Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M.S. Nagpur
"Van Bhavan", Ramgiri Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440 001 Phone : 0712-2549563, Fax : 0712-2553018
www.mahaforest.nic.in

MAHARASHTRA

Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries & Conservation Reserves

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Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary



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Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur.
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Hon. Wildlife Warden, Kolhapur.

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Lagerstroemia speciosa
State Flower of Maharashtra



छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराजांचे आज्ञापत्र

आरमारास तख्ते, सोट, होलाड्या काठ्या आदिकरून थोर लाकूड असावे लागते. ते आपले राज्यात अरण्यामध्ये सागवानादि वृक्ष आहेत. त्यांचे जे अनुकूल पडेल ते हुजूर लेहून हुजूरचे परवानगीने तोडून न्यावे. स्वराज्यातील आंबे, फणस आदी करून हेही लाकडे आरमाराचे प्रयोजनाची, परंतु त्यास हात लाऊ न द्यावा. काये म्हणोन की ही झाडे वर्षा दो वर्षांनी होतात ऐसे नाही. स्वतंत्रे ही झाडे लाऊन लेकरांसारखी बहुत काळ जतन करून वाढविली. ती झाडे तोडलीयावरी त्याचे दुःखास पारावर काये? येकास दुःख देऊन जे कार्य करीन म्हणेल ते कार्य करणारासहित स्वल्पकाळेच बुडोन नाहीसेच होते. किंबहुना धन्याचेच पदरी प्रजापीडणाचा दोष पडतो. या वृक्षांच्या अभावे हानीही होते. याकरिता हे गोष्ट सर्वथा होऊ न द्यावी. कदाचित येखादे झाड जे बहुत जीर्ण होऊन कामातून गेले असले तरी त्याचे धन्यास राजी करून द्रव्य देऊन त्याच्या संतोषे न्यावे. बलात्कार सर्वथा न करावा.



Tiger *Panthera tigris*
National Animal of India

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



I am happy to know that the compilation of the guide book 'Maharashtra-Tiger reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves' is being published. This book will serve as a guide book to the tourists and also would serve as an educative tool for the researchers. I congratulate the people behind this book and wish all the best for many more such ventures in the coming years.

Devendra Gangadhar Fadnavis
Honorable Chief Minister of Maharashtra



Blue Mormon *Papilio polymnestor*
State Butterfly of Maharashtra

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Maharashtra is the third largest state by area in India. In an effort to protect and conserve wildlife, the State of Maharashtra has over the years notified areas known for their uniqueness in terms of biodiversity as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and those rich in terms of Tiger presence as Tiger Reserves. Maharashtra is host to 6 Tiger Reserves, 47 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves.

It was the need of the hour to have a compilation of the salient features of each of the Protected Area, for all the naturalists as well as to everyone in all walks of life. It was a long felt need to have a compilation of all the Protected Areas in the State in one place, with brief details of each of them drawn out in form of pictures and vital statistics. This enterprise undertaken by the Maharashtra Forest Department would serve as a guidebook for the visiting tourists and naturalists.

It is heartening to note that the current compilation aptly entitled "MAHARASHTRA-Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves.", would serve as a reference book to all and would bring out the immense efforts of the Maharashtra Forest Department. I appreciate the staff of Sahyadri Tiger Reserve and Sh. Raman Kulkarni, the Honorary Wildlife Warden of Kolhapur district in particular for designing the book and heartily wish for many more such ventures showcasing the wildlife of the State in the coming years.

Sudhir Mungantiwar
Minister (Finance and Planning, Forests)
Maharashtra.



Yellow-footed Green Pigeon *Treron phoenicopterus*
State Bird of Maharashtra

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Maharashtra is the third largest state in the country and has 17 % of its area under forests. Continual efforts over the years have given positive results for conserving the wildlife of the areas, and we have at present 6 Tiger Reserves, 47 sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves, with two Wildlife sanctuary and two conservation reserves on the anvil. Information on the wide biodiversity wealth of the area pertaining to the wildlife of the notified areas in one place was a long felt need. It is heartening to see brief pen sketches supported by visuals of the protected area network in the state in one place. I congratulate the officers of the Forest department for this initiative and the staff of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve for shouldering the responsibility along with Sh. Raman Kulkarni, Honorary Wildlife Warden for this yeoman service. I am sure that this compilation would be aptly used by one and all.

Vikas Kharage, IAS.,
Secretary (Forests),
Revenue & Forests department,
Government of Maharashtra.



Forest source of water

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Maharashtra, being the 3rd largest state in the country, supports 17 % of area under Forests. In its endeavor to conserve the wildlife abundant in the terrain, which is quite varied from the Western Ghats to the Vidarbha, the Government has time to time notified areas as Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves based on the ecological richness of the area and the species by and large. We have 6 Tiger Reserves, 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 4 Conservation Areas to boast and have 2 more Conservation Reserves and 2 Wildlife Sanctuary to be notified shortly.

It had been a dire need to have a compilation, depicting in brief all the protectd areas in one place, and this compilation enabled by the Wildlife Wing is laudatory. I sincerely feel that this coffee table book/compilation would go a long way, in satisfying the varied needs of the tourist, student, law maker, naturalist and the department and would appreciate the personnel involved in bringing out this compilation.

Anil Kumar Saxena, IFS.,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(Head of Forest Force)
Maharashtra State, Nagpur.



Tadoba Tiger Reserve - Soul of India

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Tourism in wilderness areas has turned out to be one of the major economic activities globally in the last quarter of the 20th century. The direct economic benefits occurring out of such activity help local community earn livelihood. Eco-Tourism is the responsible travel to Natural Areas that conserves the Environment and improves the well-being of local people. Conservation of Forests and Wildlife is enshrined in the Constitution of India, laid out under the Fundamental Duties and it is the duty of every citizen to protect and conserve wildlife.

Maharashtra is the third largest state by area in India and supports about 17 % of area under forests. In its endeavor to protect and conserve wildlife for posterity the State of Maharashtra over the years notified 6 Tiger Reserves, 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves, and each of the Protected Area is unique in terms of richness of biodiversity and offers a myriad to the curious onlooker. The Park Managers have developed and brought out publicity material in form of folders for each of these protected areas, and it has been realized that there is a need to have a compilation of all the Protected Areas in the State of Maharashtra at one place, which could offer not only to the tourist, but also to the wildlife enthusiasts, planners, public representatives information in one place.

It is heartening to note that the current compilation entitled "Maharashtra-Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves.", would serve as a guidebook to the tourists and also would serve as an educative tool. I would like to appreciate the efforts of the officials of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, its Field Director, Sh. G. Sai Prakash, IFS, in particular and Sh. Raman Kulkarni, the Honorary Wildlife Warden of Kolhapur district for their untiring efforts in compilation and designing the book and heartily wish the venture a success.

Sarjan Bhagat, IFS.,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife),
Maharashtra State, Nagpur.

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Maharashtra, the 3rd largest state in India, has, in order to conserve wildlife, kept aside 10,051.529 sq.kms as Protected Area which is roughly 3.26 % of its geographical area. The State currently has 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife Sanctuaries, and 4 Conservation Reserves thus totaling to 57 Protected Areas. Tiger Reserves, each of which individually objectify the epitomes of wildlife conservation efforts, have been notified in 6 places from amongst the 5 Protected Areas and 14 Wildlife Sanctuaries of the State.

In an endeavour to enable people realize and appreciate the efforts of the Forest Department in protection and conservation of wildlife, the unique vision and remarkable effort resulting in the production of this coffee table book are laudable. One can just imagine the level of dedication, commitment, keenness, and perseverance that is required to be put in for coming out with this sort of book. Accordingly, I would like to record my deepest sense of appreciation for the impressive work executed by Shri Sai Prakash, Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur.

The amalgamation of the Social Forestry Department with the Maharashtra Forest Department followed with the Government's recent decision of giving the responsibility of publicity & extension activity to the Social Forestry wing is going to definitely result in the production of many more such commendable pieces of publication in future, of course, with the inputs of extraordinary contributors like Shri Sai Prakash and his team which, I may mention, does include various Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations, professionals and individuals devoted to conservation of forests and wildlife.

Dr.Arvind Kumar Jha, IFS.,
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests & Director General
(Social Forestry), Forest Department, Maharashtra State

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



I have had the pleasure of working in the Forest Department from early 1980s, and am witness to the rapid strides made in terms of notifying areas with adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment, as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Tiger Reserves. Over the years the State of Maharashtra has notified 6 Tiger Reserves, 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves, however, minute details of each of them are not available at one place. This compilation aims to bring all the details one aims to learn of a Protected Area-its flagship species, general landscape, what to look for and how to reach, whom to contact, at one place. Maharashtra is a very large state, and offers home to variety of fauna. I am sure that this long awaited compilation would quench the thirst of not only the visitor to the Protected Areas, but also that of the forest administrator alike. I wish the publication success and congratulate the efforts of Sh. G. Sai Prakash, Field Director, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve and Sh. Raman Kulkarni, Honorary Wildlife Warden, Kolhapur in this attempt.

Suresh. A. Thorat IFS.,
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests,
Western Region (Wildlife), Maharashtra state, Mumbai.



Malabar Giant Squirrel *Ratufa indica*
State Animal of Maharashtra

FOREWORD

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Maharashtra



Maharashtra, meaning, a great state, being the 3rd largest state in the country, hosts as on today 6 Tiger Reserves, 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves. I understand that as many as 2 Conservation Reserves and 2 Wildlife Sanctuary have been given the green signal for further due process of law by the State Wildlife Advisory Board, headed by the Honourable Chief Minister. Keeping a count of Maharashtra's wildlife wealth in terms of statistics, area of significance, details of personnel, travel planning is not an easy job. It is during such time during the discussion with the Superior Authority the seed of thought to have an assemblage of all the Protected Areas was sown, and with the due encouragement given by Sh. Sarjan Bhagat, IFS., Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (wildlife) Maharashtra state, the process of compilation of information started. Association with Sh. Raman Kulkarni, honorary wildlife warden Kolhapur district, in earlier ventures including Biodiversity of Sahyadri, Sahyadri Vaartha-quarterly and various other publications took place in coming out with the first compilation to the best of my knowledge of the Protected Areas of Maharashtra in the present format.

I am sure that the information given in the compilation would be of use to the traveler as well as visitor to the State of Maharashtra, and would like to thank all the Managers of the Protected Areas who have spared their time and effort in parting with information on their protected area at a very short notice, and would like to thank the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (CAMPA), Maharashtra, for making funds available for this purpose.

G. Sai Prakash, IFS.,
Chief Conservator of Forests & Field Director,
Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, Kolhapur.



Maharashtra *is the 3rd largest state in India, and supports roughly 17 % of its area under Forests. Up to the end of 2014 the state had made its intention to conserve wildlife by way of keeping aside 10,051.529 sq.kms of area which admeasures roughly to 3.26 % of the geographical area as Protected Area. Over the years the efforts to identify areas with significance in terms of biological diversity, uniqueness, coupled with steadfast devotion to conserve the wildlife of the state led to this development. As compared to 1988 when we had merely 28 Protected Areas, now by the end of 2014 we have in Maharashtra 6 National Parks, 47 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 4 Conservation Reserves, totaling to 57 Protected Areas. In the recently convened State Wildlife Advisory Board Meeting held in June 2015, consent to notify 4more Protected Areas (2 Conservation reserves and 2 wildlife sanctuary) has been given thereby Maharashtra shall be having 60 units as Protected Areas. It is a matter of pride that from the 5 Protected Areas and 14 Wildlife Sanctuary areas, the State could enable notification of 6 Tiger Reserves, thereby making it the Tiger Capital of the Country.*

Ironically, the curious visitor doesn't have access to all the Protected Areas in one place. This amateur attempt is to showcase with the help of the varied biodiversity of the area with a brief note, the landscape of the Protected Area, and also to bring out the untiring efforts of The Government of Maharashtra in conservation of forests and wildlife.

Bor
Tiger Reserve

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary, New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary, New Bor Extended Wildlife Sanctuary



Bor
Tiger Reserve

Bor was declared as a Tiger Reserve in August 2014. It is one of the latest and smallest tiger reserves by area in the country. Bor was declared as a wildlife sanctuary on 27 November 1970. Bor Tiger Reserve is situated along the southern boundary of Nagpur district and northern boundary of Wardha district of Maharashtra, and extends over an area 61.10 sq.kms including the reservoir. It represents the floral and faunal wealth of Satpuda-Maikal the landscape. Satpuda runs along the Northern boundary of Maharashtra from West to East and meets the Maikal hill range which comes from Kanha. It was a game reserve which was subsequently declared as wildlife sanctuary in 1970 to conserve its rich biodiversity. Bor Tiger Reserve supports a dense population of herbivores and carnivores which is comparable to kanha and pench in terms of animal/km^2. As per tiger census of 2014 there are 4 adults and nearly 5 sub adults or cubs in this area.





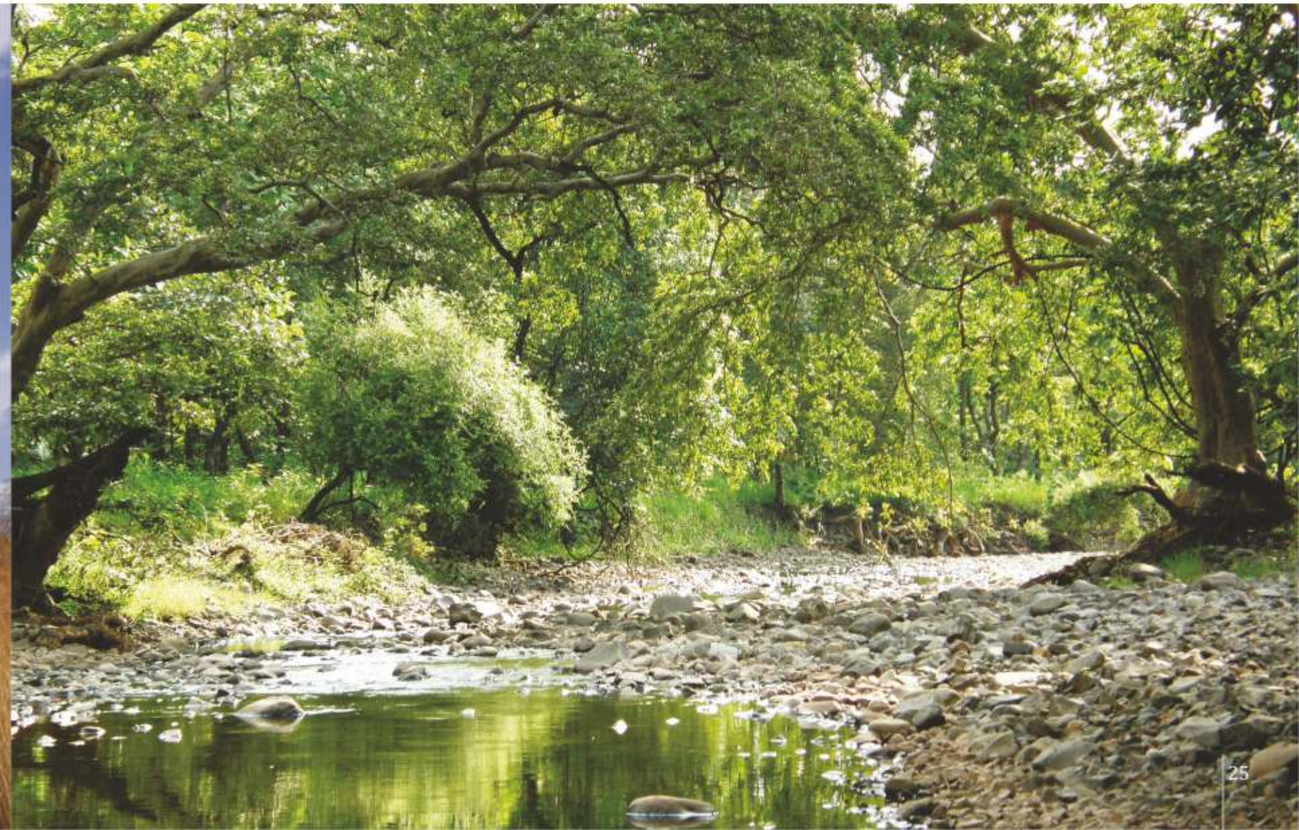



Bor
Wildlife Sanctuary

New Bor
Wildlife Sanctuary

New Bor Extended
Wildlife Sanctuary







FLORA

It comprises of good teak bearing forests with natural associates and extremely valuable mixed deciduous forests from the point of view of wildlife. The main herbs found in the sanctuary are Tarota *Cassia tora*, Tarwar *Cassia auriculata*, Gokhru *Tribulus terrestris*, Vanbhendi *Urena lobata*, Velatri *Dichrostachys cinerea*, Waghori *Capparis horrida*, Bor *Ziziphus mauritiana*, Moha *Madhuca longifolia*.







FAUNA

The Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is home to many species including the endemic and endangered species of the area such as Tiger, Panther, Small Indian Civet Cat, Wild Boar, Sloth Bear, Blue Bull, Wild Dog, Pangolin, etc. The avi-faunal diversity of the sanctuary is its most attractive and remarkable feature. There are more than 160 species of birds belonging to 46 families of 16 different orders, which have been found in the sanctuary. These including over 10 species of migratory birds and over 9 species of endangered birds. The sanctuary is an abode of over 26 species of reptiles belonging 11 families, out of which 6 species are of endangered status namely, Indian Cobra, Indian Rock Python, Rat Snake, Russel's Viper, Checkered Keelback and Common Monitor Lizard.

