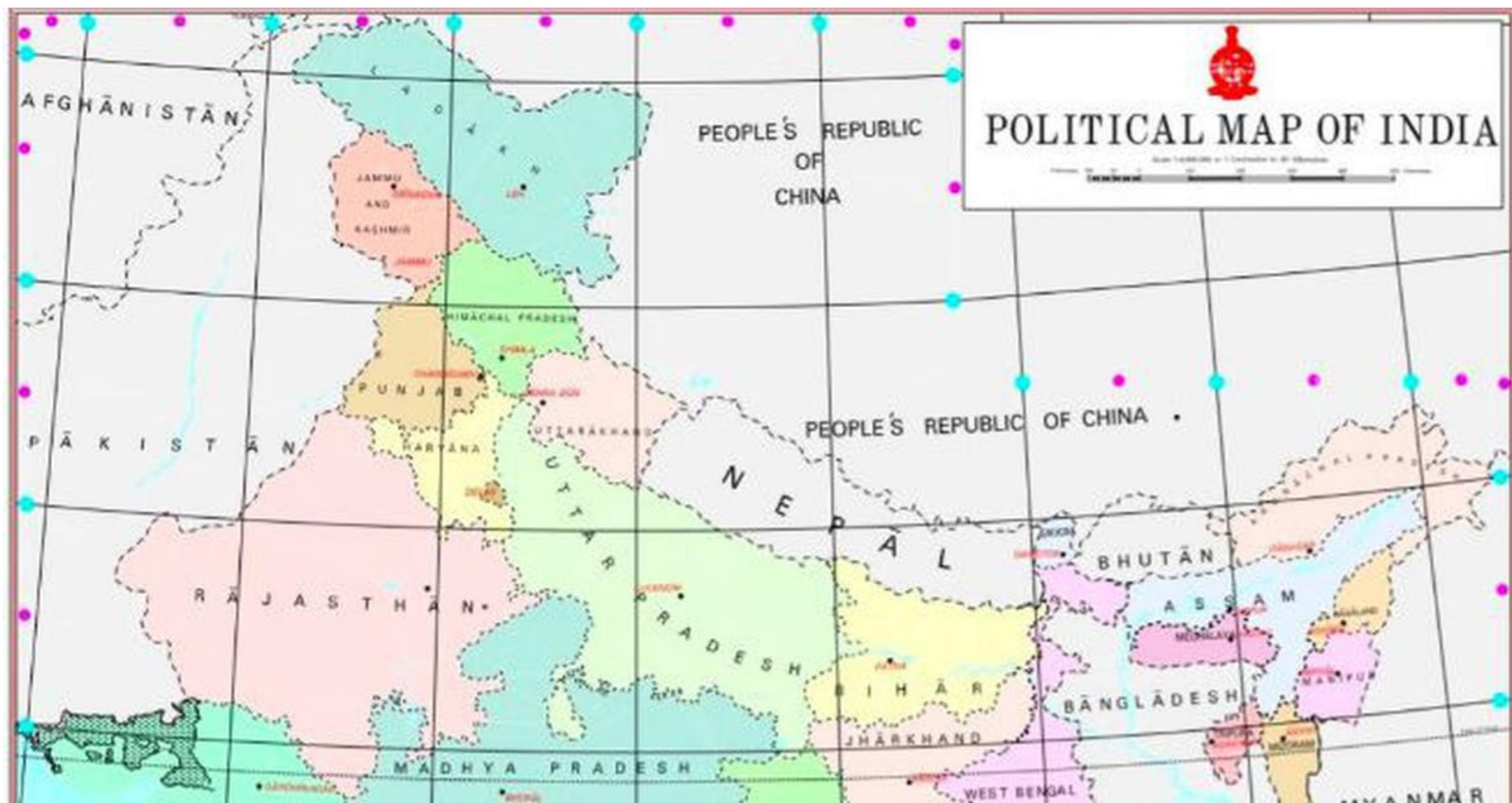
Sangai



Conservation status

Extinct	Threatened			Least Concern		
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC

Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]



■ Mizoram



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



- The Phawngpui National Park provides habitat for a range of birds including the rare Blyth's tragopan, Mrs. Hume's pheasant, which is the Mizoram state bird.



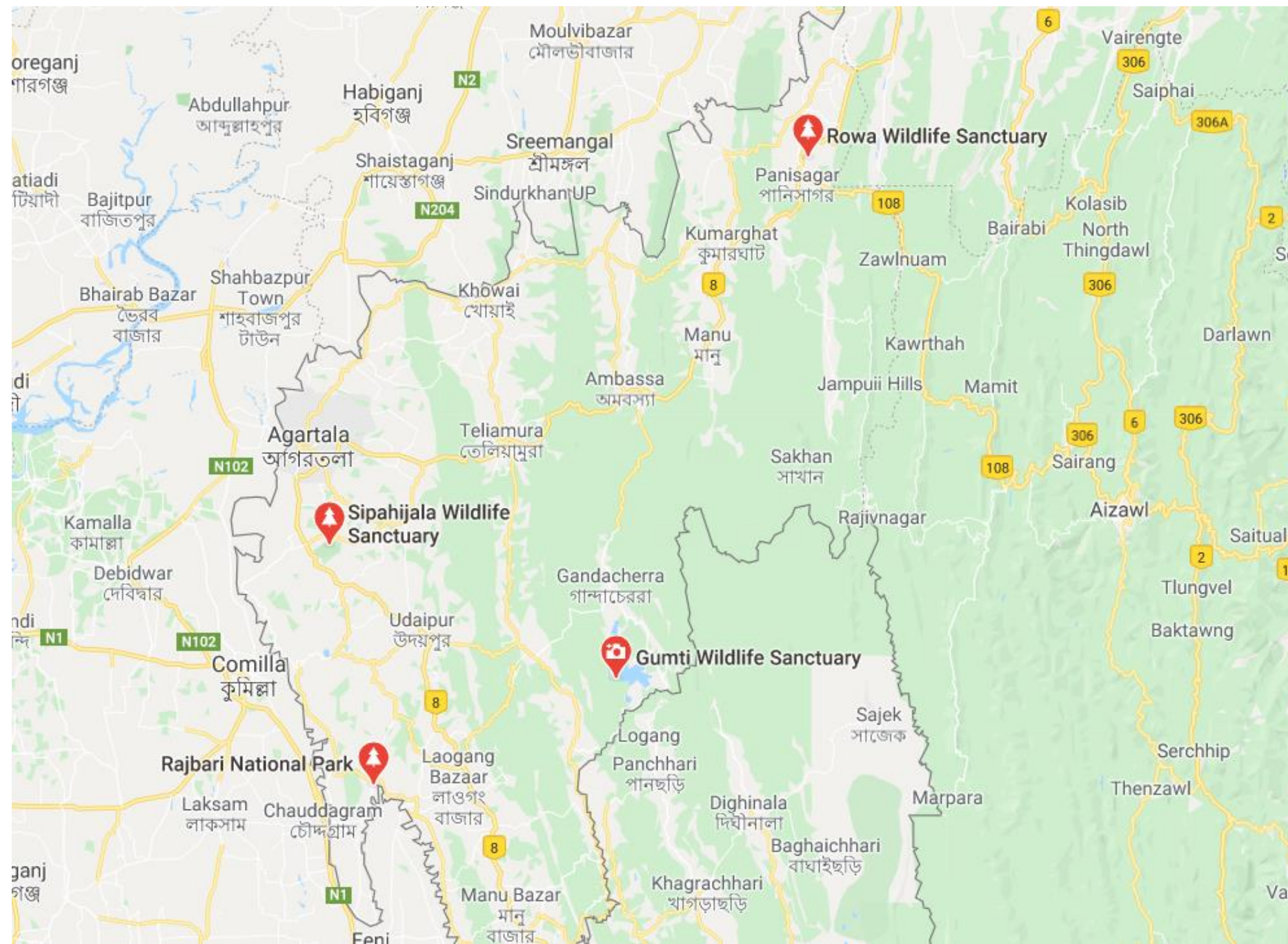
- Nagaland



- Among the species that inhabit the park are the rare hoolock gibbon, golden langur, hornbill.



■ Tripura



- **Rajbari National Park** is a national park in the Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary, Tripura, India.