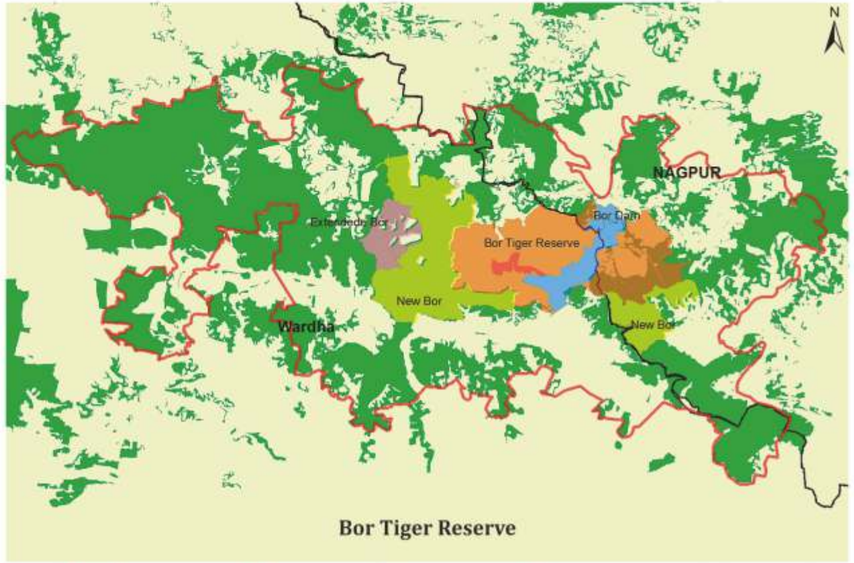












Legends
Bor Buffer Boundary
Forest Division
District Boundary
Extended Bor
Bor Tiger Reserve
New Bor
Bor Dam

How to Reach :
By Air : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport Nagpur - 80 km
By Rail : Wardha - 35 km
By Road : Hingni- 5 km





Melghat Tiger Reserve

Gugamal National Park, Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary, Wan Wildlife Sanctuary, Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary



Melghat
Tiger Reserve

The abode of tiger and tribal called fondly as “Kipling Country” Melghat forests form an integral part of the Satpuda-Maikal Ranges where the land creats mystifying landscape of high hill and deep valleys. The hills come alive with the songs of birds and the roars of tigers. Melghat Tiger Reserve, is one of the first 9 Tiger Reserve of the country declared in February, 1974. It is one amongst the largest tiger reserves of India. The vibrant hamlets with typical huts arranged in a liner fashion dotting the Melghat landscape are predominantly inhabited by the tiger revering culturally colorful Korku tribe. Melghat Tiger Reserve consists of the Gugamal National Park, Melghat, Wan, Ambabawarba and Narnala sanctuaries and the reserve areas falls in Amravati, Akola and Buldhana districts. Amravati district supports most of area in Melghat Tiger Reserve.










Gugamal
National Park

Vast track of Gugamal National Park has no villages and is completely free from any kind of human disturbance. As a result, this area has become a true representative of a 'nature reserve' where nature is at its best. Unlike other Reserves entry is strictly restricted for humans here. Contiguity of forests provides great importance to this area for the long-term conservation goals at landscape level.

Narnala
Wildlife Sanctuary

Narnala Sanctuary is a continuation of Gawilgarh range of Satpuda hills as a corridor between the Melghat Sanctuary and Wan Sanctuary. In fact, it acts as a gateway of Melghat from the southern side. The hill of Narnala situated at about 1000 meter above MSL the Narnala fort consists of 3 separate forts of Jaffrabad in the East, Narnala in the centre and Telyagarh in the

west. The fort covers 392 acres of land with a wall perimeter of 24 miles (36Kms). It is said to have 22 gates and 36 buruj towers or bastions. The area has an excellent rain water harvesting and drainage system built on the fort plateau which is worth admiration. A total of 22 large tank and numerous smaller tanks are connected in such a manner that the overflow of water from tanks situated at a higher elevation goes into tanks at lower elevation and so on, thus ensuring that no drop of rain water is allowed to go waste. The area is having valuable endemic species like Sandal and the Medicinal plants like safed Musli, Shatawari. Most of the major mammals which are sighted in Narnala include Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Chital etc. The bird life is also very rich with a large number of migratory waterfowl seen in the perennial water bodies situated on the Narnala plateau. A large number of raptors are also seen on the crags and cliffs.









Wan
Wildlife Sanctuary







Wan Sanctuary includes outer slopes of Satpura with all its floral and faunal attributes. It comes under the 6 E Satpura Maikal range of the Deccan peninsula biogeography zone. It is an extension of the Melghat Tiger Reserve and provides an important corridor between Akola, Amravati and Buldhana districts. It connects the Melghat sanctuary with Narnala Sanctuary and Ambabarwa Sanctuary, providing a large contiguous stretch of protected areas. It has a rich repository of biodiversity with all the major animals of central highlands being found here. Some of the rare and endangered carnivores seen in Wan Sanctuary are Tiger, leopard, wild dogs, sloth bear, leopard cat, rusty spotted cat, desert cat, ratel etc. The common herbivores include Chowsinga, Sambar, Chital, Nilgai, Wild Pigs and Barking Deer. Some Gaur also stray from the adjoining Melghat Sanctuary thus emphasizing the importance of Wan as an extended buffer of Melghat Tiger Reserve now included as in core area of Melghat Tiger Reserve. The list of birds, reptiles, insects and other invertebrates is equally long and impressive. There has been a significant increase in the aquatic life forms after the commissioning of the Wan Dam. The list of aquatic avifauna has also gone up considerably in and around the Wan reservoir, especially in winters when flocks of migratory waterfowl arrive, thus making the area a paradise for bird watchers. The common birds seen in the reservoir area are Collared Scops Owl, Mottled Wood Owl,Brahminy Ducks, White- necked Storks, White Ibis, Spot Bills, Common teals, etc.

The floral composition is also extremely varied with representatives of Southern Tropical Dry deciduous forests under the sub group 5 A (Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests) of the Champion and Seth classification. Most of the species found in Melghat are also seen in Wan with the only difference being in their abundance. A large number of plants have medicinal importance, thus making the area important from medicinal plant conservation point of view. The *Rosha* grass occurs in abundance in the area.

The area has a large number of unique geological and religious features. The Mahadev cave temple at Dhargad is a unique geological structure that has assumed religious importance over the years. It is the scene of a massive pilgrimage during the Shrawan mas. The area forms a major catchment of Wan river and has assumed greater significance since the construction of Wan Dam at Wari.





Ambabarwa
Wildlife Sanctuary

Ambabarwa Sanctuary nestles at the foothills of the Satpuda ranges and has all the flora and fauna typical of the central highlands. It serves as an important corridor between forests of Maharashtra and M.P. It has a rich repository of biodiversity with endangered mammals like Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Chausingha, Ratel etc. It is equally rich in birds, reptiles, insects and other invertebrates. The floral composition is also extremely varied with representatives of Southern Tropical Dry deciduous forests under the sub group 5 A-C 16 of the Champion and Seth classification. Most of the species found in Melghat are also seen in Ambabarwa with the only difference being in their abundance. The main species is teak and its associates. Bamboo forms the under storey and the ground is covered by a large number of herbs & shrubs. A large number of plants have important medicinal values & thus the area needs to be preserved for its valuable gene pool.

The area is very sensitive from the protection point of view owing to its proximity to the Madhya Pradesh. Also, the large number of villages on the southern side results in very high biotic pressure on the Sanctuary.



FLORA

The entire area of the Melghat Tiger Reserve is under the cover of forest. Natural grassy openings are almost nonexistent. Tectona grandis (teak) is the most dominant species. The associates of Tectona grandis differ depending upon lattitude, gradient and other physiographic feature of the habitat. However its most common associates in almost all localities are Lagerstroemia parviflora, Lannea coromandelica, Emblica officinalis, Terminalia tomentosa, Anogeissus latifolia, and Ougenia oojeinensis. At lower elevations other associates of teak are Boswelia serrata, Wrightia tinctoria, Cassia fistula, Miliusa tomentosa, Bauhinia raemosa, Butea monosperma etc. And in higher elevation and in more moist localities other associates are mainly Mitragyna parviflora, Adina cardifolia, Schleichera oleosa, Albizzia procera etc. There are 90 species of trees, 66 of shrubs, 316 of herbs, 56 of climbers and 99 species of the grasses.







MAMMALS

The area of Melghat being thickly forested and less populated, harbors myriad of faunal components. It has 80 species of mammals. The common Langur, Rhesus monkey, Gaur, Tiger, Panther, Jungle Cat, Hyaena, Jackal, Fox, Wild dogs, Sloth Bear, Ratel, Wild Pig, Hare, Porcupine, Mungoose, Otter, Sambar, Chital, Barking Deer, Blue bull, Four Horned Antelope are common in Melghat Forests.











AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

Systematic list of Reptiles prepared after sightings and few collection of specimens yielded a total of 54 species. This includes Loricata (Crocodylia), 1 sp., Testudines (Chelonia) 4 sp., Squamata (Lacertilia) (Lizards), 22 species; Serpents (Ophidia) snakes, 27. 8 species of amphibian are available, included under 7 genera and 4 families.







BIRDS

The checklist included 253 species of birds which was published by Project Tiger Reserve. The present study raised this total to 263 species. As many as 16 orders, 9 subfamilies and 167 genera are represented here. Out of these birds five species viz. Indian White-backed Vulture,Indian Long-billed Vulture, Osprey, Indian Peafowl and Forest Owlet are falling under Schedue I, Part III (Birds) and Grey Jungle Fowl under Schedule II, Part II of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Further Green Munia (Family: Estrildidae) is an endemic to Central India and is also recorded from Melghat.









OTHER DIVERSITY













Tourism Zone, Important Tourist Spots and Facilities :

Chikaldara-Vairat plateau
Scenic beauty, Gavilgarh Fort, Bheemkund / Keechak Dara, Panchpol and Vairat Plateau

Semadoh
Semadoh museum and information centre, Jungal Safari, Film show at Nature Interpreation Centre

Harisal
Tribal culture and wildlife viewing, Harisal Eco Tourism Centre

Shahanoor-Narnala Fort
Gullarghat Eco-tourism Complax, Narnala Fort, Shahanoor, Sulai Nala

Advanture sports at Shahanoor, Eco-tourism complex, Souvenier shop at Semadoh and Shahanoor,
Caffetaria at Semadoh and Shanoor







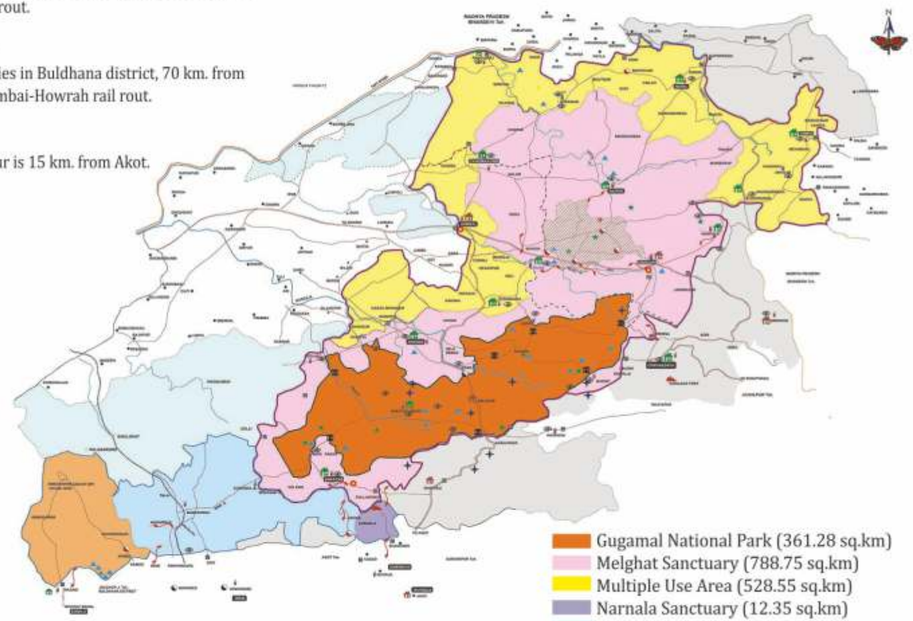


How to Reach :
Melghat Tiger Reserve -
By Air : Nagpur – 240km.
By Rail : Badnera Junction 110Km.
By Road : Regular buses via Paratwada to Dharni and Burhanpur.

Wan Wildlife Sanctuary -
By Road : From Akot by road. Akot is 45 km. away from the Akola railway station on the Mumbai-Howrah rail rout.

Ambabarawa Wildlife Sanctuary -
By Road : The entry gate of Wasali lies in Buldhana district, 70 km. from the Akola railway station on the Mumbai-Howrah rail rout.

Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary -
By Road : The entry gate at Shahanur is 15 km. from Akot.







Navegaon-Nagzira
Tiger Reserve

Navegaon National Park, Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary, Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary, New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary, Koka Wildlife Sanctuary,



Navegaon-Nagzira
Tiger Reserve

Nevegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve is situated in Gondia and Bhandara Districts of Maharashtra. The reserve is rich in bio-diversity and has linkages with Kanha, Pench and Tadoba Tiger Reserves. The topography is undulating and the highest point viz. Zenda Pahad is around 702m above MSL. The Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve is a miraculously preserved "Green Oasis" in the eastern most part of the Maharashtra State and has a great importance from bio-diversity conservation point of view. This Tiger Reserve is locked in the arms of nature and adorned with picturesque landscapes, luxuriant vegetation and serves as living outdoor museum to explore and appreciate nature. This Tiger Reserve is indeed nature's priceless asset and beckons one and all to enjoy its picturesque landscape, its scenic beauty, its pure and fresh air. It is really a boon to us and hence we must realise the real worth of this marvelous treasure house of nature and must protect it as a part of our national heritage.








Navegaon National Park | Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary



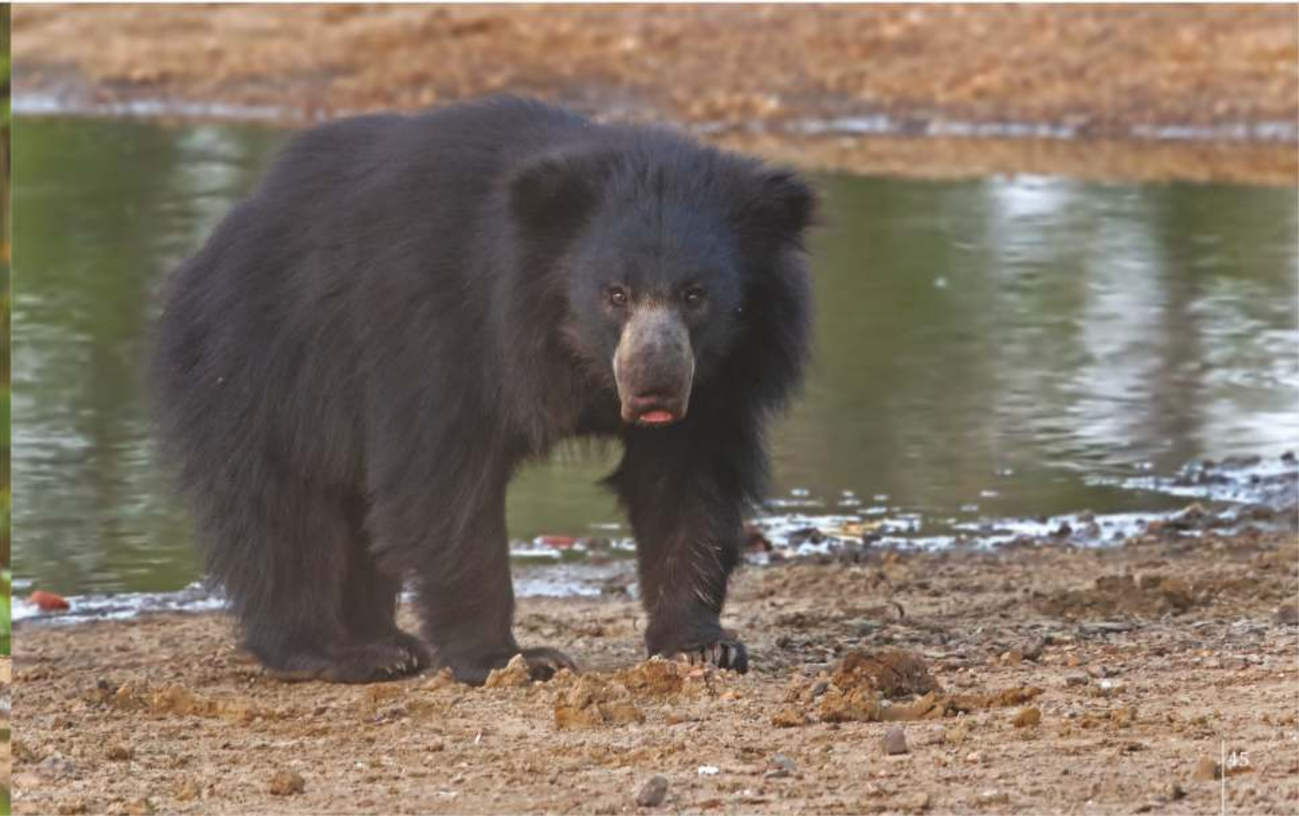


Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary | New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

Koka
Wildlife Sanctuary

The Government with due recognition to the areas richness in biodiversity, has recently notified 97.624 sq.km. are in Bhandara district located 20km. from Bhandara an Koka Wildlife Sanctuary.







FLORA

The forests are "Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous" (Champion and Seth 1968). There are 364 species of plants and the major trees are : *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Diospyros melanoxylon*, *Ougeinia oogenesis*, *Tectona grandis*, *Bombax Ceiba*, *Lannea grandis*, *Boswellia serrata*, *Adina cordifolia*, *Xylia xylocarpa*, *Terminalia arjuna*, *Syzygium cuminii*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Terminalia chebula* and *Sterculia urens*. The prominent shrubs are : *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Woodfordia fruticosa* and *Helicteres isora*. While the grass species are : Themeda, Iseilema, Apluda, Eragrostis, Cynodon, Imperata, Vetiveria and Heteropogon.





MAMMALS

The animals commonly spotted are Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Gaur, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Four-Headed Antelope, Civet Cat, Barking Deer, Blue Bull, Spotted Deer, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Indian Wild Pig, Madras Treeshrew etc.









AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

This Tiger Reserve is the abode of about 36 species of reptiles belonging to 2 natural orders and 11 families out of which about 6 species are of endangered status namely Indian Rock Python, Dhaman, Indian Cobra, Russel's Viper, Checkered Keelback and Common Monitor. NNTR is a home of many interesting varieties of frogs and toads like *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* etc.