■ Mizoram



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

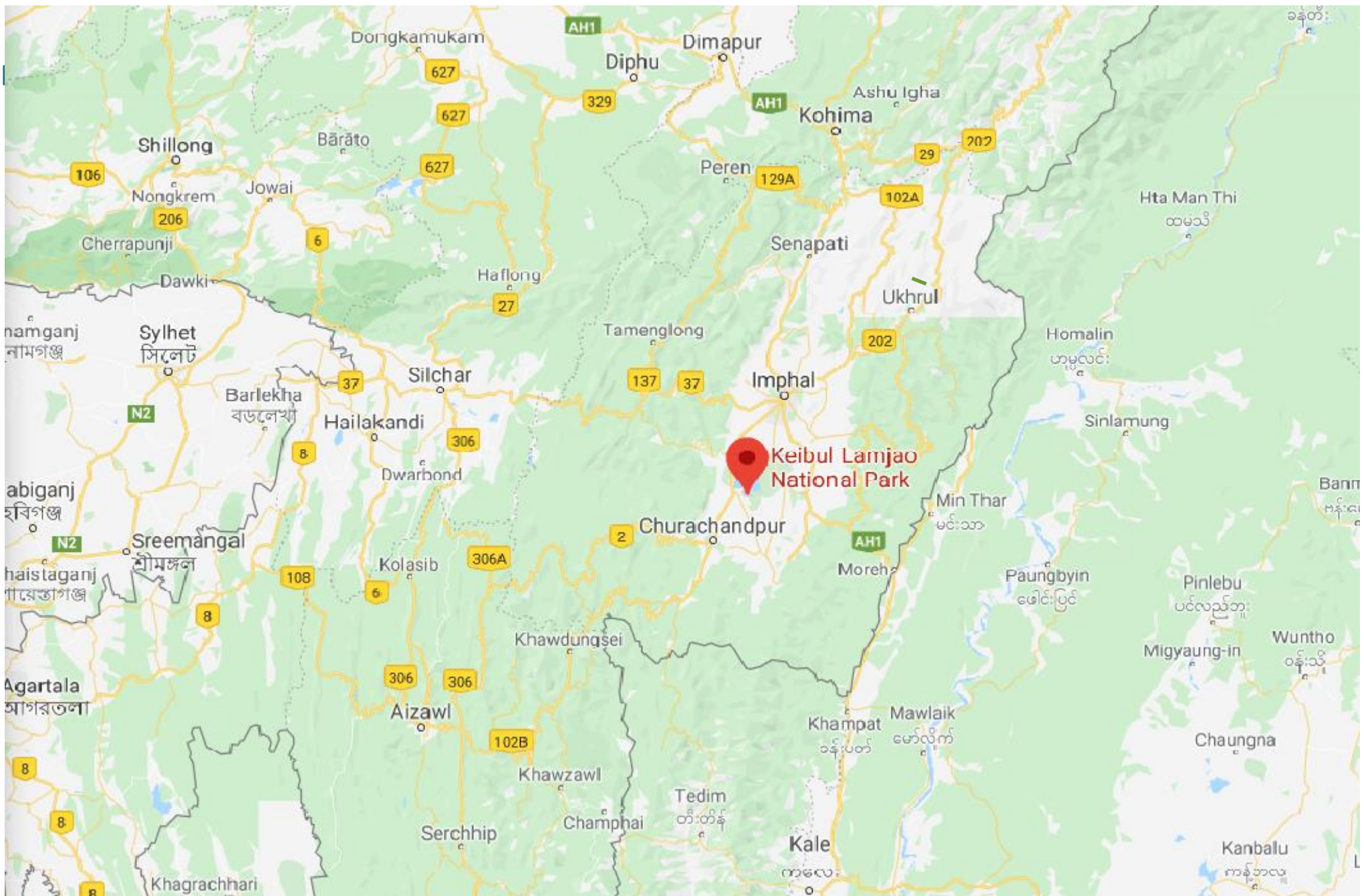


- The Phawngpui National Park provides habitat for a range of birds including the rare Blyth's tragopan, Mrs. Hume's pheasant, which is the Mizoram state bird.



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West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve · Sunderbans Tiger Reserve	
	Category	

- Manipur



Sirohi National Park

- famous shirui lily (*Lilium maclinea*)



- The national park is characterized by many floating decomposed plant materials locally called phumdis.



Sangai



Conservation status

Extinct	Threatened			Least Concern		
EX	EW	CR	EN	VU	NT	LC

Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

- Nagaland



- Among the species that inhabit the park are the rare hoolock gibbon, golden langur, hornbill.

- **Khangchendzonga National Park** also **Kanchenjunga Biosphere Reserve** is a National Park and a Biosphere reserve located in Sikkim

Dhole

Asian Wild Dog



Conservation status

Extinct

Threatened

Least Concern

EX

EW

CR

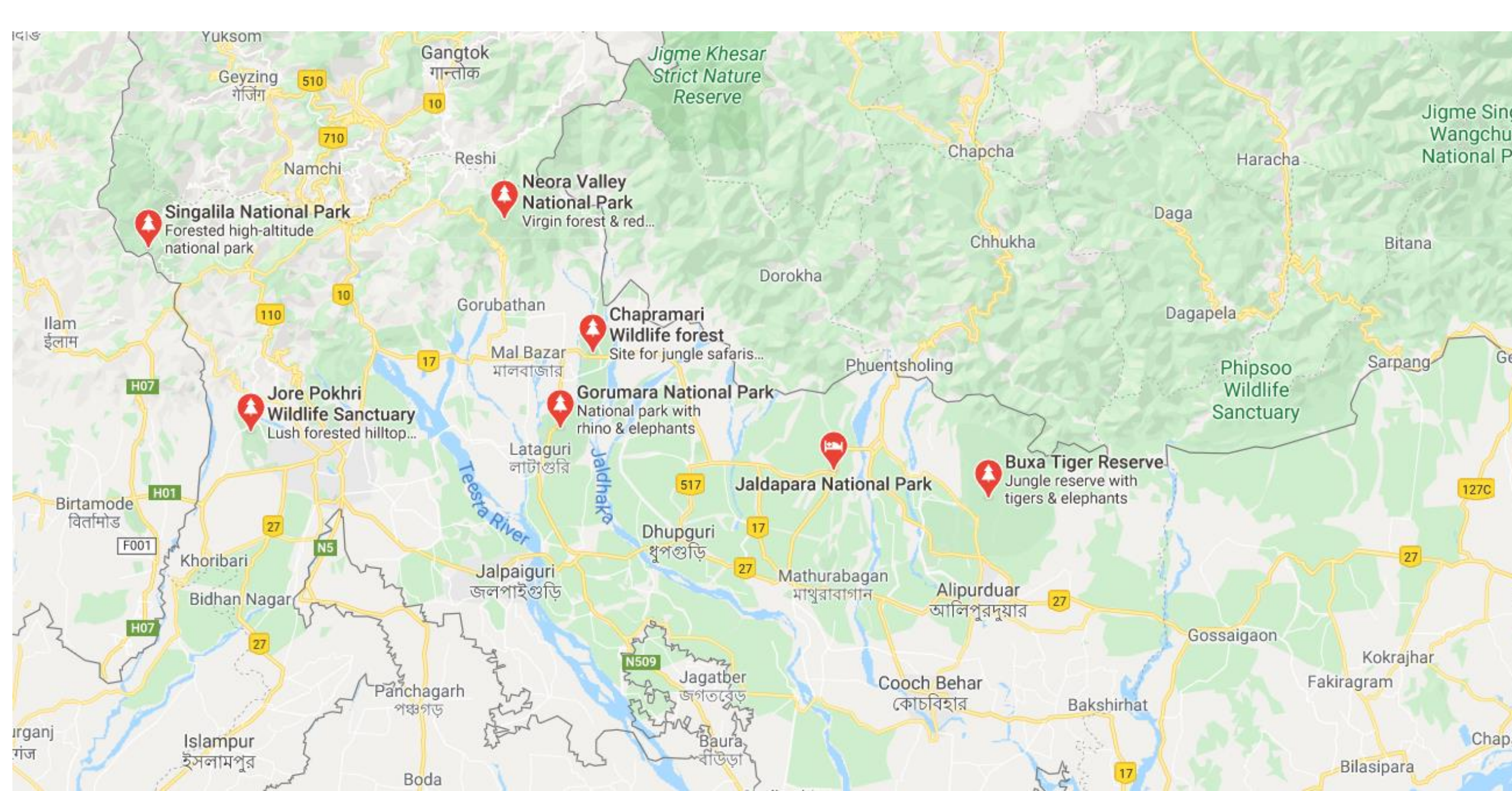
EN

VU

NT

LC

Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]



- **Neora Valley National Park** is situated in the Kalimpong district, West Bengal
- Neora River.
- It is the land of the elegant red panda.

- **Gorumara National Park**

- The park is located on the flood plains of the Murti River. The major river of the park is the Jaldhaka river, a tributary of the Brahmaputra river system.
- The park is rich in large herbivores including Indian rhinoceros, gaur, Asian elephant, sloth bear, chital, and sambar deer.

- **Jaldapara National Park**
- Torsa river, joins kaljani and meets Brahmaputra
- Chilapata Forests is an elephant corridor .
- The park holds the largest rhino population in India after Kaziranga National Park in Assam



- **Singalila National Park.**
- River Rammam and River Sirikhola flow through the park.

Leopard cat



Indian leopard cat (*P. b. bengalensis*)



Amur leopard cat (*P. b. euphilura*)

both at the [Parc des Félines](#)

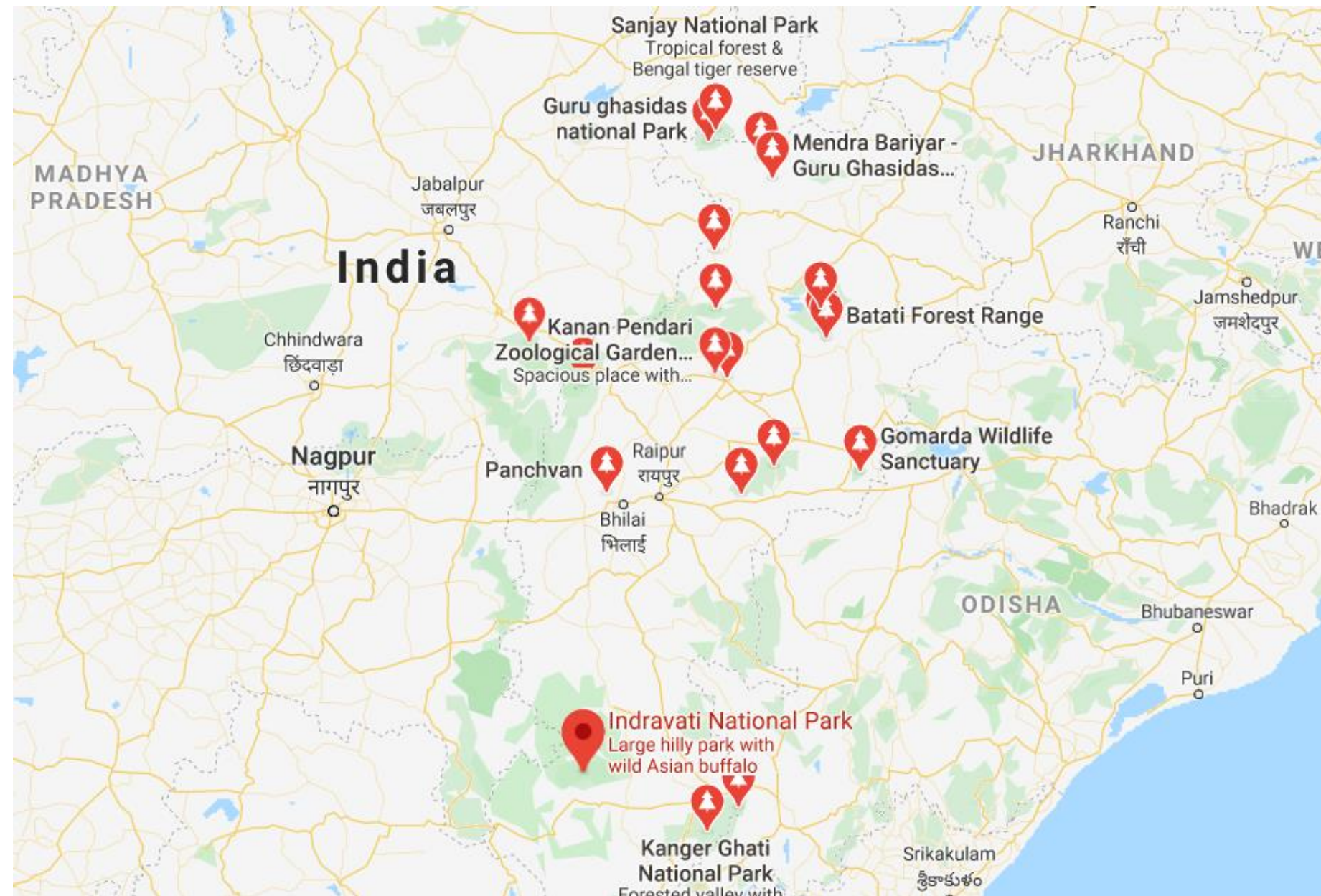
Conservation status



- **Buxa Tiger Reserve**
- Raidak and jayanti river, tributaries of brahmaputra
- Indian leopard, Bengal tiger, clouded leopard, giant squirrel

- The **Sundarbans National Park** is a national park, tiger reserve, and biosphere reserve in West Bengal.
- The Meghna river.
- Bengal tigers .

- **Betla National Park** is a national park located on the Chota Nagpur Plateau in the Palamu district of Jharkhand, India.



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

Reported from the area are gaur (Indian bison), nilgai, blackbuck, chausingha (four-horned antelope)

Nilgai



Male at Jamtra, Madhya Pradesh, India

Conservation status

Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Wild water buffalo



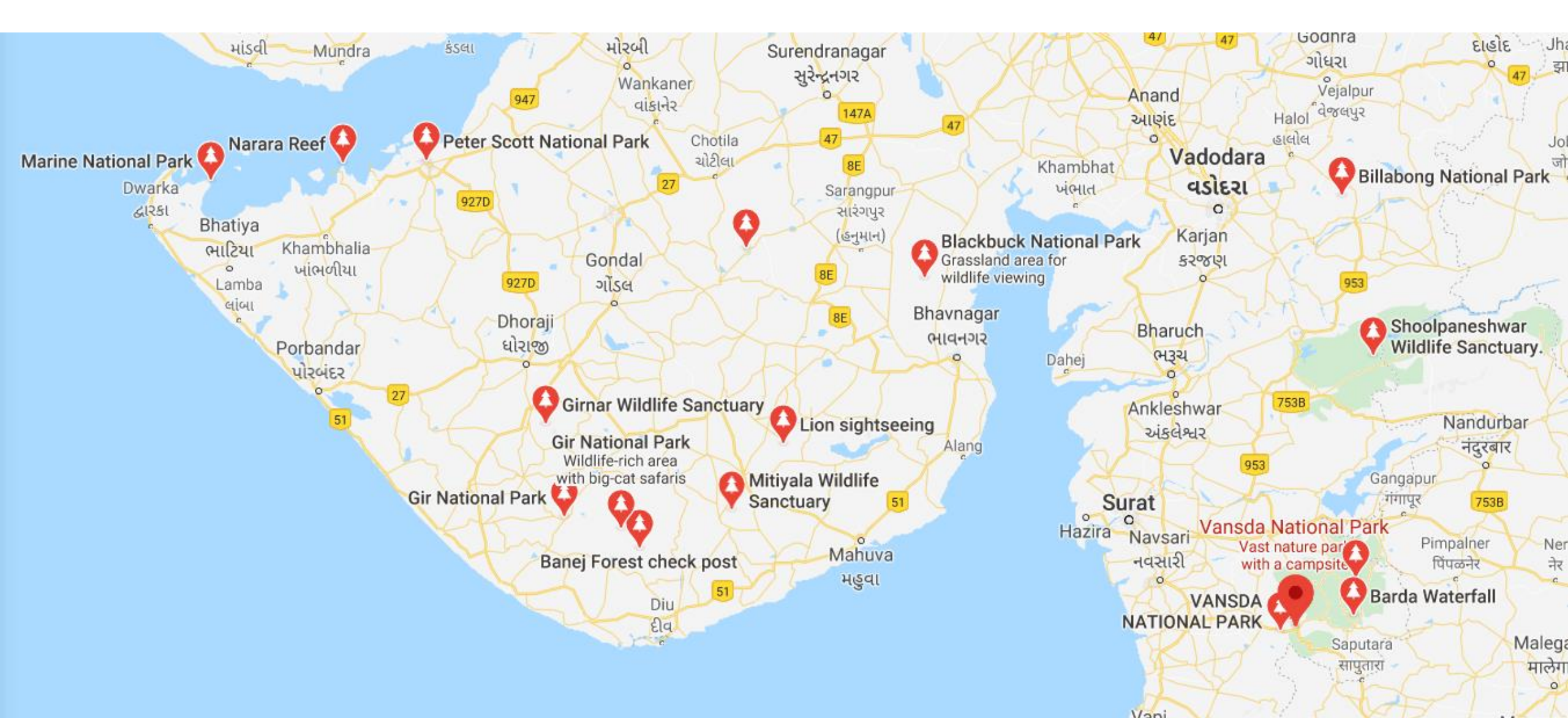
in Kaziranga National Park

Conservation status

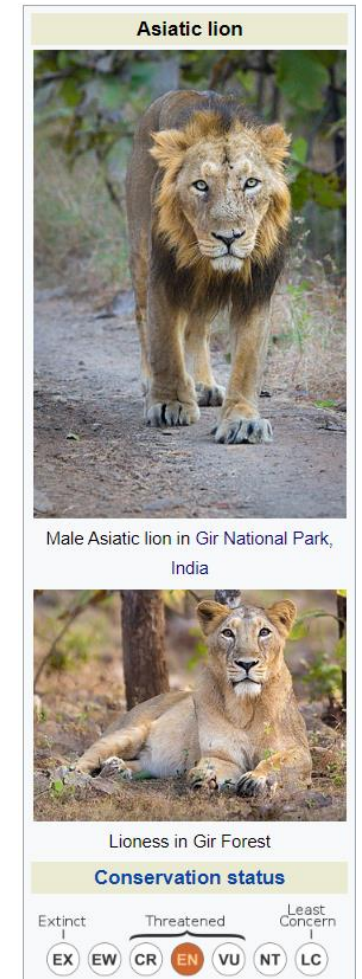
Extinct | Threatened | Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU NT LC