BIRDS

The avifauna of this sanctuary is it's most attractive wildlife feature. Well over 166 species belonging to about 16 different orders and 47 families have been recorded here. Also as many as 15 species of migratory birds and about 42 species of local migrants are reported. One remarkable bird, "Bar-headed Goose" which is a winter migrant from Ladakh and Tibet inhabits Chorkhamara tank located adjoining the Tiger Reserve. There are 13 bird species of endangered status including peafowl and the birds belonging to "Accipitridae" family.







INSECTS

This Tiger Reserve is the abode of, besides innumerable other insects and ants species, about 49 Butterfly species belonging to 9 families, the important species among them are Common Rose, Common Mormon, Lime Butterfly, Common Sailor, Common Indian Crow, Black Rajah etc.









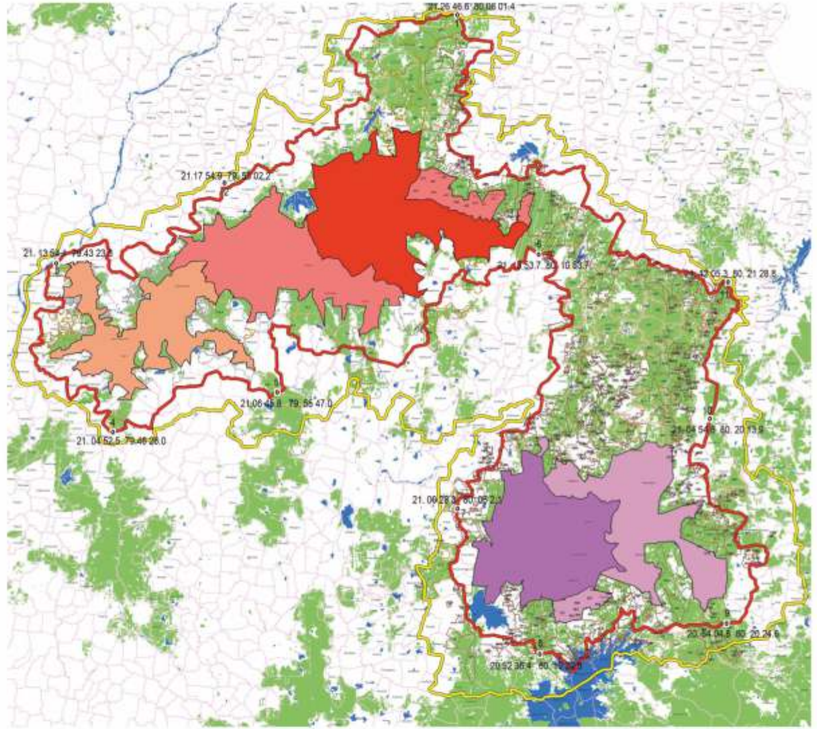






Tourist places :
Navegaon National park
Navegaon Bandh lake
Iteadoh Dam
Buddhist temple
Carpet weaving centers
Patapgharh fort (Gond fort)
Mahadeo Temple

Hoe to Reach :
By Air :
Nagpur (120 Kms.)
BY Rail :
Nearest railway stations are
a) Bhandara Road 50 km
b) Gondia 50 km
c) Soundad 20 km
d) Tirora 20 km
By Road :
Navegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve is situated only 22 km. away from Sakoli on the National Highway No. 6 (Bombay – Calcutta) which passes through Sakoli. The sanctuary is situated at the distance of about 60 km from District H. Q. Gondia and 120 km. away from Nagpur. Nearest bus-stand is at Sakoli & Tirora



Pench
Tiger Reserve

Pench National Park, Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary



Pench
Tiger Reserve

The reserve gets its name from the Pench river that flows north to south through the reserve. The Pench river bisects the Pench reserve in two nearly equal parts i.e. East Pench & West Pench. The Pench National Park and Tiger Reserve extends over an area of 257 sq.km. in the lower southern reaches of the satpura hill ranges, along the northern boundary of Nagpur district. It was declared a national park by the Government of Maharashtra in 1975 and received the official status of "Tiger Reserve of India" in February 1999. Recently Mansingdeo WLS with an additional area of 182 sq.km. is added to the Northern, Western and Southern peripheries comprising of Deolapar, Saleghat and Chorbahuli ranges. As per tiger census of 2014 there are 23 adults and nearly 10 sub adults or cubs in this area.








Pench
National Park





Mansingh-Deo
Wildlife Sanctuary

Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary, is a recent addition to the Pench Tiger Reserve, comprising of rich forests having Teak and areas under the Corporation. The area is located between the city of Nagpur and the Pauni, strengthening the Pench Tiger Reserve. The flora and fauna found here are similar to that of Pench tiger reserve.



FLORA

The Pench Tiger Reserve supports a wide variety of flora. The floristic composition of vegetation of Pench Tiger Reserve comprises of different species of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses constituting different layers of habitat suitable for different faunal species. The prominent trees species are Teak, and its associates, namely Ain, Dhaoda, Haldu, Kalam, Lendia, Garari, Salai, Mowai, Kulu, Tendu, Moha, Hirda, Behada, Achar, Amaltas, Anjan, Apta, Aola, Arjun, Bel, Bamboo, etc. and host of other species of medicinal significance.







FAUNA

The high habitat diversity of Pench Tiger Reserve favors rich and abundant population of wild animals. Pench Tiger Reserve serves as the prime habitat of Indian Tiger and Panther, the key species in these areas along with other species of cat family. The mammalian population comprises of mainly species like Sambhar, Chital, Barking Deer, Nilgai, Gaur, Wild Boar, Chausingha, Sloth Bear, Wild Dog, Langur, Rhesus Monkey, Mouse Deer, Black Naped Hare, Jackal, Fox, Hyena, Porcupine, Flying Squirrel etc., as well as wide variety of aquatic life, amphibians, reptiles and avi-fauna. Pench also has very good Tiger density.











BIRDS

164 species of birds. The birds species includes both the resident and migratory birds namely the Malabar Pied and Grey Hornbill, Indian Pitta, Osprey, Grey-headed Fishing Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, White-necked Stork, Openbill Stork, etc. In winter migratory waterfowl including the Brahminy Duck, Poachard, Barheaded Geese, Coot etc. visit the Pench Reservoirs and other water bodies in the area. Four critically endangered vulture species namely, the White-rumped, Long-billied, White Scavenger and King Vultures are seen in good number in the Reserve areas.

















Tourist places :

Meghdoot Reservoir

Meghdoot reservoir comprises of submergence area to the extended 67.90 sq.km. of which 19.93 sq.km. lies in Maharashtra while the remaining 47.96 sqkm. falls in Madhya Pradesh.

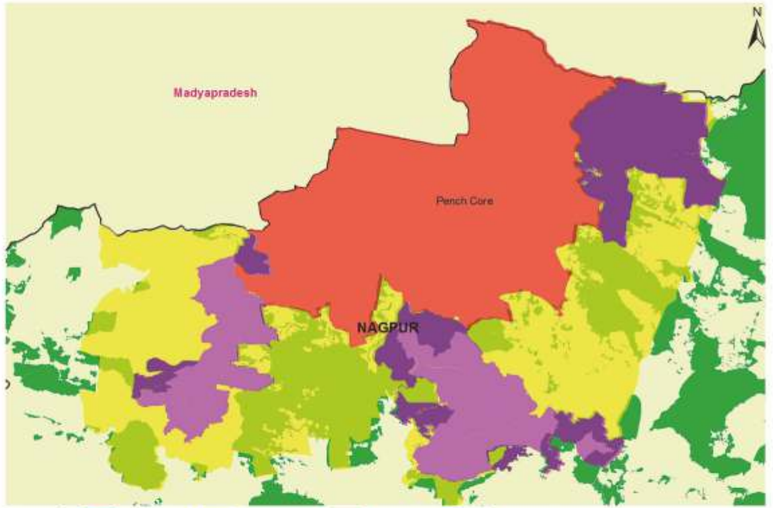
Ambakhori Falls

Ambakhori falls is situated deep inside the Tiger Reserve. This place is at its best in the winter season. Waterfalls and verdant forests are the main attractions of this scenic spot.

By Air : Nearest airport Nagpur 70 km.
By Rail : Nearest railway station Nagpur 70 km.
By Road : Busses can be boarded at Nagpur

Best Session to visit : November to March





Legend : Pench Core | Pench Buffer | Forest Cover | Mansingdeo WLS









Sahyadri
Tiger Reserve

Chandoli National Park, Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary



Sahyadri
Tiger reserve

The Western Ghats is one of the important and most sensitive biodiversity hotspots in India. It is indeed an important and noteworthy step to declare Chandoli National Park and Koyana Wildlife as 'Sahyadri Tiger Reserve'. This will lead to the conservation of unique habitats and its biodiversity. The Western Ghats is rich in diversity of flora and fauna and many species are endemic to this region. The Sahyadri Tiger Reserve is an important catchment area as many fresh water streams and major rivers, River Warana and River Koyana originate from this region. Koyana dam and Chandoli dam are built on these rivers of which former is an important hydroelectric project and later irrigates agricultural landscape in the south western Maharashtra.










Chandoli National Park

Chandoli National Park is situated in Sahyadri mountain ranges of Western Ghats, and spreads across an area of 317.67 sq.km. along the the backwaters of the Chandoli dam called Vasantasagar . On 14th May 2004 it was declared as 6th National Park in state of Maharashtra and on 5th January 2010 was announced as part of Sahyadri tiger reserve. The park is covered by dense forest, grasslands & laterite plateaus. It is critical to preserve the forest considering its rich bio-diversity and other ecological factors.

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary

Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Sahyadri mountain ranges of Western Ghats and is rich in Bio-diversity. The forest is along the backwater of the Dam constructed in 1962 on the river Koyna which originates at Mahableshwar a famous hill station of Maharashtra; The backwater is called 'Shivsagar Jalashay'. In 1985, the forest coverwas declared as Sanctuary and on 5th Jan 2010 was included in Sahyadri Tiger Reserves. The total area of Sanctuary is 423.55 sq. km. and has grasslands, laterite plateaus and Jambha rocks. The Forest is dense all over and full of diverse flora and fauna.





FLORA

STR is a paradise for observation and study of fauna. Various Endemic Plants, Micro flora, Climbers, Herbs, Shrubs and Orchids are abundantly seen in its Valleys, Plateaus and Grasslands. More than 1500 species of plants are reported; of which 300 are medicinal species. The Flora includes Karvi, Nirgudi, Adulsa, Shikakai, Wild Peer, Wild Jasmin, Murud Sheng, Sarpagandha, Dhayati, Clusters of Bamboo, Grass species like Kusal, Phul, Tambat, Dongri and Kolumb, Garambi (*Entada*) the largest Pod & other Medicinal Plants like Narkya.





MAMMALS

STR has more than 36 species of mammals with some highlights like Tiger, Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Jungle Cat, Gaur, Hanuman Languor, Bonnet Macaque, Sambar, Muntjac, Mouse Deer, Wild Pig, Indian Porcupine, Common Palm Civet, Ruddy Mongoose, Indian Pangolin, Indian Hare, Indian Giant Squirrel, Three-striped Palm Squirrel etc. Tiger population here is stable and increasing due to favorable natural conditions in the pristine forest. State animal of Maharashtra, Indian Giant Squirrel is also found in good numbers.









AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

Forest has various types of Snakes, Geckos, Lizards, Skinks. Koyna Toad was named after the sanctuary since it was first sighted here. Caecilian a legless burrowing amphibian, which plays a vital role in the ecological chain and often overseen due to similarities in looks with earthworm is also found in good numbers in the semi-evergreen and mixed deciduous forest.





BIRDS

STR is a home for more than 230 bird species; out of which 9 are endemic to Western Ghats. It includes Malabar Grey Hornbill, Malabar Lark, Crimson-backed Sunbird, Rufous Babbler, White-bellied Blue Flycatcher, Malabar Parakeet. The rare Nilgiri Wood Pigeon is found in good numbers. It is also a favorable breeding ground for River Terns.







INSECTS

Sanctuary has more than 125 species of butterflies. India's largest butterfly Southern Birdwing and smallest butterfly Grass Jewel both are found along others endemic to Western Ghats.






Koyna Tourist places :
Shivsagar Jalashay
Vasota Fort
Nageshwar Temple
Ozarde Waterfall
Konkan Viwe Point
Chakdev Hill
Jungli Jaygad
Kaas Plateau
Chalkewadi Plateau









Chandoli Tourist places :
Janicha Amba Tower
Zolambi Plateau
Nature Trails
Lapangruha

Distance to Koyna Nagar
Kolhapur - 130 km.
Karad - 56 km.
Satara - 90 km.
Patan - 20 km.
Chiplun - 45 km.

Distance to Bamnoli / Tapola
Satara - 40 km.
Satara-Mahabaleshwar-Tapola-90 km.
Mahabaleshwar-Tapola - 25 km.

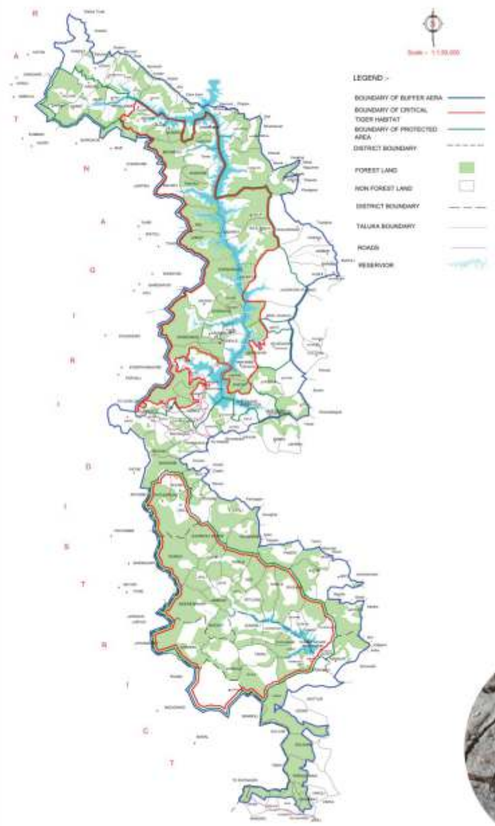
Best Season to visit : November to March
For Ozarde Waterfall - July to December

Distance to Chandoli
Mumbai - 380 km.
Pune - 210 km.
Sangli - 98 km.
Kolhapur - 80 km.
Bangalore - 720 km.
Islampur - 35 km.
Karad - 60 km.

Nearest Railway Stations
Sangli - 98 km.
Miraj junction - 110 km.
Kolhapur - 80 km.
Karad - 60 km.

Nearest Airports
Pune - 210 km.

Best Season to visit : November to March









Tadoba-Andhari
Tiger Reserve

Tadoba National Park, Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary



Tadoba-Andhari
Tiger Reserve

Tadoba National Park (116.55 sq. kms.) - Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary(508.85 sq. kms.) together form the Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve (625.40 sq. kms.). The National Park derives its name from the local tribal God "Taru", whereas the Andhari river flowing through the forests gives the Sanctuary, its name. Its name 'Tadoba' is derived from the name of God "Tadoba" or "Taru" whiich is praised by local tribal people, whereas "Andhari" is derived from name of Andhari river. It is believed that Taru was the village chief who was killed in an fierce encounter with Tiger and thus a shrine was made in remembrance of God Taru.








Tadoba
National Park





Andhari
Wildlife Sanctuary



FLORA

141 species belonging to 58 botanical families found in Tadoba National Park, Maharashtra, which consist of trees, shrubs, herbs and grasses along with their local names, type of vegetation and family. Most of the plants are Angiosperms. The inventory includes all native and non-native plant species in the park that are growing without cultivation. The land vegetation is typical Tropical Dry deciduous type having Teak as dominant species. Some of the major tree species found within the protected area are Teak, Ain, Arjun, Behada, Bija, Bhera, Bor, Bel, Chichwa, Dhawada, Kusum, Mahua, Mowai, Petra, Rohan, Salai, Semal, Shisham, Sisoo, Shivan, Surya, Sirus, Tendu.





MAMMALS

Although the major attraction is the Tiger, the large herds of Chital, the stately Sambar, the elusive Barking Deer, the fleet footed Chausinga, the majestic Gaur, the robust Nilgai, the shy Sloth Bear, the whistling Wild dogs, the omnipresent Wild Boar, and the stealthy Leopard make lasting impressions on the visitors to this Reserve. As the night falls the Small Indian Civet, the Palm Civet, the Ratel, the Flying squirrel make their presence felt. Hyenas, Wild Boars, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, Gaurs, Blue Bull, Four-horned Antelope, Indian Pangolin, Porcupine and Common Langoor are main wild animals found in this national park.









AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

Tadoba lake sustains the marsh crocodile, which were once common all over Maharashtra. Reptiles here include the endangered Indian Python and the Common Indian Monitor, Terrapins, Indian Star Tortoise, Indian Cobra, Forsten's Cat Snake and Russel's Viper also live in Tadoba.





BIRDS

The diversity of habitat and abundance of water bodies make Tadoba one of the finest birding destinations in Maharashtra. The reserve comprises of dense mixed forest zone, bamboo, short grasslands and wetlands. The River Andhari is a perennial source of water in the reserve. The habitat suits both the forest and the wetland birds and hence much preferred by birders and photographers. There are more than 280 species of birds in the reserve including the migrants.





OTHER DIVERSITY

More the seventy species of butterflies have been recorded besides the moths, dragon flies etc. Many species of spiders are also found in this complex ecosystem.













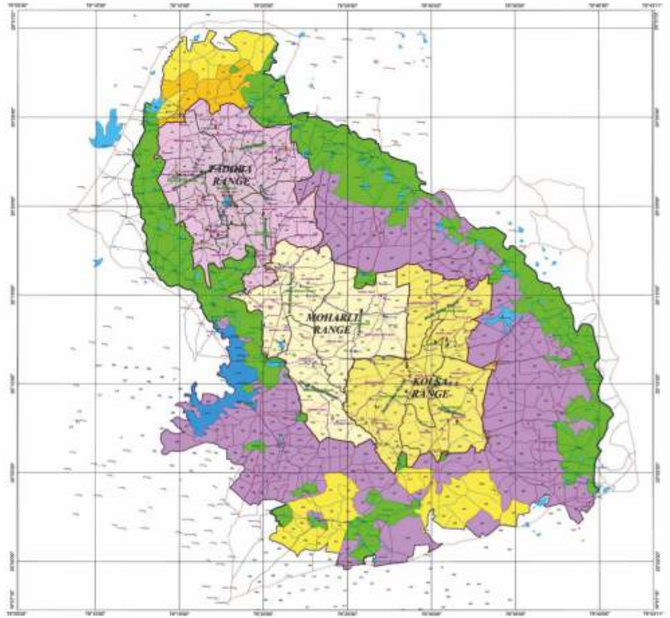



Nature Trails in Tadoba/Moharli, the famous Ramdegi Temple, Mahakali Temple and Jain Temple at Bhadravati the Interpretation Centre at Moharli and the Museum at Tadoba, the interpretive signage along the road all have a story to tell about the glorious past, the dynamic present and the promising future that the Tiger Reserve holds for the conservation of its rich biodiversity.

Hoe to Reach :
By Air : Dr. Babasahe Ambedkar Airport, Nagpur (155 Kms.)
By Rail : Chandrapur (Delhi-Chennai main line) is the nearest railway station (45 Kms.)
By Road : Chandrapur (45 Kms.) and Chimur (32 Kms.)

Best time to visit : February to May





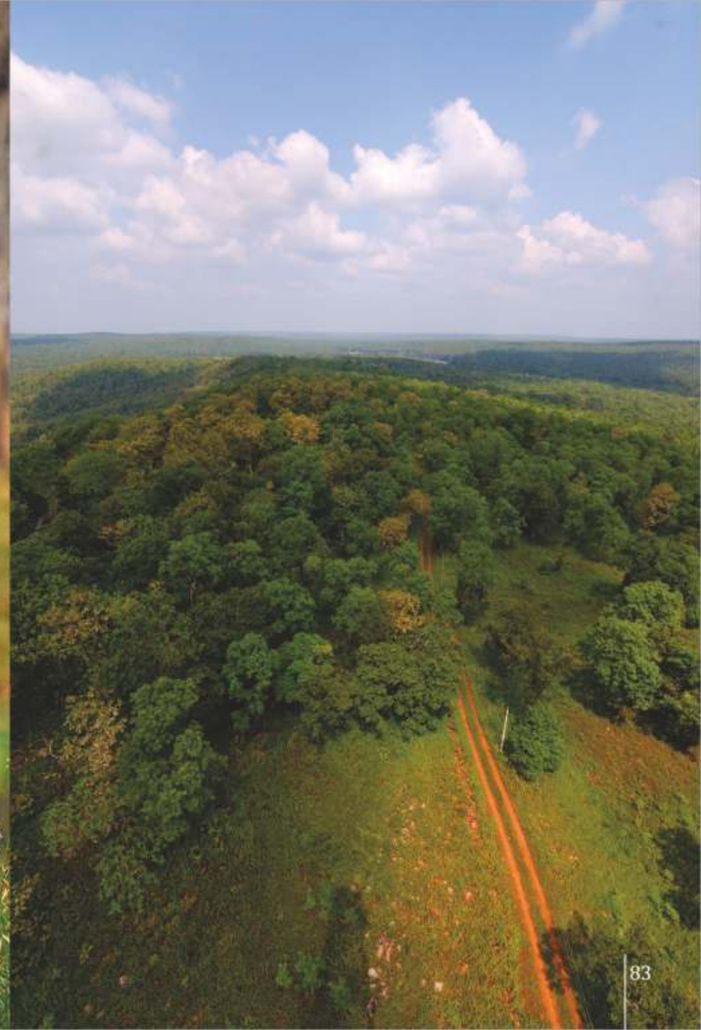
Legend

- Water Bodies
- National Park Area
- Chandrapur Division
- Bramhapuri Dision
- FDCM Compartments
- Tadoba Revenue Area









Sanjay Gandhi
National Park



Sanjay Gandhi
National Park

Borivali National Park is the miraculously preserved green oasis in the center of urban sprawl. This national park is "one of the very few" that is surrounded by a metropolis like Mumbai, yet sustaining sizable population of big cats like Panthers. It is hard to believe that with in just less then an hour and half from Gateway of India, one is transported from hectic and fast life of Mumbai city to a serene and tranquil atmosphere of pleasing verdant wilderness. This city forest is remarkable because of its location and rich biodiversity it hosts. Besides, the forests of SGNP and surrounding forests are vital catchments as they supply drinking water to the city of Mumbai.











FLORA

The park is a tree lovers delight in all seasons with the great amount of bio-diversity, ranging from *Adina cordifolia* (Kadamb), Albizia lebbeck (Shirish), *Pongamia pinnata* (Karanj), *Tectona grandis* (Teak) *Dalbergia latifolia* (Shisam) to Acacia, Zizyphus and evergreen patches of Euphorbia . In the dry month of February to May, spectacular flowering of *Butea monosperma* (Flame of Forests) is a real feast to eye. Flowering of *Bombax malabaricum* (Semal) and Erythrina indica (Indian coral tree) add colour. There are large patches of Bamboo, which make the feel of the jungle even better. The forest has a lot of Liana (woody climbers), a remnants from wetter evergreen past, many species of orchids and a large variety of shrubs. Every monsoon is a riot of colors from violet of Zingiberaceae species to the stark white of costus species. Among the many spectacular sights one that is definitely is most worthy, is seven years mass flowering of Strobilanthus species (Karvi). Thousands and thousands of these flowers cover the hill slopes giving purple touch to this beautiful landscape.

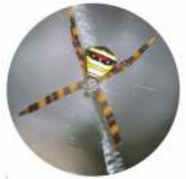






FAUNA

Home to more than 274 species of birds, 35 species of mammals, 78 species of reptiles and amphibians, 170 species of butterflies. The National Park is a bird watcher paradise. From the tiny Tickell's Flower Pecker (small bird in India), many species of sun bird to the majestic White-bellied Sea Eagle, it is virtual visual feast with birds like Paradise Flycatcher, the elusive Trogon, many species of Kingfishers, Woodpeckers, and Drongos. The continuous calling of Large Green Barbet, the wildly screeching parakeets, the metallic calls of the Racket-trailed Drongo, the musical call of the Blue Flycatcher or the extremely melodious some of the Malabar Whistling Thrush or the familiar refrain of the Spotted Babbler are just a few facets of nature's symphony in this forest. The Reptilian world is well represented from Crocodiles in Tulsi lake to Monitor Lizards to Pythons, Cobras, Russell's Viper, Bamboo Pit Viper and the extremely rare Ceylon Cat Snake recently discovered by the staff of Bombay National History Society. Smaller reptiles add to the wonder of this part. The invertebrate world from Crabs to Spiders to insects, Giant Wood Spiders, Signature Spiders, Black Wood Spider with their large webs in monsoon are a real treat. The insect world from Silk Cotton Bugs to Beetles to various kinds of Mantis. The Butterfly world is represented in such a fascinating range of sizes and colours, from the spectacular Blue Mormon to the phenomenal artist of camouflage the Blue Oak leaf, the bright Jezebel and Large Yellow and White Orange Tips, Monarch, Egg Flies, Sailer are some of the many attractive butterflies one can find here.








Krishnagiri Upvan, Borivali (KUB)

KUB is the area which hosts all the basic tourism infrastructure and is accessible to the public during the working hours of SGNP.

The Nature Information Centre (NIC)

The NIC is your gateway to the urban wilderness of SGNP. The centre is a mix of illustrations, models, photographs and interactive media all coming together to educate, inform and inspire public about the various aspects of biodiversity and also about its conservation and protection. NIC conducts varied and multifaceted activities like overnight camps, workshops, guided nature trails, birdwatching trails, children's workshops and other activities.

Overnight Camps

To enhance nature experience of visitors, SGNP has a well planned, comfortable tented campsite consisting of family tents and dormitories. These tents can be rented by contacting NIC to enjoy camping in the wilderness. Overnight camps can be organised for a group of ten or more. These camps can be tailored to include star gazing sessions, nature trails and other activities.

Guided Nature Trails and Birdwatching

NIC organises guided nature trails, birdwatching excursions, butterfly watching walks and forest treks led by well trained naturalists. Prior bookings are necessary.

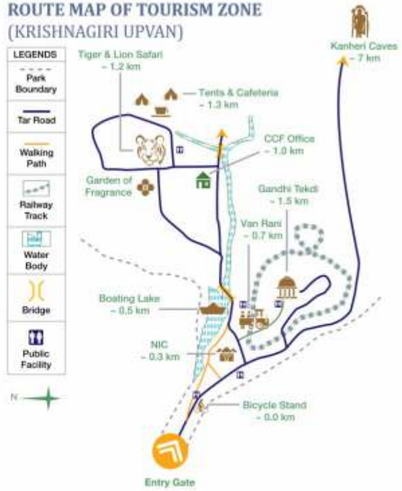
Kanheri Caves

A 2,000 year old 'Buddhist' cave complex is nestled within the sylvian surroundings of the SGNP forests. This protected archaeological site houses more than 100 caves cut out of volcanic rock. The word 'Kanheri' is derived from Sanskrit word 'Krishnagiri', which literally means 'black mountain'. View the magnificent relics of Buddha and the Bodhisattvas and walk along the pillared corridors of the prayer halls.

Lion and Tiger Safari

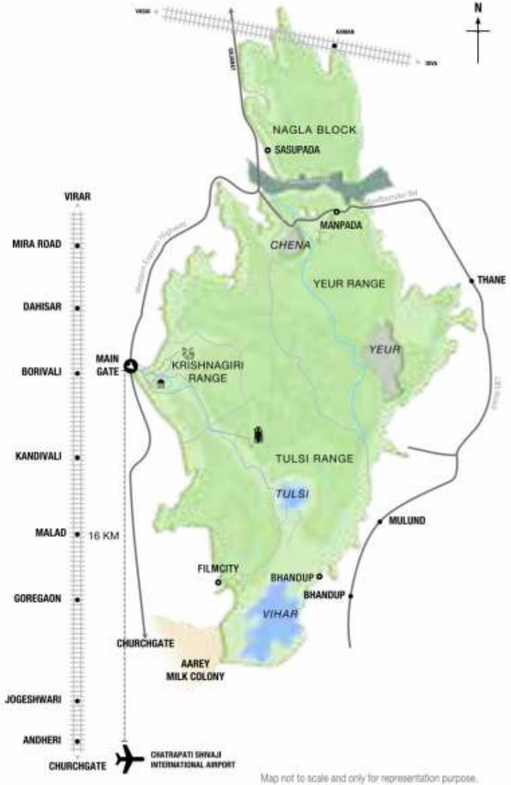
Get up-front and close with the big cats at tiger and lion safari cages. The expansive safari cages enable the visitors to watch these big cats from the safety of a closed vehicle and in its wild landscape.

- **Bicycles on Hire**
  To aid your movement in the national park, you can hire cycles from near the main gate. This will of course cut down some unwanted vehicle pollution in the park and help you stay fit as well.
- **Boating**
  Just a stone's throw away from the main gate is the idyllic artificial water body which allows one to use the pedal boats and go around the scenic lake.
- **Gandhi Tekdi**
  A memorial dedicated to the 'father of the nation'. Enjoy, beautiful views of the surrounding forest and the city at the same time! you can either walk or drive up to tekdi by taking the forest road or the stairs.
- **Van Rani**
  Literally meaning the jungle queen, this toy train facility is one of the oldest attraction in SGNP. Go chugging along the circuitous narrow gauge, route covering the perimeter of the Gandhi Tekdi hillock.



How to Reach :
By Air : Mumbai -15kms.
By Rail : Mumbai to Borivali is 30 kms by train on western railway route. Sub urban trains to Borivali are available on Western Railway on every 5 minutes.
By Road : Borivali is near Mumbai octrai post on Mumabi - Ahemdabad highway.





Anerdam
Wildlife Sanctuary





Anerdam
Wildlife Sanctuary

Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary is popular in the north western part of Maharashtra. Located on Bombay-Agra national Highway in Shirpur Tehsil of Dhule District, the sanctuary is a part of the southwestern range of Satpura range. Has in vicinity Yawal sanctuary state of Madhya Pradesh. The sanctuary was notified as a wildlife sanctuary in the year 1986. It covers a total area of 85.07 sq.km. Its location, a perfect place to view a wide range of wildlife particularly avifauna and the picturesque sceneries make it a favorite holiday destination for family and friends. It was once extremely rich in wildlife, now it is trying to regain its previous status.










FLORA

The sanctuary is situated on southwestern range of Satpura range. The present stage of vegetation is degraded scrub forest with small patches of wooded land. Common tree species are *Acacia catechu* (Khair), *A. leucocephala* (Hiwar), *A. indica*(Babul), *Aegle marmelos* (Beal), *Albizia lebbeck*, *A. procera*, *Anogeissus latifolia* (Dhawda), *Butea monosperma* (Palas), *Boswellia serrata* (Salaia), Ficus and terminalia species etc.. Common shrubs include *Vitex negundo*, *Zizphus* sp., *Helicteres isora*, *Solanum giganteum*, *Cassia auriculata* and *Lantana* etc. common grasses are Kusal, bhuri, Rosa, Kunda, Sheda and Kusali etc.







FAUNA

Barking Deer, Chinkara, Hare, Porcupine, Jungle Cat are common animals found in the sanctuary. Migrant animals include Hyena, Jackal, Wolf and Wild Boar. Monitor Lizard is the common reptile in this sanctuary. Migratory birds do visit the area. Notable among them are Brahmini Duck, Crane, Stork and many waders. common resident birds are Peafowl, Quali, Partridge, Egret, Heron, Cormorant, Coot, Spotbill, Eagle and Owls etc.









How to Reach :
By Air : Aurangabad (215 kms.)
By Rail : Chalisgaon (125 kms.) on Mumbai-Bhusawal route and Nardona (40kms.)
By Road : Shirpur and Dhule are at 15 kms. and 70 kms. respectively from sanctuary.

Best season to visit : November to February. Animals are best sighted in summers.



Bhamragarh
Wildlife Sanctuary



Bhamragarh
Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Chandrapur district in the Vidharba region of Maharashtra covering an area of 104.38 sq.km. Majority of the area is under thick forest that is wood land, with small patches of grass lands distributed over the entire protected area. Inside the circumference of the sanctuary itself, one can find wetlands that have been bestowed by the Parlkota and the Pamalgautam rivers that make their way through the forest itself.










FLORA

As per Champion and Seth classification, the forest type found is 5A-C1-1B-southern tropical dry deciduous forest with teak as its dominant species. Vegetation diversity is quite reach as over 245 species (69 tree,15 shrub, 73 herb, 47 grass and 41 climber species) have been identified. Edge and ecotone effects too are quite conspicuous. Floristically these features make the Sanctuary significant. The common grasses are Chir, Mussam, Gawat, Khus and Kusal.





FAUNA

The area historically held the status of a shooting block, as big games like those that tiger and leopard where found. Now they are rarely seen along the fringe of the sanctuary. Abundance of herbivores like Sambar, Chital, Blackbuck, Blue Bull continue to provide broad prey base. Wild Dog, Wild Boar, Langur and Mongoose are also common in the area. Rich avian fauna especially of aquatic and migratory types also frequent in sanctuary.





How to Reach :
By Rail : Ballarpur railway station (197km)
By Air : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Airport, Nagpur 370km
By Road : Nearest main bus stations are Aheri (102 km), Ballarpur and Chandrapur (212 kms)



Bhimashankar
Wildlife Sanctuary



Bhimashankar
Wildlife Sanctuary

Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Ambegaon tehsil, Pune. 130.78sq. km. of Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary was notified by the state government of Maharashtra in 1985, under the Wildlife Protection Act 1972. The sanctuary is situated on the crest of Western Ghats that is recognised as one of the biodiversity hotspots of the world. The sanctuary harbors large diversity of endemic & specialised flora and fauna. Sanctuary is home to the state animal of Maharashtra The Giant Squirrel. Bhimashankar is a home to a relic of near virgin forest in the Northern part of the Western Ghats. It is of added significant as two major tributaries of river Krishna namely river Bhima and Ghod originate from this areas. Bhimashankar forest harbors many threatened and endangered faunal elements like Giant Squirrel, Leopard etc.










FLORA

Southern tropical semi evergreen forest is the main forest type of the sanctuary and dominent species are *Mangifera indica* (Mango), *Syzygium cumini* (Jamun), *Terminalia chebula* (Hirda), *Terminalia bellirica* (Behda), *Bambusa arundinacea* (Bamboo), *Carvia callosa* (Shrub), *Cassia tora* (Herbs), *Acacia sinuata* (Climber), *Eleusina carcara* (Grass), *Athyrium falcatus* (Fern). During the monsoon, various species of mosses and epiphyte including bioluminescent fungi can be seen on the trees.







MAMMALS

The area is rich in fauna since there is variety of forest types in the sanctuary. Prime is the Giant Indian Squirrel (*Ratufa indica* elphinstoni) Important ones reported from the sanctuary are like Leopard, Striped Hyena, Jackal, Sambar, Barking Deer, Wild Boar, Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque and the Mouse Deer. The Indian Pangolin is also reported.









BIRDS

The Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary has a large number of birds like Asian Paradise-flycatcher, Quaker Tit Babbler, Malabar Grey Hornbill, Green Pigeon, Malabar Whistling Thrush, Eagles, Grey Jungle fowl and many more. Its rich avifauna makes it one of the popular bird watching spots in India.











AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES, INSECTS

Sanctuary is resplendent with endemic reptiles, amphibians, butterflies and insects.