- **Kanger Ghati National Park**
- Kolab River



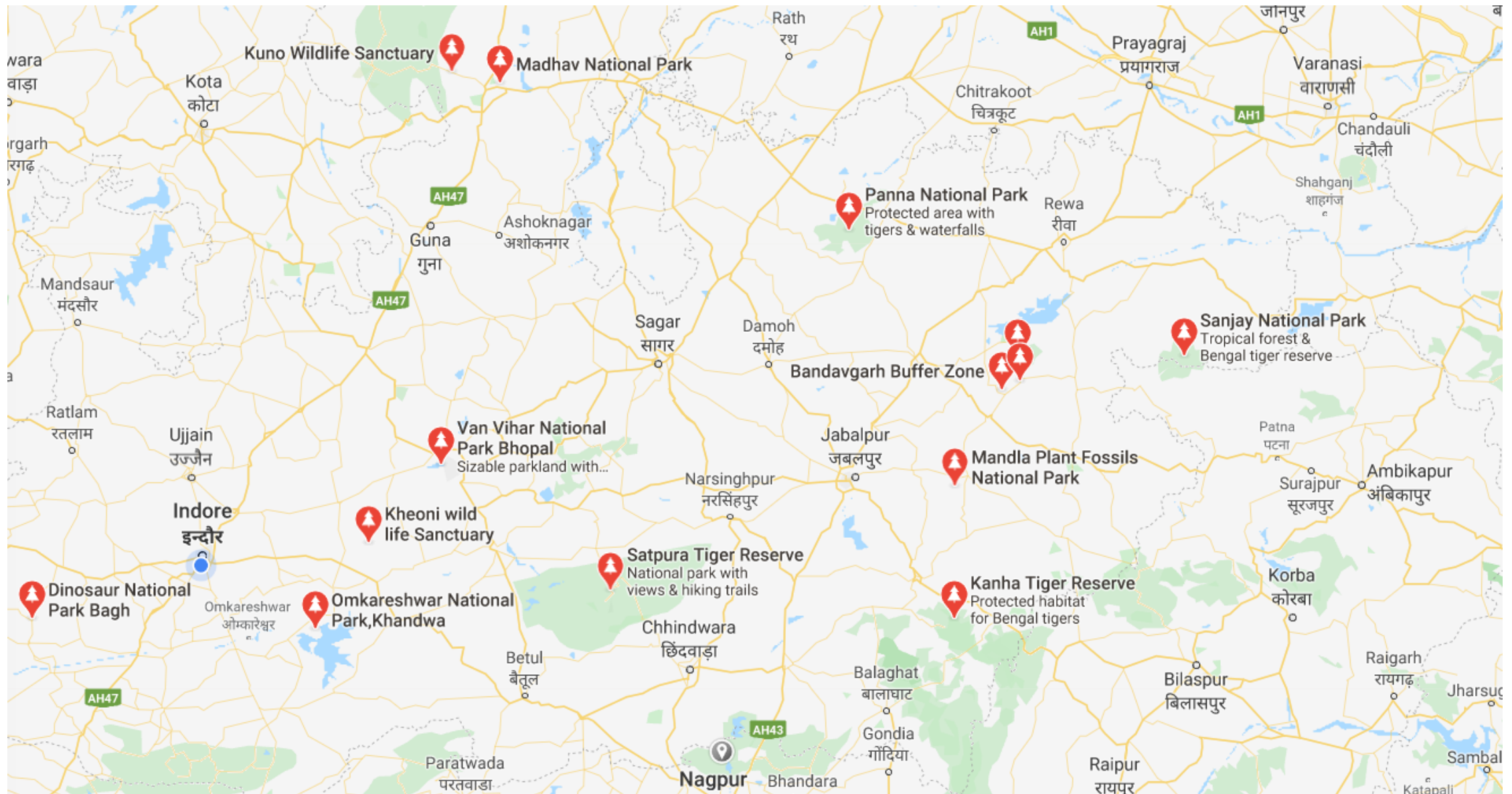
- **Gir National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary**, also known as **Sasan Gir**
- *Shetrunji River*
- The four reservoirs of the area are at four dams, one each on Hiran, Machhundri, Raval and Shingoda rivers, including the biggest reservoir in the area, the *Kamleshwar Dam*, dubbed 'the lifeline of Gir'



- **Blackbuck National Park at Velavadar** is situated in the [Bhavnagar District](#) of [Gujarat](#) state, [India](#).



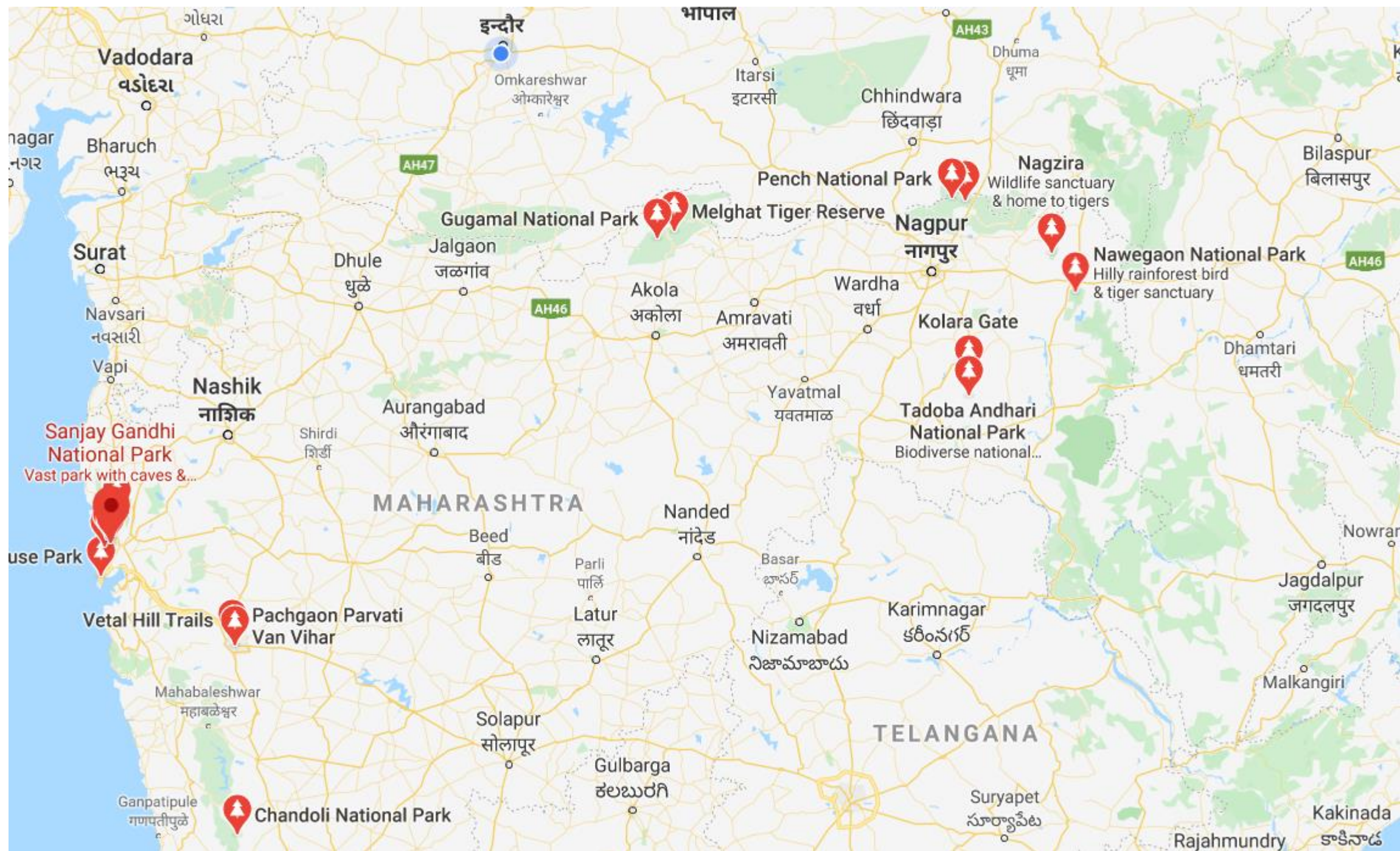
- **Marine National Park** in the Gulf of Kutch is situated on the southern shore of the Gulf of Kutch,
- **There are 42 islands on the Jamnagar coast in the Marine National Park, most of them surrounded by reefs. The best known island is Pirotan Island.**



- **Kanha Tiger Reserve**, also called **Kanha-Kisli National Park**, is one of the tiger reserves of India and the largest national park of Madhya Pradesh.
- The park has a significant population of the Royal Bengal tiger, Indian leopards, the sloth bear, barasingha and Indian wild dog.
- The forest depicted in the famous novel by Rudyard Kipling, *The Jungle Book* is based on jungles including this reserve.
- It is also the first tiger reserve in India to officially introduce a mascot, **Bhoorsingh the Barasingha** (Swamp Deer).