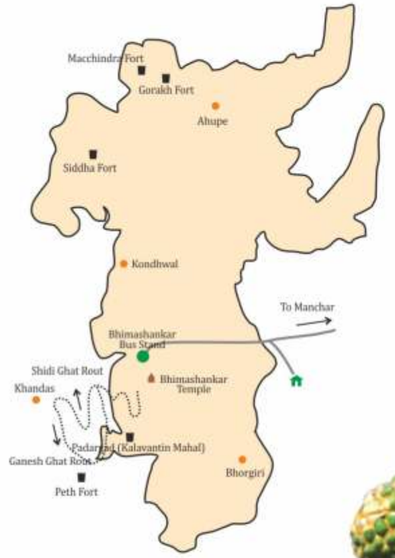








Wildlife Sanctuary
Tourist places :
Bhimashankar Jyotirling (Temple of Lord Shiva)
Bombay point
Nagphani point
Hanuman tank
Vanaspati point
Gupt Bhimashankar
Dimbhe dam



How to Reach :
By Air : Pune (102 Km.)
By Rail : Pune (130 Km.)
By Road : Manchar (62 Km.) (Pune-Nasik highway)

Best Season to visit : November to March







Chaprala
Wildlife Sanctuary



Chaprala
Wildlife Sanctuary

Chaprala wildlife sanctuary spread over 134.78 sq.kms, is located in Mulchera and Chamorshi tehsils of Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, and was notified on 25th February 1986. The River Pranahita which is formed after the confluence of the rivers Wardha and Wainganga near the village Chaprala, is very near the sanctuary. The Sanctuary also is very near to the state of Telangana. Chaprala wildlife sanctuary is a corridor for wildlife between the Tadoba Andheri Tiger Reserve and Indravati Tiger Reserve in Chattisgarh state. It supports about 69 types of trees, 27 types of climbers, 31 types of grasses. Principal species of trees include Teak, Arjun, Palas, Tendu, Mahua, Aola, Behda etc., Chaprala supports fauna including Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Spotted Deer, Sambar akin to those found in the area.

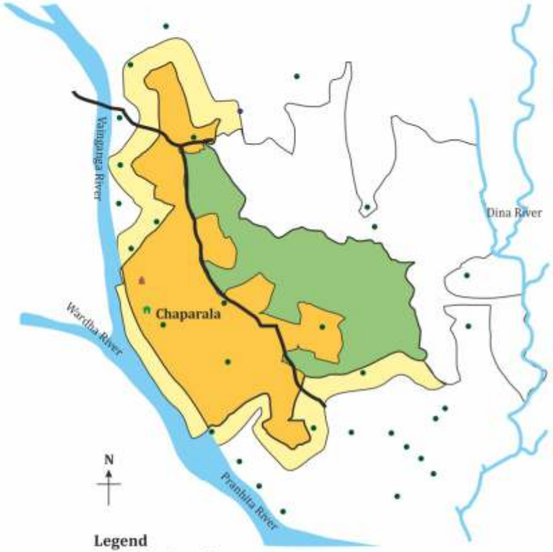


How to Reach :
By Road : Nearest Bus stand : Aheri 40 kms, Gadchiroli 10 kms
By Rail : Ballarpur - 65 kms
By Air : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport 235 kms.









Legend
- Sanctuary Boundary
- Core Zone
- Multiple Use Zone
- Main Road
- Forest Rest House
- Village
- Temple

Deulgaon Rehekuri
Wildlife Sanctuary



Deulgaon Rehekuri
Wildlife Sanctuary

The Maharashtra government has declared 217.30 hectares of reserve forest at Rehekuri in District Ahmednagar(Karjat taluka) as a sanctuary for the endangered Blackbuck, locally known as 'Kalvit'. The wildlife authorities had initiated a project with a small Blackbuck population (15) in the 1980s; the population has shot up to about 400.














How to Reach :
By Air : Pune 165 Kms.
By Rail : Ahmednagar 55 kms.
By Road : Ahmednagar 55 kms.



Dnyanganga
Wildlife Sanctuary



Dnyanganga
Wildlife Sanctuary

The Dnyanganga Sanctuary is situated 8 km from Buldhana and 20 km from Khamgaon town of Maharashtra. It is close to the Buldhana Taluka of Buldhana District, near the Dnyanganga River. There are two lakes within the 205 sq km sanctuary. Leopards, sloth bears, barking deer, blue bulls, spotted deer, hyenas, jungle cats and jackals give more attraction. About 150 species of birds are there. The ideal time to visit the sanctuary is from January to June. Wild animals are best sighted from February to May. The terrain is undulating, interspersed with hillocks having gentle slopes.










FLORA

The forest area is Southern tropical dry deciduous forest, consisting mainly of Teak and Anjan.





FAUNA

The protected area is rich in faunal life such as Leopards, Sloth Bear, Barking Deer, Sambar, Blue Bull, Spotted Deer, Hyena, Jungle Cat and Jackal. The Tigers are also sighted in the sanctuary.

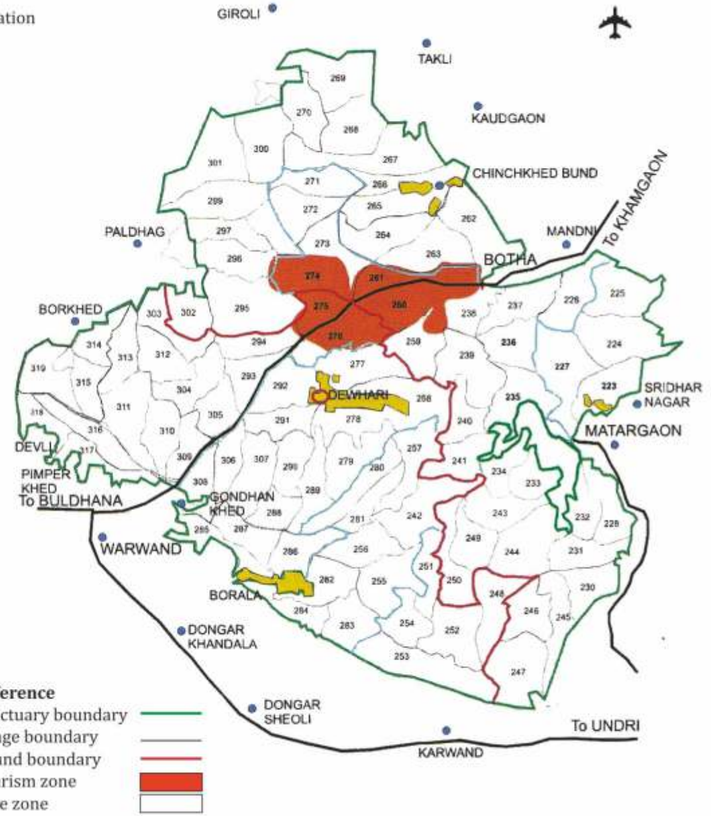






How to Reach

By Air : Aurangabad Airport or Chikkalthana Airport
By Rail : Khamgaon is the nearest (20kms) railway station
By Road : Buldana (8 kms) and Khamgaon (20 kms.)



Great Indian Bustard

Wildlife Sanctuary, GIB Sanctuary (revised)



Great Indian Bustard-Nannaj

Wildlife Sanctuary, GIB Sanctuary (revised) - 1229.24 sq. km.

New G.I.B.

Wildlife Sanctuary - 1.98 sq.km.

The Great Indian Bustard (Maldhok) is one of rarest birds of Indian Sub continent. The Bird is found only in some parts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh States. The respective State Governments have declared the sancturies for the Great Indian Bustard. The Government of Maharashtra declared Great Indian Bustard Sanctuary in 1979 with the sole objective of conserving the rarest species of Great Indian Bustard which are endangered. The sanctuary consists of the area of North Solapur, Madha, Mohol and Karmala Talukas of Solapur District and Karjat, Shrigonda, Newasa Talukas of Ahmednagar District covering a total area of 8496.44 sq.kms. This bird has been included in the Schedule-1 of Wildlife Act 1972 and accordingly due protection has been given to this bird. The headquarters of the sanctuary are Nannaj of Solapur District and Rehekuri of Ahmednagar District. The area of the sanctuary is being reorganized in an effort to effectively protect the species studies using ringing GPS based telemetry are on process.












FLORA

The main species are Acacia leucophloea (Hewar), *Acacia nilotica* sp.(Babul), *Bauhinia racemosa* (Apta), *Azadirachta indica* (Nim), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sisoo), *Capparis decidua* (Mapti), *Cassia auriculata* (Tarwad), *Rhus mysurensis* (Amoni), *Alternanthera sessilis* (Kanchari).







FAUNA

The Great Indian Bustard *Ardeotis nigriceps* is one of the rarest birds of Indian subcontinent. It is a large ground dwelling bird with a long neck and long bare legs and some what similar to a young Ostrich. Its standing height is more than a meter, wing span is 2.5 mts. and weighs about 18 kg. It is inhabitant of the open country having thorny bushes and tall grass interpassed with cultivation. It is omnivorous in diet mainly relying on grass, small shrubs, insects, rats, chana, groundnut, bajri etc. depending on the season.. The male is deep sandy buff coloured. The crown of the head is black and crested. In the female which is smaller than the male, the head and neck are not pure white and the breast band is either rudimentary or absent. The male is polygamous. The female lays only single egg once in a year and incubates it for about two days. Since these birds do not live in nests, the eggs are at risk of destruction from other animals.



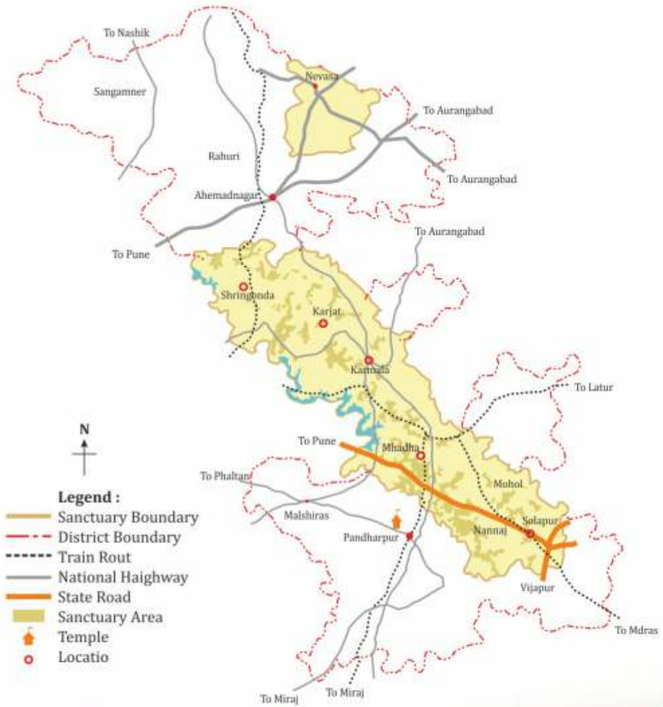












How to reach :
By Air : Nearest airport Pune
By Rail : Solapur 25 kms.
By Road : 10 ksm. from offshoot on Solapur-Pune NH















Gautala Autramghat

Wildlife Sanctuary



Gautala Autramghat

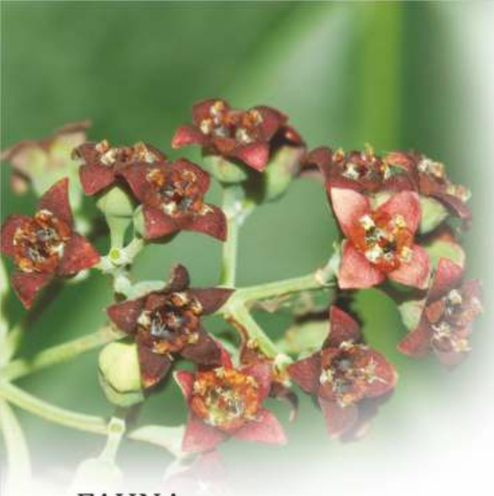
Wildlife Sanctuary

Gautala Autramghat Sanctuary is a protected area of Maharashtra state, India. It lies in the Satmala and Ajantha hill ranges of the Western Ghats, and administratively is in Aurangabad District and Jalgaon District. The wildlife sanctuary was established in 1986 in an existing reserved forest area. Which is principally Dry Deciduous in nature. It covers a total area of 26,061.19 hectares (64,399 acres) with Reserved Forest Areas of 19706 ha. in Aurangabad and 6355.19 ha. in Jalgaon. Its name comes the nearby village of Gautala, which was itself named after Gautam Rishi, a Hindu ascetic mentioned in the Ramcharitmanas.







FLORA

The area has dry deciduous forest with stunted tree growth. Major tree species exist in the area are Anjan, Khair, Dhawada. Tree height remains less than 10 mts. Hills tops have Sparse vegetation. Slopes are covered with Euphorbia spp. River valleys support moist zone species such as Arjun and Chandan valleys have got diversified vegetation. In the past efforts are done for afforestation area under various plantation schemes together with intensive soil and water conservation works. Grass lands at hill tops, plain growth have good growth grasses.





FAUNA

The forest in the sanctuary provide ideal conditions of harbourage to a variety of birds and animals. There are atleast 54 species of animals and 230 species of birds do exist in the sanctuary. Major wild animals are Chinkara, Sloth Bears, Bats, Wild Boar, Jungle Cat, Leopard Cat, Civet cat, Barking Deer, Fox, Jackal, Langur, Leopard, Nilgai, Hare, Bats, Grey Langur, Dhole, Wolf etc. Among the bird species, Storks, notable migrants are Cranes, Spoonbills, Storks, Ibis, Pochards, and many other species of Waders. Peafowl has much dominance in the area in addition ground birds such as Quail, Patridges, Jugale Fowl. Reptiles includes snakes-Cobra, Krait, Python, Rat Snake are seen. Monitor Lizard is also seen in this sanctuary.







West Indian Leopard Gecko *Eublepharis fuscus*

How to Reach :
By Air : Aurangabad (Aurangabad to Kannad 55 Km.),
By Rail : Chalisgaon on Mumbai-Nagpur rail line (Chalisgaon to Kannad 55 Km.)
By Road : Nearest town is Kannad 3 Kms. and Chalisgaon is 12 Kms. away.

Isapur
Wildlife Sanctuary



Isapur
Wildlife Sanctuary

Isapur wildlife sanctuary, located in the Yavatmal district, shares boundary with the Nanded district. The area is known to harbor avifauna, more in the winter months when the migrants frequent the backwaters. The Isapur is located in the Pusad forest division, and downstream paves way for the Penganga wildlife sanctuary.










Jayakwadi
Bird Sanctuary



Jayakwadi
Bird Sanctuary

Situated in between Aurangabad and Ahmednagar districts in the state of Maharashtra, Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary is a home to numerous species of birds that are found here. The sanctuary is a bird's lover paradise as Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary attracts numerous resident and migrant birds. The sanctuary is a home to more than 200 species of birds that includes more than 70 species of migratory birds. Some of the popular migratory birds that you can spot here includes Cranes, Flamingos, Pintails, Wigeon, Shoveller, Brahmany Duck, Pochards, Teals and Glossy Ibis, among others. The proximity of Nathsagar Lake to the bird sanctuary makes the surrounding of the sanctuary rich in aquatic flora and fauna apart from the numerous avian species that flock the area. The aquatic vegetation that you can see here includes species of Spyrogyra, Hydrilla, Chara, Potamogeton, and Vallisneria among others. There are more than 50 species of fishes, which can be found in the Nathsagar Lake around the sanctuary.







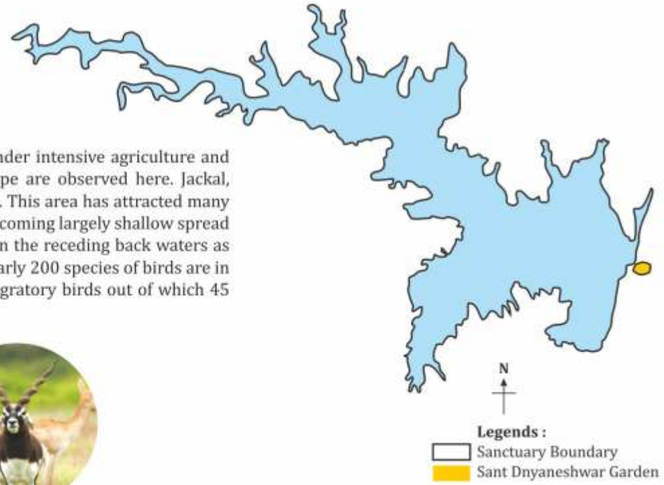



FLORA

Around 37 species of flora are found here and many species of aquatic vegetation includes Chara, Hydrilla, Syrogyra, Vallisnera, Potamogeton, Ipomea Fistulosa, and Argemone Maxicana.







FAUNA

There are not many large mammals as the area is under intensive agriculture and human occupation. Occasionally, Black buck Antilope are observed here. Jackal, Indian Fox and Black-naped Hare are commonly seen. This area has attracted many species of resident and migratory birds. Principally becoming largely shallow spread of water. 'Galpera' is a common feature - cultivation in the receding back waters as summer advances plying host to converting fauna. Nearly 200 species of birds are in this area, which includes more than 70 species of migratory birds out of which 45 major species are of international migration





How to Reach :
By air : Aurangabad 50 kms
By rail : Aurangabad in South Central Railway line
By road : 50kms from Aurangabad, 75km from Ahmadnagar

Best time to visit : October to February

Kalsubai Harishchandragad
Wildlife Sanctuary





Kalsubai Harishchandragad *Wildlife Sanctuary*

Kalasubai Harischandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Akole Tehsil, in the district of Ahmednagar. The sanctuary is placed among the Sahyadri hill ranges and offers a picturesque scene. The Kalasubai peak has an altitude of 1646m and is the highest peak in Western Ghats. It is an ideal place for people who want to enjoy the beauty of nature far away from the hustle & bustle of city life. The sanctuary has various temples, peaks and forts that make it a place of rich past. Some of monuments located her are Alang, Kalasubai, Kulanggad, Bahiroba, Harischanragad, Madangad, Ratangad and many more. All this makes the sanctuary an ideal place for trekkers. The place is very rich in natural vegetation cover and abounds in various species of plants and trees. Mostly the vegetation is southern moist mixed deciduous and in places that are near to the western coast the vegetation is semi deciduous shrub savanna and semi evergreen type. Some of the common species of trees found here are Aashind, Gulchavi, Parjambhual, Hirda, Bahava, Beheda, Kudal, Avali, Jambhul, Siras, Chandawa, Lokhandi, Kharvel etc. The sanctuary is a dwelling place of various species of animals that include reptiles, mammals as well as the birds. Some of the common mammals found here are Palm civet, Wolf, Jackal, Barking Deer, Leopard, Mongoose, Jungle cat, Wild Boar, Hyena, Bats, Sambar, Porcupine, Indian Giant Squirrel etc. The reptile group includes Fan-Throated Lizard, Monitor Lizard, Turtles, snakes and many more. One can also see around both land birds as well as the water birds. Some of the common birds seen around are Egrets, White Necked Storks, Water hen, Herons, Black Ibis etc.