- **Bandhavgarh National Park** is one of the national parks of India, located in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh.
- The density of the tiger population at Bandhavgarh (**8 Tiger per square km**) is one of the highest known in India.

- Panna National Park
- The forests of Panna National Park along with Ken Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary and adjoining territorial divisions form a significant part of the catchment area of the 406 km Ken River which runs northeast for about 72 km through the park.



- **Gugamal National Park**
- It is part of Melghat Tiger Reserve.
- The area is rich in wild mammals including Bengal tiger, Indian leopard

Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

- It is Maharashtra's oldest national park.
- the Andhari River.
- the Moharli and Kolsa ranges.
- Indian leopards, sloth bears, gaur, nilgai,

Navegaon

- Sloth Bears
- Wolf, Jackals

Pench

- Pench River
- Satpura Ranges.
- The Bengal tiger is the main cat species

Chital



Stag

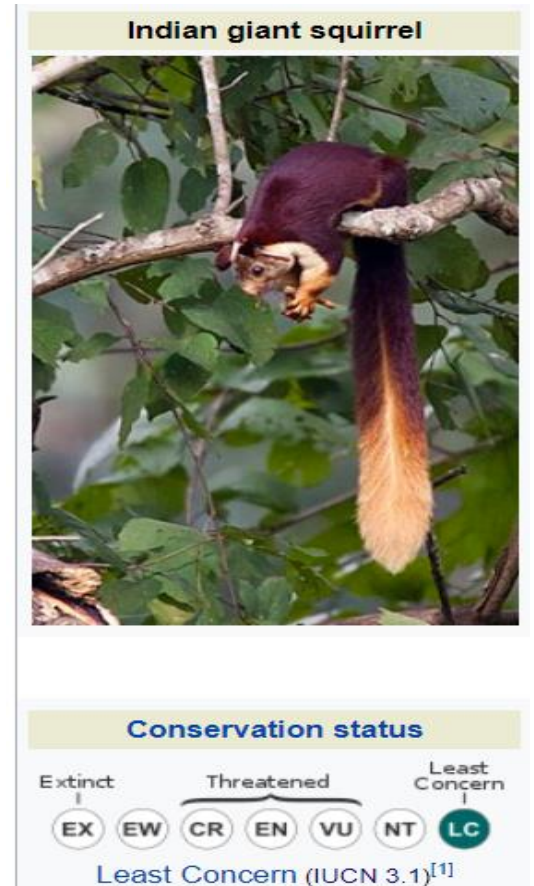


Conservation status



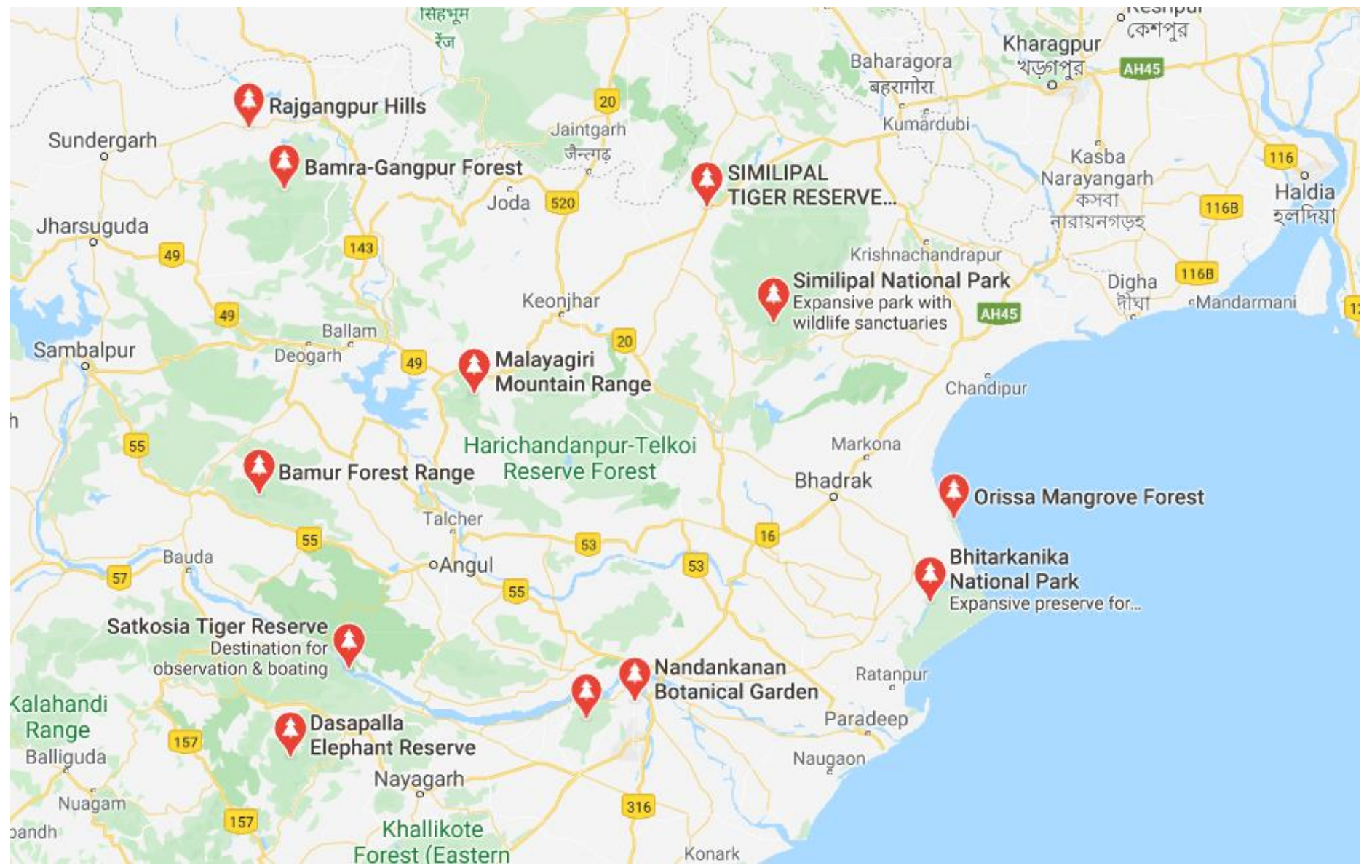
Chandoli

- It lies between the Radhanagiri and Koyna Wildlife Sanctuaries and forms the southern part of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.
- Warna river



Sanjay Gandhi National Park





- Gahirmatha Beach
- nesting beach for Olive Ridley Sea Turtles.
- Brahmani, Baitarani, Dhamra, Pathsala.

Red-naped ibis



A pair

Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

Least Concern (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Saltwater crocodile



Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Lower Risk

EX EW CR EN VU cd nt **lc**

Least Concern (IUCN 2.3)^[1]

Olive ridley sea turtle



Conservation status

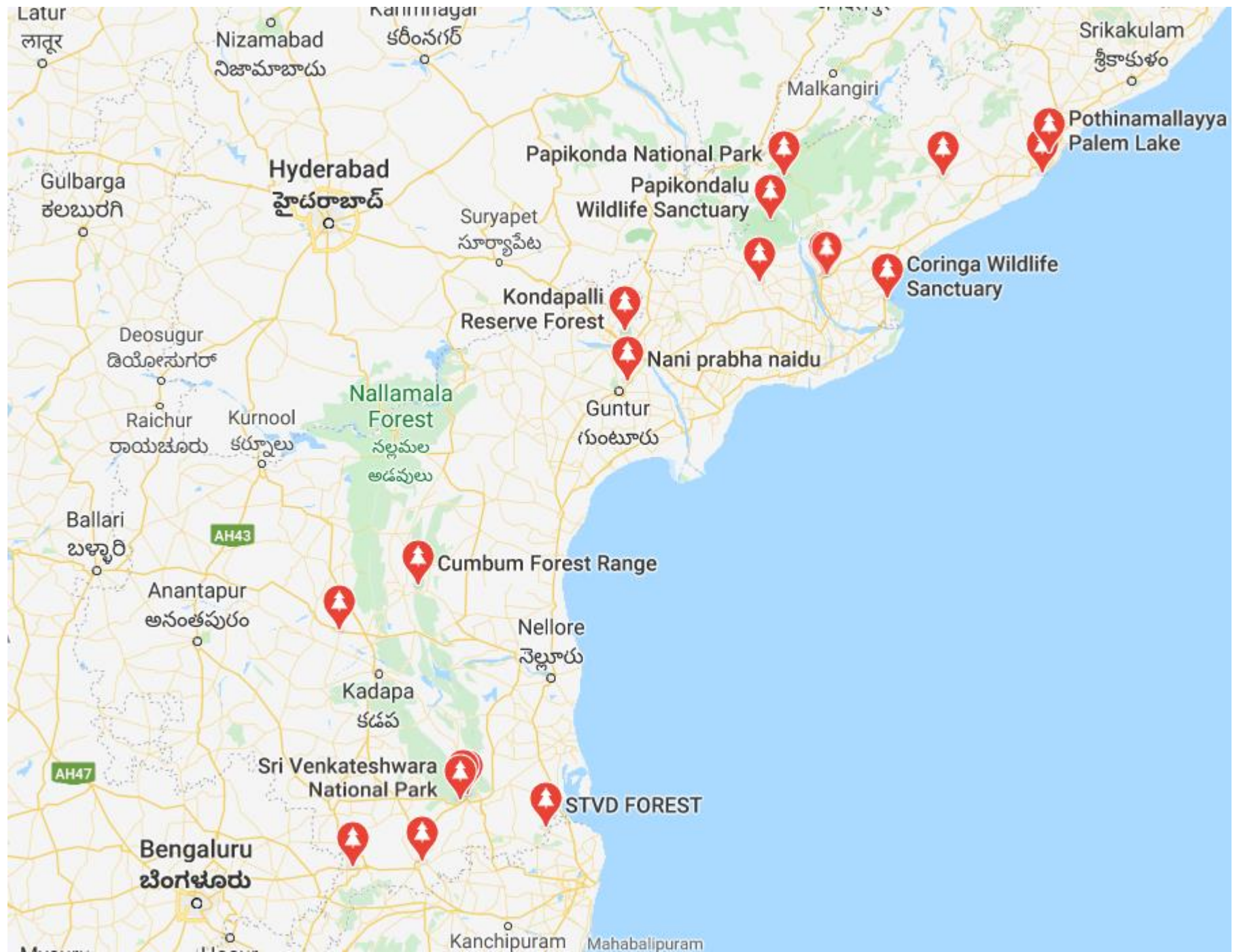
Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN **VU** NT LC

Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

- Similipal Tiger Reserve- Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary
- Barehipani Falls.
- The major mammals include tiger, leopard, Asian elephant, sambar.