Karanja Sohole
Wildlife Sanctuary





Karanja Sohol
Wildlife Sanctuary

Karanja-Sohal Sanctuary is black buck sanctuary, karanja-sohol is just 18.32 sq. km in area. The wildlife sanctuary is a small sanctuary where the Blackbuck flourishes. The small town is also famous for the temple of Narsimha Saraswati, who was a revered saint.








Karnala
Bird Wildlife Sanctuary



Karnala
Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Karnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary located in Raigad district. Is an either side of the Mumbai-Goa highway located about 12 kms. from city of Panvel. The age old Karnala fort with a tank up there is known to host a variety of birds. Karnala has two distinct seasons from the point of viess of the bird-watcher. At the onset of rains, one can see the paradise flycatcher with its fairy-like white streamers, the shama or the magpie robin and the malabar whistling thrush which are some of the most melodious avian songsters. A variety of other birds is also seen nesting in the forest. The racket-tailed drongo also nests here. Its skill in the air and felicity to mimic the call of other birds make it a great favourite amongst the bird-watchers. The golden backed woodpecker and the heart-spotted woodpecker are rather uncommon. In winter, the migrants take over and the pattern of bird life changes. The migrants include a variety of birds such as the Blackbird, Blue-headed Rockthrush, Blue-throat and Red-breasted Flycatcher, the Ashy Minivet, Black-headed Cuckooshrike and a host of others. Though Karnala is principally a bird sanctuary, many other interesting forms wildlife like Wild Boar, Four-horned Antelope, Muntjak and Common Langur also occur here. A range of exotic species of birds can be seen here including the Red Vented Bulbul, Horn Bill, Myna, Owls, Ashy Rain War Blur, Paradise Flycatcher, Oriental Magpie Robin, Egrets and Sunbirds. Two rare birds Ashy Minivet and Spotted-heart woodpeckers have been sighted here.










FLORA

Blessed with lush green foliage, the Sanctuary is also known for the variety of trees found here mainly the species such as Koshimb, Mango, Nana, Kulu, Kalam, Asana, Umbar and Teak in the top canopy. Vegetation typifies moist deciduous forest.







FAUNA

The sanctuary has attracted many species of resident and migratory birds. Among the 147 species of birds found here, more than 37 species of are of migratory birds. Migratory birds coming from Central Asia, Europe, Uzbekistan, Siberia, among others are visible in the region since many days. Some individual species of migratory birds are more than 15000 in number. Among the migratory birds, most common are the Blackbird, Blue-headed Rockthrush, Blue-throat, Red-breasted flycatcher, Ashy Minivet, Black-headed Cuckooshrike etc. The sanctuary abounds in bird life and during the migrating season from October to April as many as 140 species of birds have been recorded. The forests are also ideal as a harbourage to wild animals. A casual walk through the forests is an unfailing source of joy, with the list of bird-song ringing in the air.









How to reach :
By Air : Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai 60km
By Rail : Panvel, 12 km
By Road : Panvel 12 km



Reference
- Boundary of Karnala Bird Sanctuary
- Round Boundary
- Beat Boundary
- Private Area



Katepurna
Wildlife Sanctuary



Katepurna
Wildlife Sanctuary

The foot of the Katepurna Sanctuary is set on the lands of the Akola district in the Vidharba region of Maharashtra. The catchment of the Katepurna reservoir holds the Katepurna Sanctuary in its proximity. This is one of the popular wildlife sanctuaries in these part of Maharashtra. Let us have a look at the flora and fauna of this wildlife haven.











FLORA

Vegetation is The tree species found most commonly are Tendu, Behada, Khair, Moha, Dhawada, Salai, Teude, Aola etc.



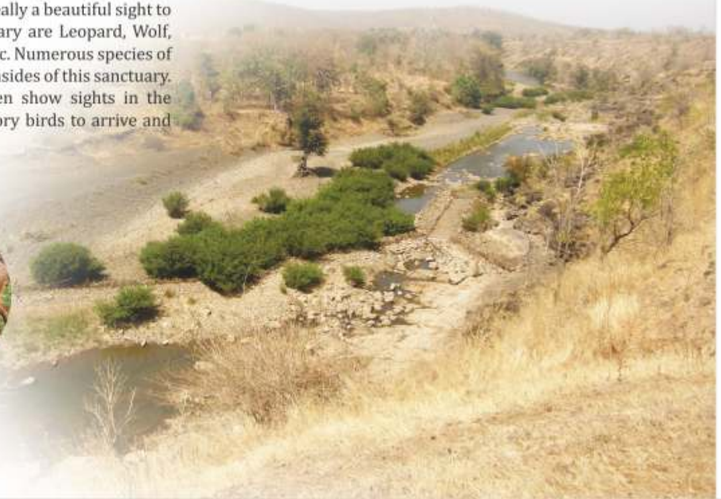


FAUNA

The sanctuary is quite popular for the wild fauna existing here. The forest is quite famous for two of its inhabitants – the Four Horned Antelope and the Barking Deer. These are found mostly in the vicinity of the Katepurna reservoir, which is really a beautiful sight to look at. Other wild creatures that raise the pride of the sanctuary are Leopard, Wolf, Hyenas, Black Buck, Wild Boar, Nilgai, Hare, Monkey, Jungle Cat, etc. Numerous species of avifauna are also located twittering around in the proximity and insides of this sanctuary. These include common grassland and water birds, which often show sights in the Katepurna reservoir. This water pool also attracts other migratory birds to arrive and enhance the splendor of the Katepurna Sanctuary.



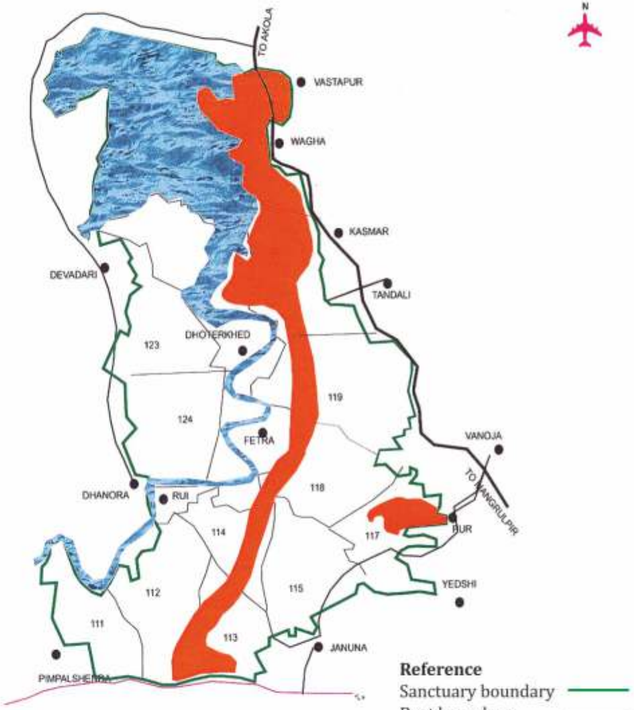




How to Reach :
By Air : Nagpur airport (292 km)
By Rail : Akola station (40 km)
By Road : Akola station (40 km)

The best time to visit : October to June





Lonar
Wildlife Sanctuary



Lonar
Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated on the outskirts of Lonar town in Buldhana District, the crater is distinguished by being the world's third largest crater. It has its genesis nearly 50,000 years ago, when a 2 million-ton meteorite impacted the earth to create a depression 1.83 kilometers in diameter and 150 meters deep. Since that cataclysmic event, Lonar has evolved into an idyllic expanse of sky blue water amidst a sprawling emerald forest. Mineral deposits (probably from the meteorite) make the lake water very salty while freshwater springs abound at the crater's edge. A unique ecosystem has evolved in the crater. Today, it attracts tourists as well as members of the scientific community from across the world. This destination has much to offer wildlife enthusiasts as it is generously endowed in both flora and fauna. The crater is home to hundreds of Peafowl, Chinkara and Gazelles, which browse amongst the shrubs and bushes ringing the lake. Other residents include Egret, Moorhen, Heron, Coot, White-necked Stork, Lapwing, Grey Wagtail, Grebe, Black Drongo, Green Bee-eater, Tailorbird, Magpie and Robin as well as numerous species of migratory birds that often visit the place.










Malvan
Marine Wildlife Sanctuary



Malvan
Marine Wildlife Sanctuary

Malvan is known for its historical heritage and scenic beauty and hence has a good potential for tourism development. It is famous for the Sindhudurg Fort, standing in open sea constructed by the Maratha King Chatrapati Shivaji in the 16th century. The fort is declared as a national monument and is under the control of the "Archaeological Survey of India". Several tourists visit this place every year. The marine biodiversity in the region has been reported to be relatively rich and hence the Government of Maharashtra has declared port of Malvan coastal waters as Marine Sanctuary in 1987. The total area of Marine Sanctuary is about 29.12 sq. km. The buffer zone is approximately 25.95 sq. km. The North East border of the buffer zone is about 50 m from the seashore near Malvan Port. In the East, semi-circular sandy beach is about 500 m parallel to the shore at Malvan. In the South, the area covers the buffer zone near "Mandal Rock" of Malvan Port. In the West, the buffer zone area touches the area of Malvan rock. The core zone covering the area of Sindhudurg Fort, Padamaged Island along submerged exposed rocks extends to about 3.2 sq. km.



BIODIVERSITY

Malvan is one of the biologically richest coastal regions in Maharashtra. Earlier reports on the marine flora and fauna of Malvan pertain to sea anemones, molluscs, polychaetes, pearl oyster, corals, seaweed and mangroves. Marine flora and fauna of the rocky, sandy and muddy shores of Malvan comprise 367 species belonging to 173 genera (97 families, 16 classes and 9 phyla). Forty major animal groups including corals and pearl oysters were identified 5 and also 73 species of seaweed and 18 species of mangroves were recorded between 1971 and 1994.

Mangroves are the salt tolerant forest ecosystems mainly found in tropical and subtropical inter-tidal regions. The Malvan coast is bound by 3 small creeks namely Karli to the South and Kolamb and Karavali to the North East.

18 species of mangroves and associated species were recorded in Kolamb creek regions. They are *Rhizophora mucronta*, *Sonneratia alba*, *S. papetala*, *Avicennia alba*, *A. marina* var., *A. officinalis*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Excoecria agallocha*, *Acanthus ilicifolus*, *Derris heterophylla*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Aleuropus lagopoides*, *Salvadora persica*, *Stenophyllus* sp., *Thesepesia populnea*, *Clerodendrum* inerme. The dominant species were *Avicennia* sp., *Rhizophora* sp., *Ceriops* sp., *Lumnitzera* sp., *Aegiceras* sp. and *Excoecaria* sp.







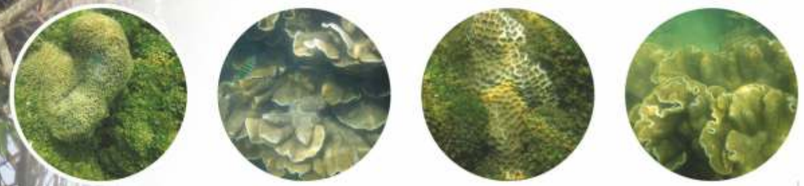



Hoe to Reach :
By Air : Nearest Airport Goa 144kms.
By Rail : Nearest railway station Kudal 30kms.
By Road : Nearest bus station Malvan

The best time to visit : Throughout the year









Underwater Coral



Indo Pacific Humpback Dolphin *Sousa chinensis*





Mayureshwar Supe
Wildlife Sanctuary



Mayureshwar Supe
Wildlife Sanctuary

Mayureswar Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Tehsil Baramati in Pune district. It is 72 km from Pune and 35 km from Daund. Mayureshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is a very small Wildlife Sanctuary in Pune district. It is near Village Supe in Baramati district. This small area is a microhabitat for Chinkara. The Chinkara is slender bodied antelope. Multiple wild animals such as Fox, Wolf , Hyena etc can be seen. One can also see variety of birds Long-tailed Shrike, Silver Bill, White-shouldered Kite, Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark, Gray Francolin et. The sanctuary consist of dry deciduous scrub forest with interspersed grasslands. The main species are *Acacia catechu* (Khair), *Acacia* sp. (Hivar), *Dalbergia latifolia* (Sisoo), *Ziziphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Carissa carandus* (Karwand), *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius*, *Cyathocline purpurea*, *Eriocauion diane*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cyperus kyllingia*, *Striga densiflora*, *Mareilea minuta*.












Nandur Madhyameshwar
Bird Wildlife Sanctuary



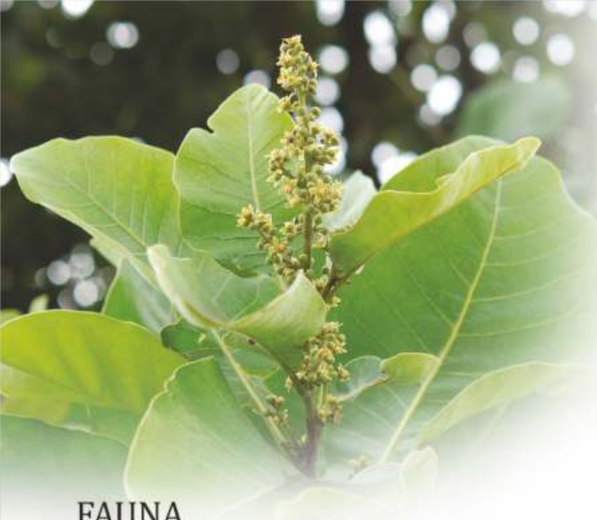
Nandur Madhyameshwar
Bird Wildlife Sanctuary

Nandur Madhyameshwar Bird Sanctuary is located in Niphad Tehsil of Nashik district in Western Maharashtra. A stone gete weir was developed in 1907-13 over the stream Godavari just underneath the convergence of Kadwa and Goadavari waterways at Nandur Madhyameshwar. The water level is continually fluctuating in Nandur Madhyameshwar Lake. Nandur Madhyameshwar Bird Sanctuary is a suitable place for a great many lovely and transitory fledglings. There are more than 240 types of birds, out of which 80 are migratory species. The migratory flying birds found in this area are White Stork, Glossy Ibis, Spoonbills, Flamingo, Goose Brahminy Duck, Pintails, Mallard, Wigeon, Gargenery Shoveller, Pochard, Cranes Shanks, Curlews, Pratincole Wagtails, Godwits, Weavers, and so on. Locally this is referred to as Bharatpur of Maharashtra and efforts are on to notify as a Ramsar site because its an Important Birds Area (IBA).







FLORA

There are around 460 types of plants, out of which about 80 are aquatic plant species. The trees that are found on the edge of the lake are Babul, Neem, Tamarind, Jamun, Maharukh, Vilayati Chinch, Mango, Pangara, Nilgiri and so on. The encompassing zones and somewhat submerged ranges are cultivated for wheat, Jowar, Sugarcane, Vegetables and so forth.





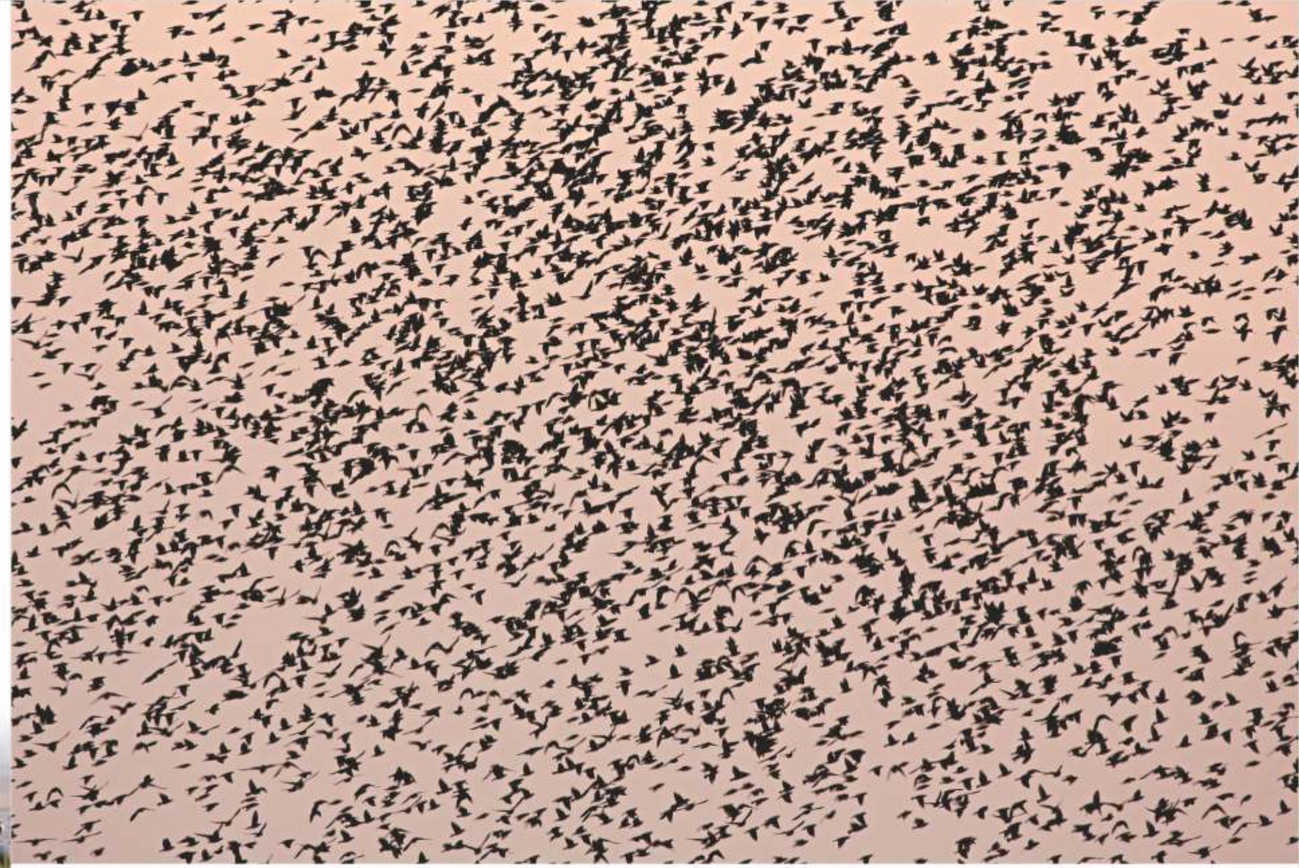
FAUNA

The occupant feathered creatures incorporate Black Ibis, Spot Bills, Teals, Little Grabe, Cormorants, Egrets, Herons, Stork, Kites, Vultures, Buzzards, Harriers, Osprey, Quails, Patridges, Eagles, Water Hens, Sand Pipe, Swifts, Gray hornbill, Peafowl, and so on Despite the fact that this haven is mainly a bird sanctuary, numerous other intriguing types of untamed life can likewise be spotted here. The creatures spotted here are Ottar, Palm Civet, Fishing Cat, Jackal, Mangoose, Wolves and numerous types of Snakes, and so forth. About 24 types of fishes have been recorded in the supply.