Sri Venkateswara National Park

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



Papikonda National Park

Oriental darter



Sunning on a perch

Conservation status



Pale-capped pigeon



Conservation status



Black-bellied tern



Conservation status



Rusty-spotted cat



Conservation status



Pallid harrier



Conservation status



Jerdon's nightjar



Conservation status



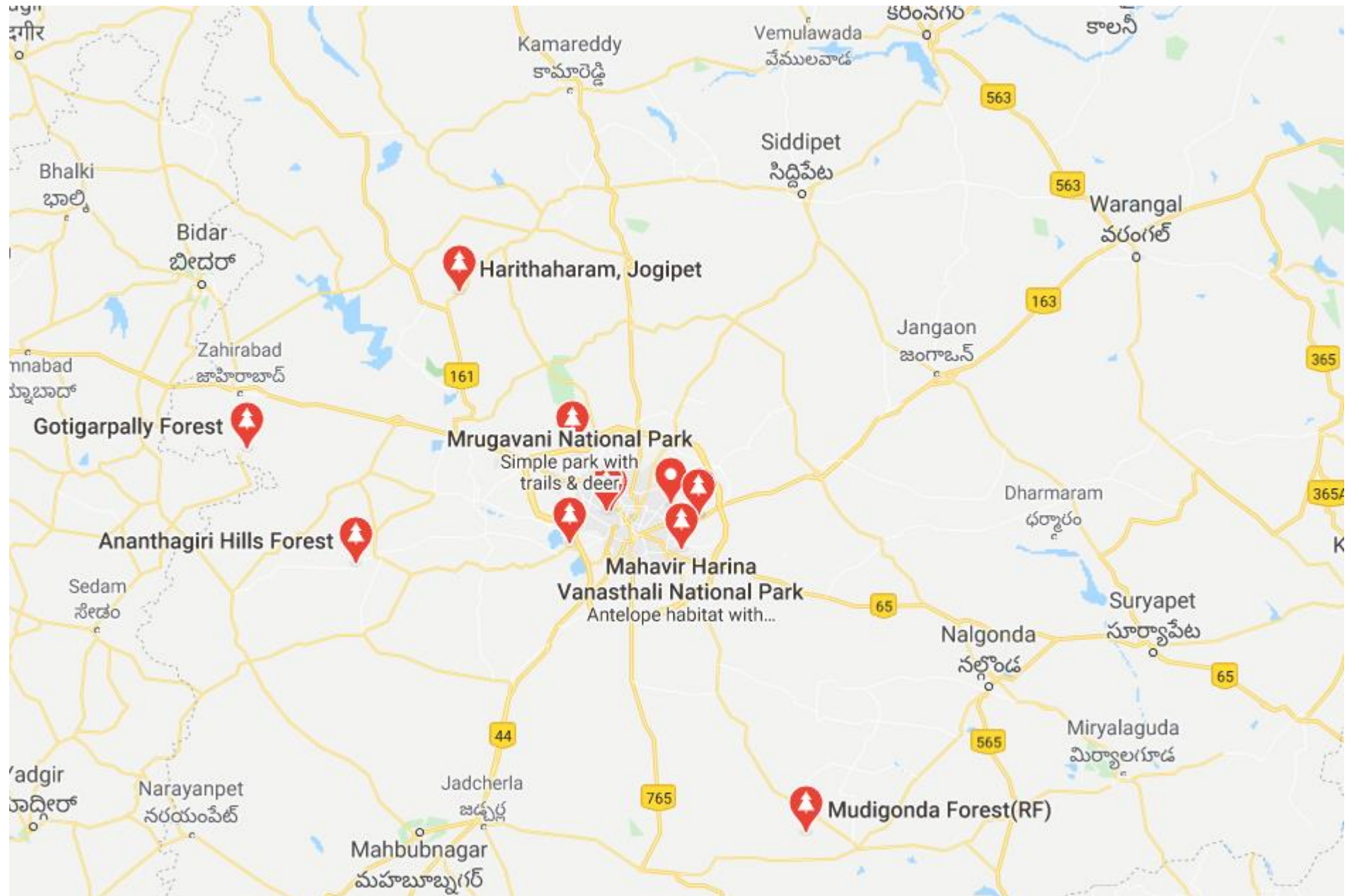
Great stone-curlew

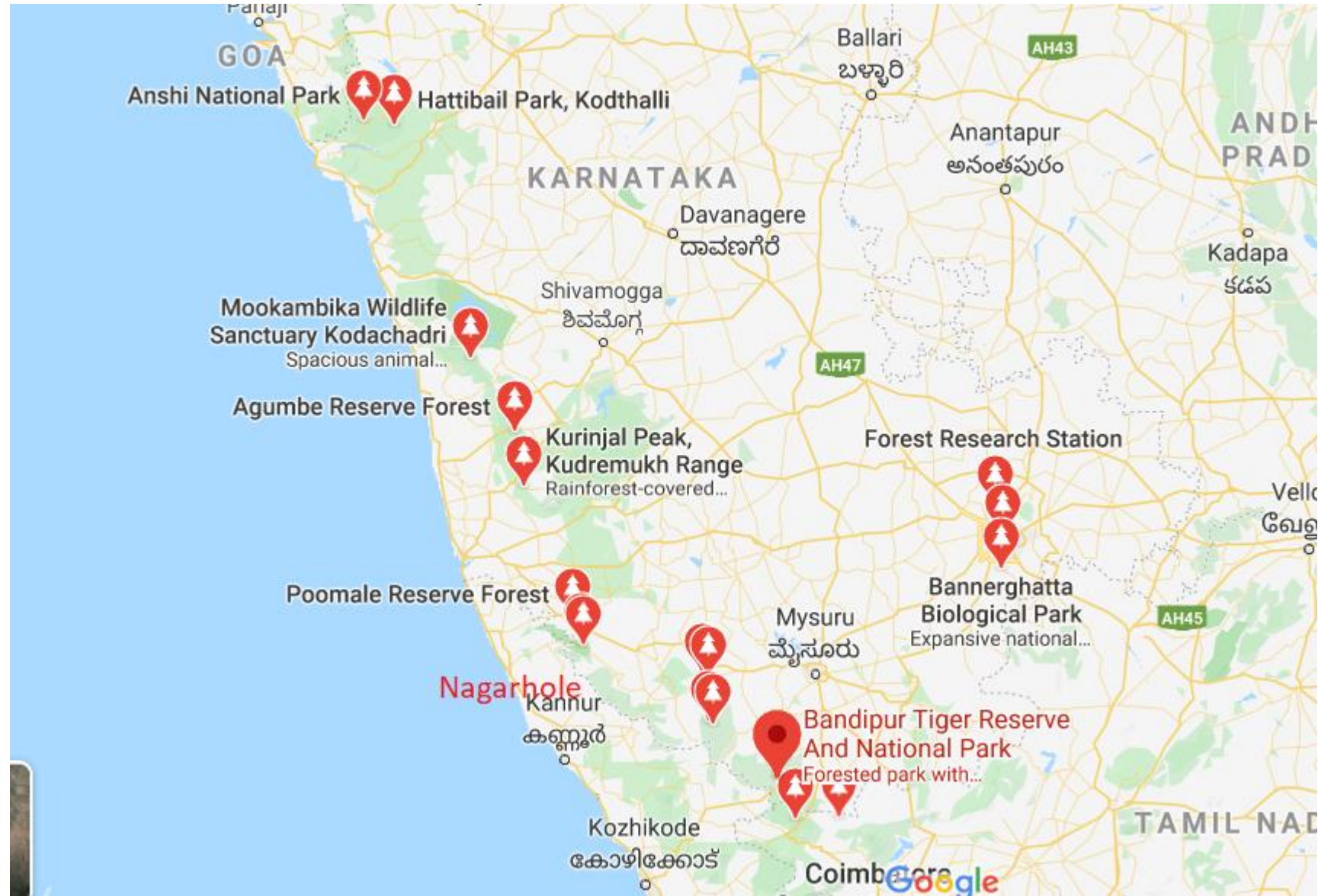


At Chambal River, Uttar Pradesh, India

Conservation status







Anshi / Kali Tiger Reserves

- The Kali River
- Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary,

- **Nagarhole National Park** is a national park located in Kodagu district and Mysore district in Karnataka, India
- It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- the Brahmagiri hills
- Kapila River
- Lakshmmantirtha river.



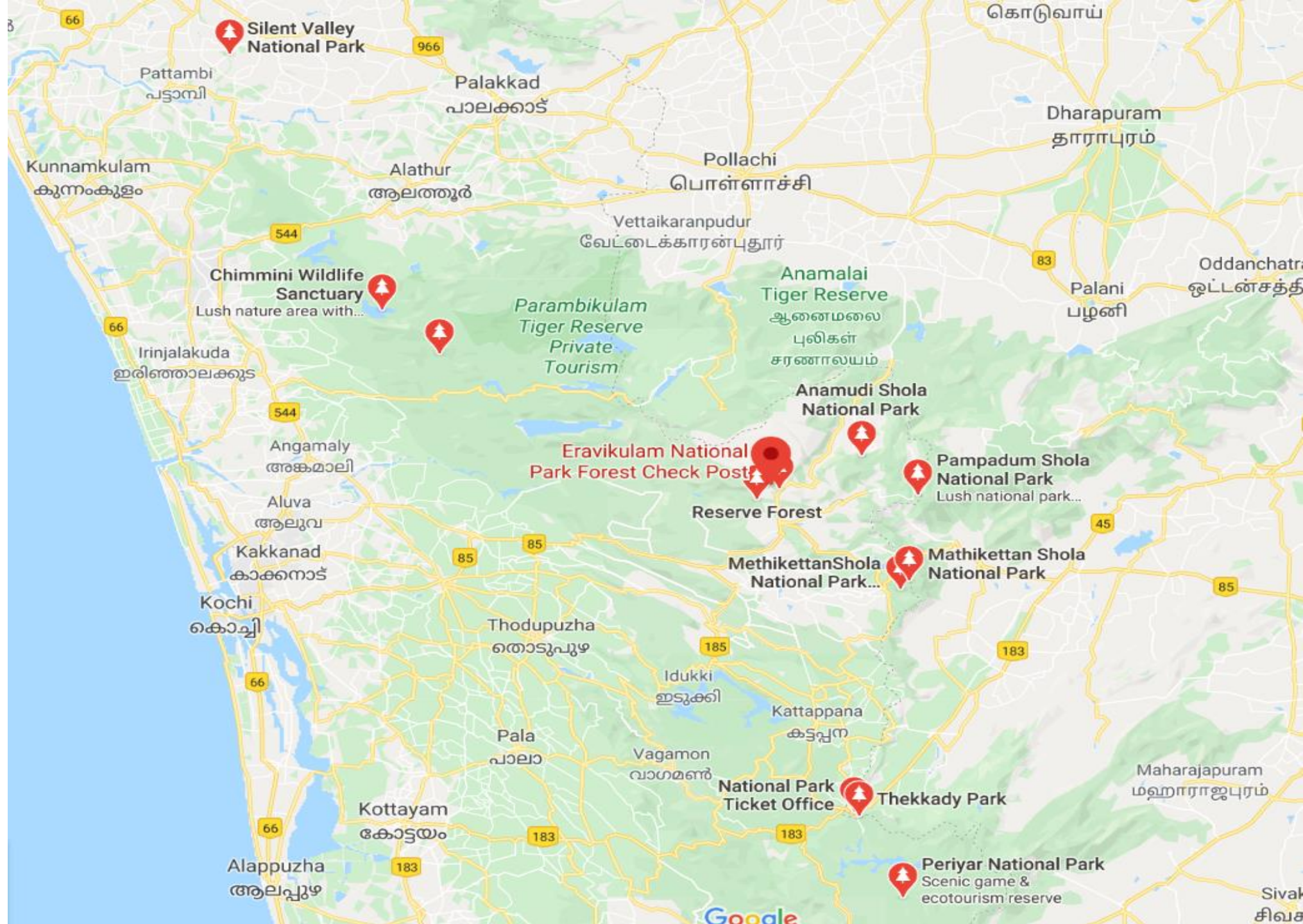
Bandipur National Park

- part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- Kabini river
- species like Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears

Kudremukh

- Three important rivers, the Tunga, the Bhadra, and the Nethravathi





Eravikulam National Park

- Lakkom Water Falls

Golden jackal
Temporal range: Late Pleistocene – Recent



Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN VU NT **LC**

Nilgiri langur^[1]



Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR EN **VU** NT LC

Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[2]

Nilgiri Tahr



Male (left)



Female

Eravikulam National Park, Kerala, India

Conservation status

Extinct Threatened Least Concern

EX EW CR **EN** VU NT LC

Asian small-clawed otter



Conservation status



Nilgiri marten



Conservation status



Raorchestes resplendens

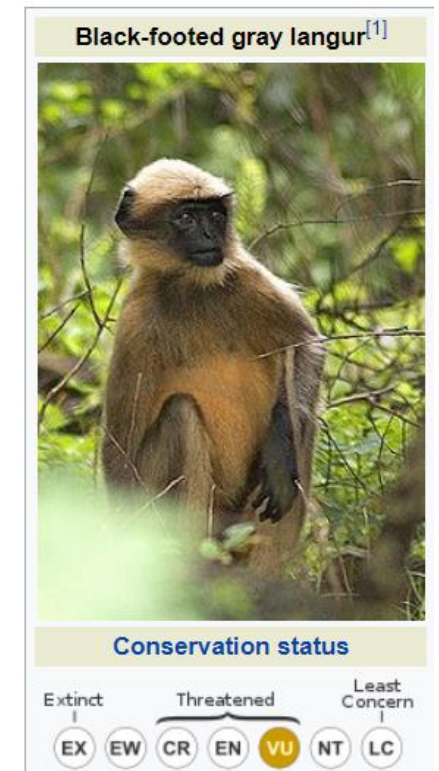


Conservation status



Silent Valley National Park

- it is the core of the Nilgiri Biosphere
- Silent Valley is home to the largest population of lion-tailed macaques
- Kunthipuzha River.