How to Rach :
By air : Nearest Airport is in Aurangabad at 180-km from Nandur Madhmeshwar.
By rail : Nearest railway station is Niphad a little station at 12-km on Mumbai-Bhusaval line.
By road : The Sanctuary is connected through Niphad, Nashik and Sinnar.

Naygaon Mayur
Wildlife Sanctuary



Naygaon Mayur
Wildlife Sanctuary

Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary situated is spread over 30 km of forest area of the Patoda Taluka in Beed district. The sanctuary is ideal for a weekend with nature trails and watching birds especially peafowls and peacocks. The terrain of the forest area is of scrub forest, plantation blocks, grassland and blanks. The wildlife species of the sanctuary are Hyena, Foxe, Black Buck, Porcupine, Jungle cat, Palm Civet, Hare. It also has watch tower to view wild animals and surrounding green scenery.








Painganga
Wildlife Sanctuary



Painganga *Wildlife Sanctuary*

Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary sharing boundary with the districts of Yavatmal and Nanded districts of the state, has the river Painganga on its 3 sites, hence the name. Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary comprises primarily the erstwhile forest ranges of Bittargaon and Kharbi ranges of Pusad forest division, in Yavatmal circle, and part of Kinwat area of Nanded district. It has been notified in 1986 over 324.62 sq.km. After due enquiry and sanction the revised area of the Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary comprising only of areas in Pusad division over 100.27 sq.kms have been notified in 2004 The sanctuary supports typical teak forests of the area, and all along the river patches of Arjun planted in earlier years are dotted. Principal species is Teak and its associates Buchnania, Adina, Dhawda, Tendu.













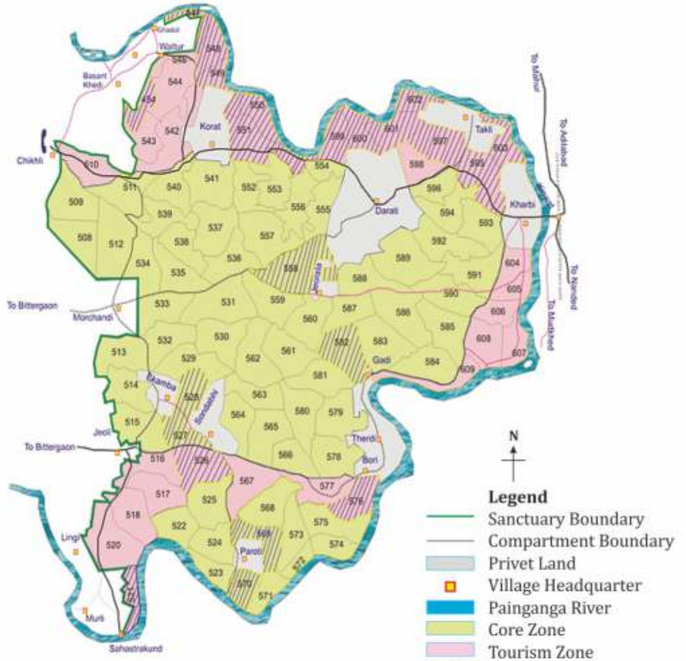










How to Reach :
By Road : Kinvat 5km., Umarkhed 35kms.
By Rail : Kinvat 5km., Nanded 135 kms., Akola 220km.
By Air : Nanded 135 kms., Aurangabad 350kms.

Phansad
Wildlife Sanctuary



Phansad
Wildlife Sanctuary

Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is a great place to visit and is situated at a distance of approx. 130 kms from Mumbai. It is located in the Raigad District of Maharashtra. In the olden times Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary was used for hunting purposes by leaders & kings. This area was under the Siddi-Nawab of Murud-Janjira Sansthan. It is situated only about 12 km from Kashid coastal area well known for its majestic beaches. It has patches of semi-evergreen interspersed deciduous forests. The sanctuary has a vast area and is spread across the areas of Northern Sahyadri & Western Coast.










FLORA

Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is home to various species of plants & trees. Some of the plants found in this beautiful park are Jamba, Ficus, Teak and more. There are about 700 species of plants found in this vast and huge spread out sanctuary. Ranwa had placed the plant Biodiversity at a very high scale of importance.





FAUNA

Tourists can view a wide variety of animals here. Some of the popular animals found here are the Barking Deer, Sambar, Leopard & Wild Boar. Phansad is known for its different species of butterflies found here – Blue Mormon & Common Map. One can also, view variety of birds and reptiles found in this dense forest sanctuary. The most popular attraction is the Giant Squirrel.











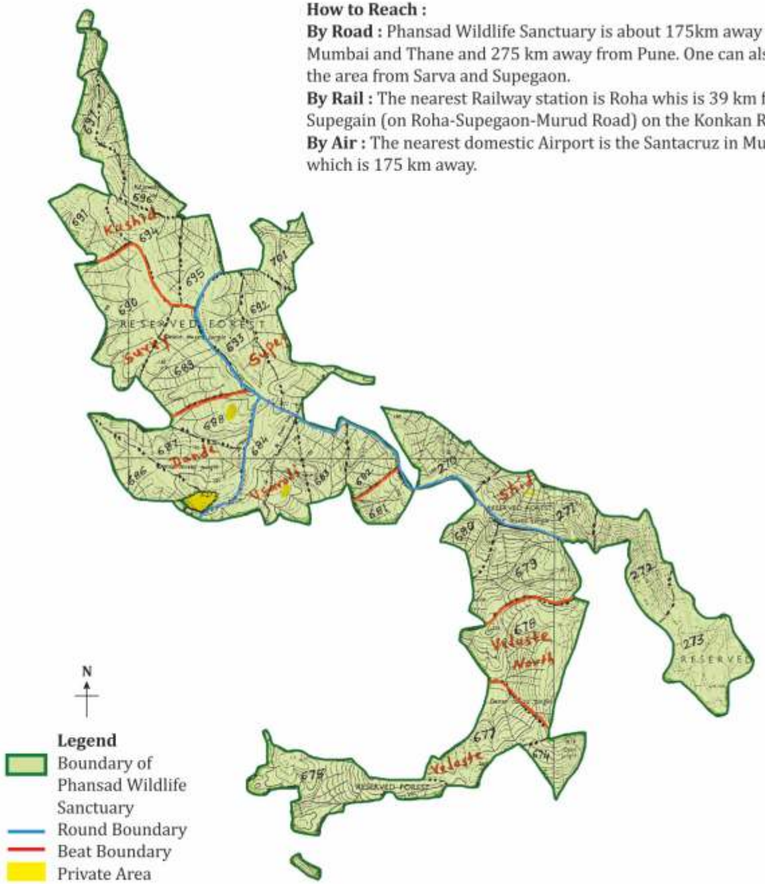


How to Reach :

By Road : Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is about 175km away from Mumbai and Thane and 275 km away from Pune. One can also enter the area from Sarva and Supegaon.

By Rail : The nearest Railway station is Roha whis is 39 km from Supegain (on Roha-Supegaon-Murud Road) on the Konkan Railway.

By Air : The nearest domestic Airport is the Santacruz in Mumbai which is 175 km away.



N

Legend

- Boundary of Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary
- Round Boundary
- Beat Boundary
- Private Area



Yamfly *Loxura atymnus*



Moon Moth *Actias selene*

Pranhita
Wildlife Sanctuary



Pranhita
Wildlife Sanctuary

Situated 35 Kms from Mancherial, the prehistoric topography of the Docean plateau comes alive with the sound of birds and animals at Pranahita wild life sanctuary. Spread over 136 sq. Kms of dry deciduous teak forests including 2.18 sq. Kms of reserve forest on the banks of river Pranahita, a tributary of the Godavari, the prehistoric rock formation makes a visit to this sanctuary all the more interesting. The sanctuary is a treasure trove of fossils. Here the wild life watcher can see the Indian Porcupine along with the other animals like Nilgai, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Leopard, Forest Cat, Langur, Rhesus, Palm Civet, Indian Otter, Wild Dogs, Hyena & variety of birds including Brahminy Duck, Common Teal, Stroke & Heron.








Radhanagri
Wildlife Sanctuary



Radhanagari
Wildlife Sanctuary

One of the World Heritage Site in Maharashtra. The Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary is a place worth exploring, not only in monsoon but in all seasons. This pristine, lush green, undulating landscape with steep valleys is situated about 80 KM West of Kolhapur city in Maharashtra. Prior to independence, Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj reserved this forest mainly for hunting and he also constructed a dam on river Bhogawati near Radhanagari. His farsighted vision resulted in the conservation of this pristine landscape and wildlife therein. In 1958 part of this forest was declared as 'Dajipur Wildlife Sanctuary', the first wildlife protected area in Maharashtra. In 1985 more area is added and it was notified as 'Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary' covering an area of around 351 sq. km. The forest is predominantly semi-evergreen with undisturbed and thick evergreen patches, locally called 'dang', at many places. The notable among these are 'Kala dang' and 'Patyacha dang'. Apart from this, there are many open grasslands inside the forest, which are grazing grounds for herbivores in this sanctuary.










FLORA

The Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary has a good floral diversity, from grasses to flowering plants, a paradise and treasure trove for plant enthusiasts. Many of these plants have immense medicinal value and a few of them are only known from this landscape. These plants bloom across various seasons and also use variety of substratum, from trunk of large trees to rocky crevices.







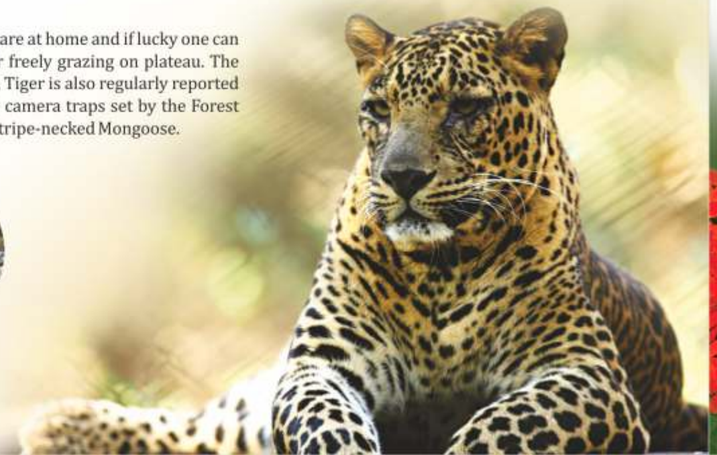
MAMMALS

The flagship species of this Sanctuary is Gaur or Indian bison. They are at home and if lucky one can get a glimpse of herds of gaurs having occasional bite on karvi or freely grazing on plateau. The presence of the charismatic and dynamic mascot of Indian wildlife, Tiger is also regularly reported from this Sanctuary. Some of the notable mammals caught on the camera traps set by the Forest Department in this Sanctuary are Leopard, Sloth Bear, Sambar and Stripe-necked Mongoose.











AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

Sightings of amphibians and reptiles are undoubtably more frequent during monsoon. The Sanctuary has rich and unique diversity of amphibians and reptiles. The presence of only known gecko in India with iridescent scales, aptly named as, Kolhapur Dwarf Gecko, is only reported from this Sanctuary.







BIRDS

Besides mammals the diversity of birds is also equally rich in numbers. Along with the common resident species, this Sanctuary is home to many rare, endemic and threatened species of birds. Due to this the BHNS, India and Birdlife International has declared this as one of the Important Bird and Biodiversity Area.











INSECTS

Rich diversity of insects is also seen here.



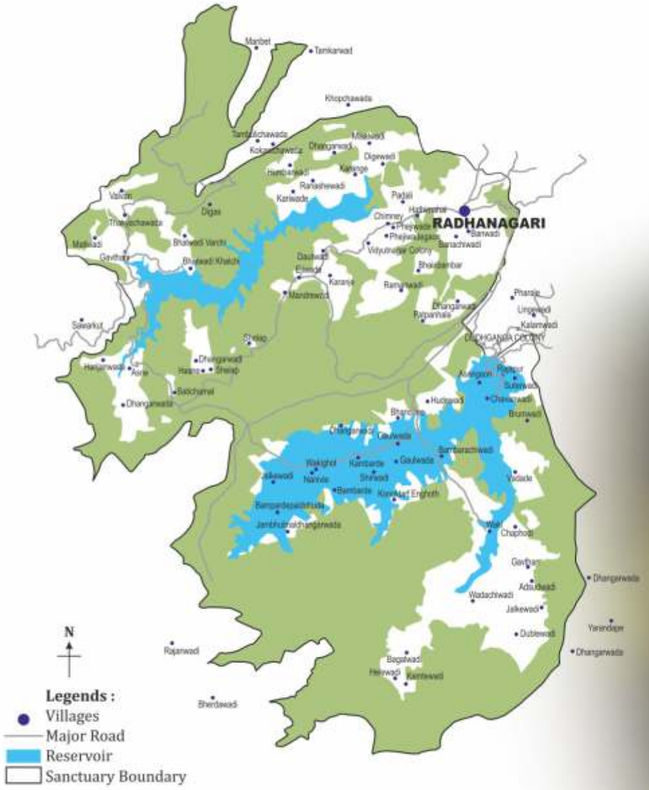








Radhanagari
Wildlife Sanctuary
Tourist places :
Laxmisagar Reservoir
Shahusagar Reservoir
Rautwadi Waterfall
Savarai Sada
Sambarkond
Konkan Darshan Point
Vaghache Pani
Sapala
Ugawai Temple (Devarai)
Shivagadh Fort
Information Centre



Distance to Radhanagari
Kolhapur - 90 km
Karad - 160 km
Satara - 195 km

Nearest Railway Stations
Miraj junction - 140 km
Kolhapur - 90 km
Karad - 160 km

Nearest Airports
Pune - 310km
Belgaum - 190km

Best Session to visit : November to March





Atlas Moth *Attacus taprobanis*

Rautwadi Waterfall

Tamhini-Sudhagad
Wildlife Sanctuary



Tamhini-Sudhagad
Wildlife Sanctuary

A part of the Sahyadri range of mountains, the Tamhini Ghat was designated as a wildlife sanctuary in January 2013. Situated 70 kilometres from Pune, the ghat is home to a rich and diverse selection of flora and fauna, not to mention its scenic beauty which draws tourists and visitors, especially in the monsoons, when it is dotted by waterfalls. The sanctuary is home to 28 species of mammals, 150 bird species, including 12 Indian endemic birds, 72 butterfly species, 18 species of reptiles, 33 species of invertebrates, and rare flora. Among its wildlife is the Kondana Soft-furred Rat (*Millardia kondana*) which is an endangered species. The state animal of Maharashtra, the Indian Giant Squirrel, commonly known as Shekaru. The temple dedicated to Vinzai Devi and the beautiful Devrai (sacred grove) full of some interesting flora adds to the charm of the place. The forests are rich with bird life, including insects and endemic Indian Giant Squirrel.

Sudhagad wildlife sanctuary, recently notified in the year, is spread over the districts of Pune, Raigadh and is nestled in the biodiversity rich Western Ghats. The sanctuary offers refuge to variety of wildlife including vultures. Efforts are on to prepare a suitable management plan and strengthen the administrative structure by the department.








Tansa
Wildlife Sanctuary



Tansa
Wildlife Sanctuary

Tansa wildlife sanctuary is located in the Wada, Shahapur and Mokhada Talukas in Thane district of Maharashtra. It is at a distance of only 90kms from the city of Mumbai. The sanctuary covers an area of around 320 sq. km, houses many rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The wildlife sanctuary at Tansa in Thana district comprises the catchment area of Tansa Lake and the surrounding forests of Shahapur, Khardi, Vaitarna and East Wada Ranges in Shahapur tahsil of Thana district. The Tansa Lake, an artificial lake inside the sanctuary acts as a good source of water for all the wildlife that exists in the sanctuary as well as the city of Mumbai. Formed across the River Tansa, Tansa Lake is one of the largest lakes in the state of Maharashtra which has a capacity to store 3 million gallons of water. The quiet but immense water spread of the lake, is an eye-catching spectacle. Close to the sanctuary, many places of interest for the tourists which includes the famous Mahuli fort, the Mahadeo Temple in Tisla and the Plateau of Suryamal. All of these places possess importance that hold roots in the ancient times and each one of them has a story about itself to tell.