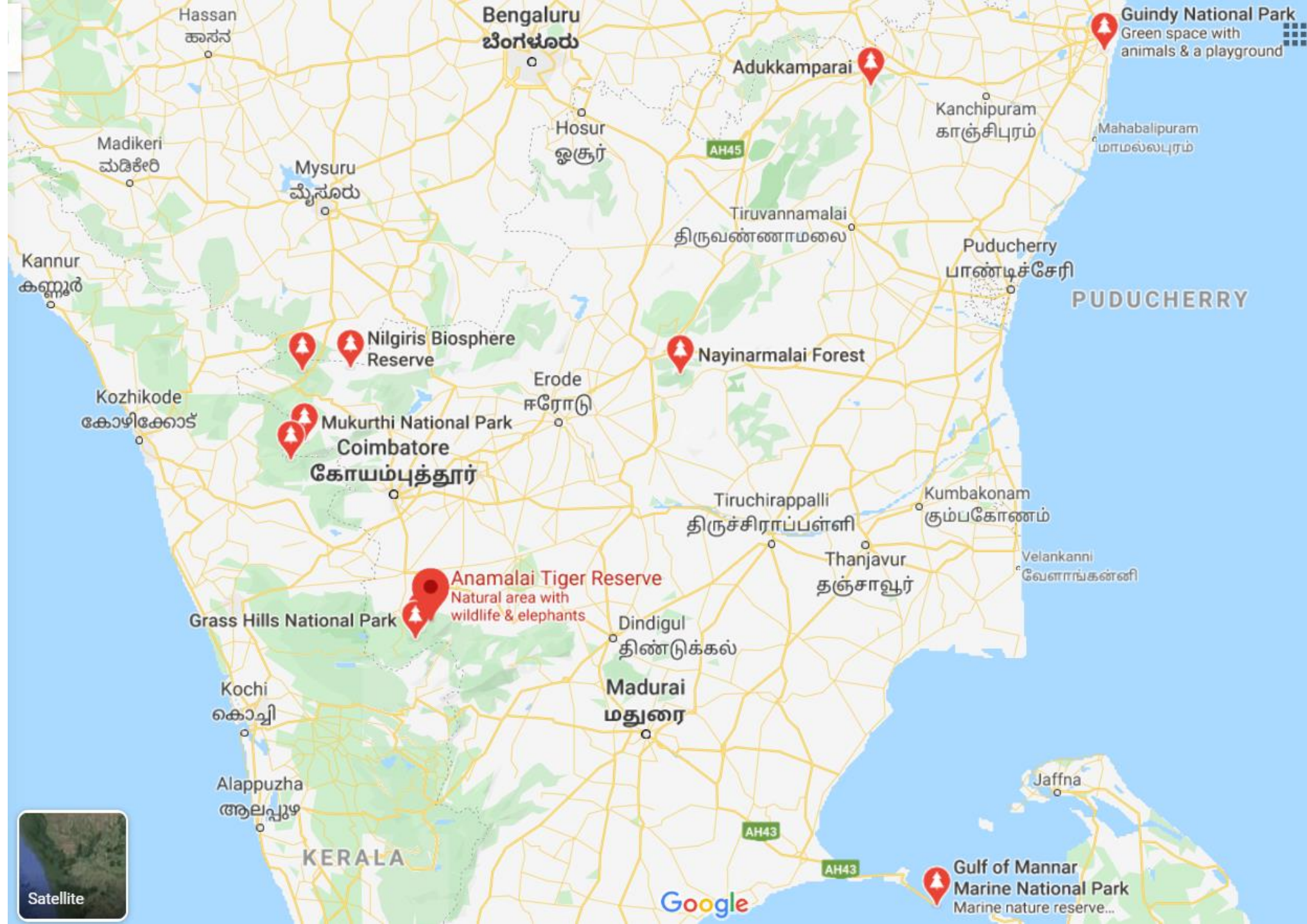
Anamudi Shola National Park

- Idukki District, Kerala state

Periyar National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary

- The park is located high in the Cardamom Hills and Pandalam Hills of the south Western Ghats along the border with Tamil Nadu
- The Periyar and Pamba Rivers originate in the forest reserve





Guindy National Park
Green space with
animals & a playground

Adukkamparai

Kanchipuram
காஞ்சிபுரம்

Mahabalipuram
மாமல்லபுரம்

Puducherry
பாண்டிச்சேரி

PUDUCHERRY

Nayinarmalai Forest

Nilgiris Biosphere
Reserve

Mukurthi National Park
Coimbatore
கோயம்புத்தூர்

Anamalai Tiger Reserve
Natural area with
wildlife & elephants

Grass Hills National Park

Kumbakonam
கும்பகோணம்

Tiruchirappalli
திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி

Thanjavur
தஞ்சாவூர்

Velankanni
வேளாங்கன்னி

Dindigul
திண்டுக்கல்

Madurai
மதுரை

Kochi
கொച്ചி

Alappuzha
ആലപ്പുഴ

KERALA



Satellite

Google

Guindy National Park

- blackbuck, considered the flagship species of the park



Anamalai Tiger Reserve

- Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, Indian leopard

Indian brown mongoose



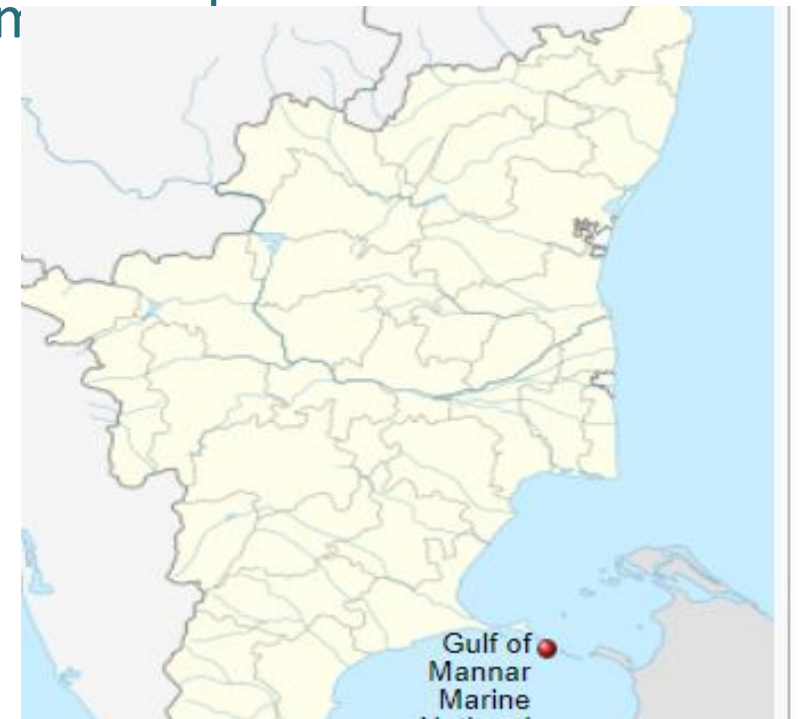
Adult from the southern Western Ghats

Conservation status



Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park

- Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) and Dhanushkodi
- Dugong, a vulnerable marine mammal is the flagship n of the p



Mukurthi National Park

- The park was created to protect its keystone species, the Nilgiri tahr
- Kundah rivers, and the Upper Bhavani and Mukurthi reservoirs .

The Mudumalai National Park and Wildlife Sanctuary

White-rumped vulture

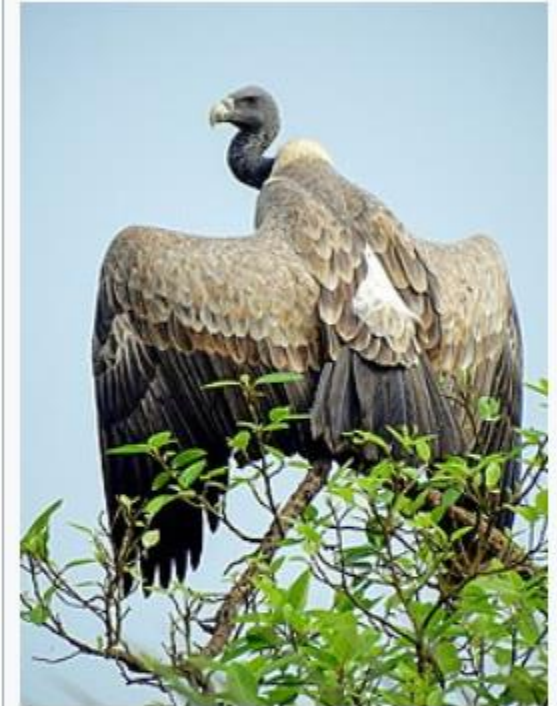


Conservation status



Critically Endangered (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

Indian vulture



Conservation status



gal