FLORA

The forest type of the park is mostly southern tropical moist deciduous forests. The density of forest ranges between 0.5 to 0.8. The dominant tree species are Tectona grandis (Teak), *Acacia catechu* (Khair), *Terminalia tomentosa* (Ain), *Adina cordifolia* (Hed), *Mitragyna parvifolia* (Kalamb), *Pterocarpus marsupium* (Bibla) etc. Bamboo is also found in patches.







FAUNA

The forest in the sanctuary provide ideal conditions of harborage to a variety of birds and animals. The sanctuary has a wide variety of fauna with over 54 species of animals and 200 species of birds. Major wild animals are Panther, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Hyena, Wild Boar etc. Avifauna consists of Racket-tailed Drongo, Crested Serpent Eagle, Woodpecker, Hornbill, Shrike, Oriole, Baya, Bulbul, Egret, Lapwing, Paradise flycatcher etc.









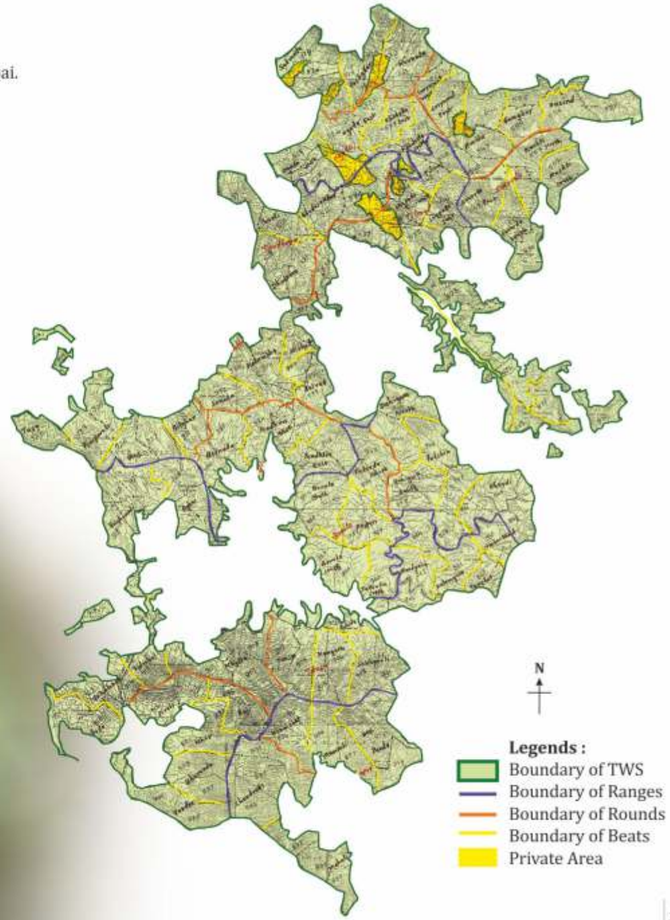
How to Reach :

By Air : The nearest domestic is the Santa Cruz in Mumbai.

By Road : The sanctuary is at a distance of 95kms from Mumbai. It can be accessed by road from Shahapur Town located on Mumbai-Agra National Highway No.3.

By Rail : The nearest railhead is Atgaon on the Central Railway 3 Kms away from the sanctuary.





Tipeshwar
Wildlife Sanctuary



Tipeshwar
Wildlife Sanctuary

Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary comprising of 148.63 sq.km. came into existence on 30/04/1997. It is situated in far southern corner of Maharashtra state. The sanctuary is in the Pandharkawda taluka. The Pandharkawda bus station on NH-7 is about 22 km while Adilabad railway station in Telangana and Yavatmal railway station in Maharashtra are closest to the sanctuary. As per tiger census of 2014 there are 2 adults in this area.



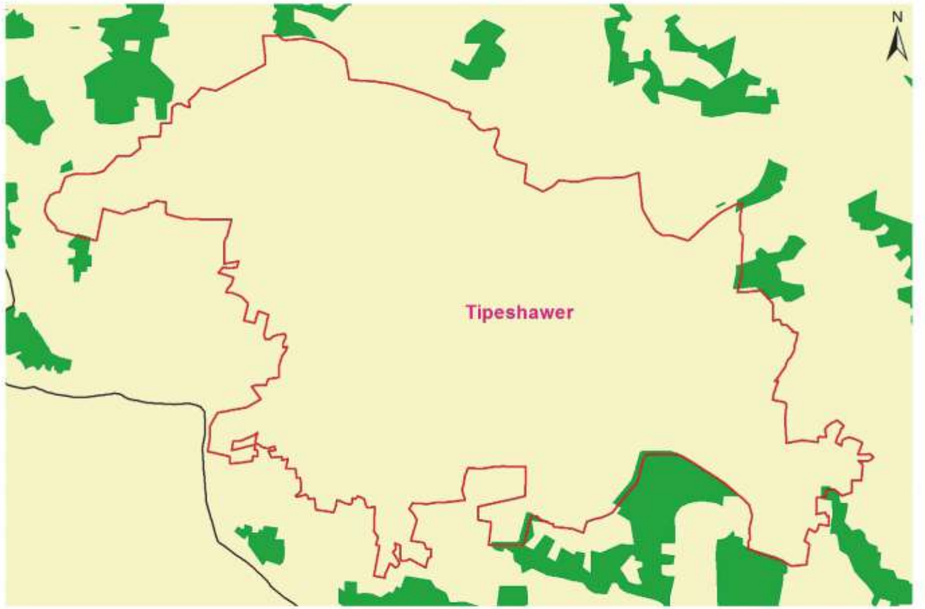







Flora and Fauna same as Pench and Bor Tiger Reserve





Legend : District Boundary Forest Cover Range Boundary

Tungareshwar
Wildlife Sanctuary



Tungareshwar
Wildlife Sanctuary

Tungareshwar is a mountain plateau situated between Virar and Vasai, an hour's drive from Mumbai. It is a dense forest region with lush green surroundings and flowing waterfalls during monsoon. At an altitude of about 2177 feet, it is a popular destination for trekker and mountaineers. This forest has been declared as a wildlife sanctuary. The forest is an effective corridor and buffer for the fauna of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, Borivali, Mumbai. MAMMALS - Leopard, Rusty-spotted Cat, Common Palm Civet, Jackal, Fox, Common Langur, Common Mongoose, Black-naped Hare, Sambar and Barking Deer etc. BIRDS - 150 species including Common Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Crested Serpent Eagle, Hornbill, Grey Jungle Fowl.








Umred-Karhandala
Wildlife Sanctuary



Umred-Karhandala
Wildlife Sanctuary

Umred Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary, about 58 kms from Nagpur, is spread over Pauni, Umred, Kuhi and Bhivapur taluka. This sanctuary has also connection route Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve through forest along Wainganga river. The sanctuary is home to resident breeding Tigers, herds of Gours, Wild Dogs and also rare animals like Flying Squirrel, Pangolin and Hoeny Badger. It is bounded roughly by the Wainganga river and the Gosikhurd dam on the west and a narrow 10 km long range of 600-800 m hills to the northwest. It is located 40 km north of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve 60 km from Nagpur. Umred-Karhandla was declared as a wildlife sanctuary on 29/06/2012, having an area of 189.30 sq.km. As per tiger census of 2014 there are 4 adults and nearly 9 sub adults or cubs in this area. Efforts to notify the protected area as a tiger reserve are in progress.










Flora and Fauna same as Pench and Bor Tiger Reserve










Yashwantrao Chavan Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary



Yashwantrao Chavan Sagareshwar

Wildlife Sanctuary

Yashwantrao Chavan Wildlife Sanctuary popularily known as the Sagareshwar Wildlife sanctuary is a man made sanctuary principally due to the efforts of one sh. D.M.Mohite. The sanctuary notified in 1985, is situated in the Sangli district, about 25 kms from city of Sangli; the 10 sq.kms wildlife sanctuary offers an excellent birds eye view of the meandering River Krishna. The small yet important protected area was initially host to the principal species Sambhar, Chital and Black Buck, which had multiplied to a great extent. Other animals seen in the area are Fox, Porcupines, host of Butterflies, Birds. The area is a frequently visited area by the adjoining school children who quench their thirst for knowledge in the information centre and short rides in the sanctuary.










FLORA

The vegetation is Dry Deciduous forest interspersed with earlier plantation. Species commonly found are Teak, Dhawda, Khair all in stunted growth Karanj, Neem spread around. Grasses include Rosha, Pawana, Kusli.







MAMMALS

Amongst the fauna visitors are bound to see Sambar, Chital, Blackbuck, Hanuman Langur, Hyaena, Wild Boar & Porcupine.







AMPHIBIANS & REPTILES

Reptiles like Fan-thoated Lizard, different types of Geckos, Common Indian Krait, Saw-scaled Viper, Spectacled Cobra, Green Keelback, Indian Rat Snake & different types of Frogs found here.





BIRDS

142 species of birds are reported here. Like Purple Sunbird, Asian Koel, Great Coucal, Coppersmith Barbet, Green Bee-eater, Common Kingfisher, Common Hoopoe, Indian Roller, Indian Peafowl, Indian Grey Hornbill, Vernal Hanging Parrot etc.









INSECTS

Varied species of colourful Butterflies abound including Grass Jewel, Pale Grass Blue, Zebra Blue, Red Pierrot, Common Mormon, White Orange Tip, Grey Pansy etc.













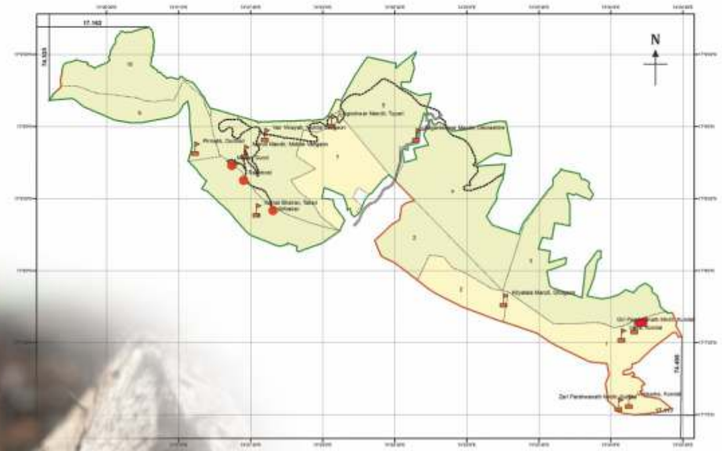
Tourist places :
Sagareshwar Temple
Mahangund Point
Takari Project
Kirloskar Point
Pheta Udavi Point
Chatri Bungalow
Information Centre
Amphi Theatre
Children Play Garden

Distance to Sagareshwar
Islampur - 20 km.
Sangli - 55 km.
Kohapur : 70.
Pune - 175 km.

Nearest Railway Stations
Takari - 0.5 km.

Nearest Airports
Pune - 70 km.
Belgaum - 180km.

Best Session to visit : November to March



Legends :
Compartment Boundary
Govt. Land.
Tourist Point
Road Internal
Road External
Unclassed Forest
Reserved Forest





View from Kirloskar Point (Krishna River)

Yawal
Wildlife Sanctuary



Yawal
Wildlife Sanctuary

Yawal Tehsil of Jalgaon district. It is an excellent wild life habitat in western Satpura hill ranges similar to Melghat tiger reserve. The forest type is southern tropical dry deciduous forests. In the northern Maharashtra the protected area has viable tiger population and has an extensive forest area on the outskirts. Teak, Salai and Anjan trees dominate in the forest, other main species are Ain, Shisam, Haldu, Tiwas, Khair, Charoli, Jamun, Tendu, Awala etc. There is a dense growth of bamboo and grasses. Tiger, Leopard, Hyena, Jackal, Fox, Wolf, Sambar, Chinkara, Nilgai, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Jungle Cat, Palm Civet, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Flying Squirrel etc. common grass land birds and hill birds dominate the avifauna in addition there are few wet land birds do exist. Sukilake do attract migratory birds. Area by virtue of border with Madhya Pradesh is subject to immerse biotic pressure.

How to reach : By Air : Aurangabad (255 Kms). **By Rail:** Raver railway station on Bombay-Bhusawal Khandwa line is 25 kms. from sanctaury.
By Road : Raver 25 Kms., Yawal 67 Km. easily approachable by road.








Yedshi Ramling Ghat
Wildlife Sanctuary



Yedshi Ramling Ghat
Wildlife Sanctuary

Yedshi Ramling Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary serves as one of the major tourist attractions in Osmanabad District of Maharashtra. People from various parts of India and the world as well visit this sanctuary. This artificial forest division in Maharashtra is mostly covered with dry deciduous forest better known as South Deccan Plateau dry deciduous forests in which the trees have stunted growth. Thorny species are also quite common in the sanctuary. Some of the prominent tress present in Yedshi Ramling Wildlife Sanctuary are *Acacia catechu, Albizia amara,Terminalia tomentosa , Boswellia serrata, Cassia fistula, Chloroxylon swietenia, Dalbergia latifolia, Diospyros montana, Hardwickia binata, Pterocarpus marsupium, Shorea talura, Sterospermum personatum, Terminalia belirica, Terminalia paniculata* and *Anogeissus latifolia*. Other most prominent species of plants found here include Bor, Salai, Dhawda, Hiwar, Sitaphal, Apta and many more. The shrubs like Lantana and Karwand also grow here. Other dominant trees of the sanctuary enlist Dikamals, Bel, Sandal, Teak, Arjuna etc. Some of the common types of grasses spotted in this sanctuary are Kusali, Mavvel and Shedya. Yedshi Ramling Ghats Wildlife Sanctuary is also the home to a vast variety of wild carnivorous animals such as Wild Boar, Wolf and Hyena. The avian population of the Yedshi Ramling Wildlife Sanctuary is also quite impressive. In fact more than 100 species of birds have been recorded here. Peacocks also dwell in the sanctuary. The best time to visit Yedshi Ramling Wildlife Sanctuary is from October to June.








Borgad
Conservation Reserve



Borgad
Conservation Reserve

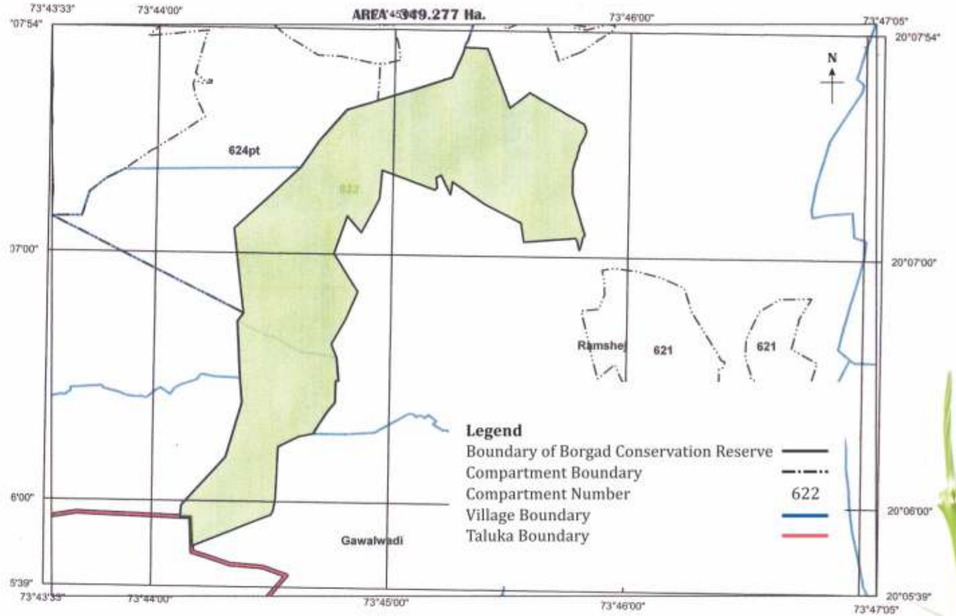
Borkheda Conservation Reserve commonly known as Borgad Conservation Reserve is the First Community Reserve notified on 5th March 2008 in Maharashtra. Situated within 20 kms from city of Nashik is the 2nd protected area in Nashik district till recent times. Area represented typical root stock of Dry deciduous forests, which by collective conservative efforts of the Forest department in tandem with local villagers of Tungaldera, effective support of the Indian Airforce and private organisations like Mahindra and Mahindra underlined by the strong continuing conservative vigil and efforts of the Nature Conservation Society of Nashik NCSN headed by the Honorary warden of Nashik district Sh. Biswarup Raha have improved the area significantly and the area is now to a home variety of endangered flora and fauna.








Pink-striped lily



How to Reach :
By Air : Mumbai (220 Km.)
By Rail : Nashik(20 Km.)
By Road : Nashik (20 Km.)





Kolamarka
Conservation Reserve



Kolamarka
Conservation Reserve

Kolamarka Conservation Reserve is 2nd reserve in state and first protected area declared for wild buffalo conservation. The Kolamarka conservation reserve (KCR) is situated in the Sironcha forest division along the Indravati River. It came into existence with the notification WLP-2012/CR 272/F-1 dated 8th January, 2013. Significance of the KCR lies in the fact that this is the only confirmed habitat of wild buffalo in Maharashtra state. Out of approximately 50 individual in Central India which is supposed to be only pure wild breed of wild buffalo in India, approximately 15 to 20 are in KCR area. Thus, reserve is vital for the long term survival of the wild buffalo in Indravati basin area. Department has employed the monitoring team since last year. Members of the team belong to the villages falling within KCR area. Villagers themselves are selecting members for the monitoring team on the rotational basis so that more and more people may get the benefit of the conservation endeavor of the department.








Mamdapur
Conservation Reserve



Mamdapur
Conservation Reserve

Black bucks abound in their habitats in the forest belt of Yeola region comprising Rajapur, Somthanjosh, Mamdapur, Kharvandi and Devdari would be protected if Mamdapur, around 127 km from Nashik, is declared as a conservation reserve in 2014. The forest area that has been included in the Mamdapur Conservation Reserve is of 544.955 hectares and is spread over these five villages. There are around 400-500 black bucks in this region. The FD attempts to involve locale people in protection and conservation. Cycling and nature trails for eco-tourism are also in the plan. Convergence approaches to improve local participation, reduce dependance on forests are the main focal points of management. Other animals like Hyaena, Jackal and list of bird species like Peacock abound in area.

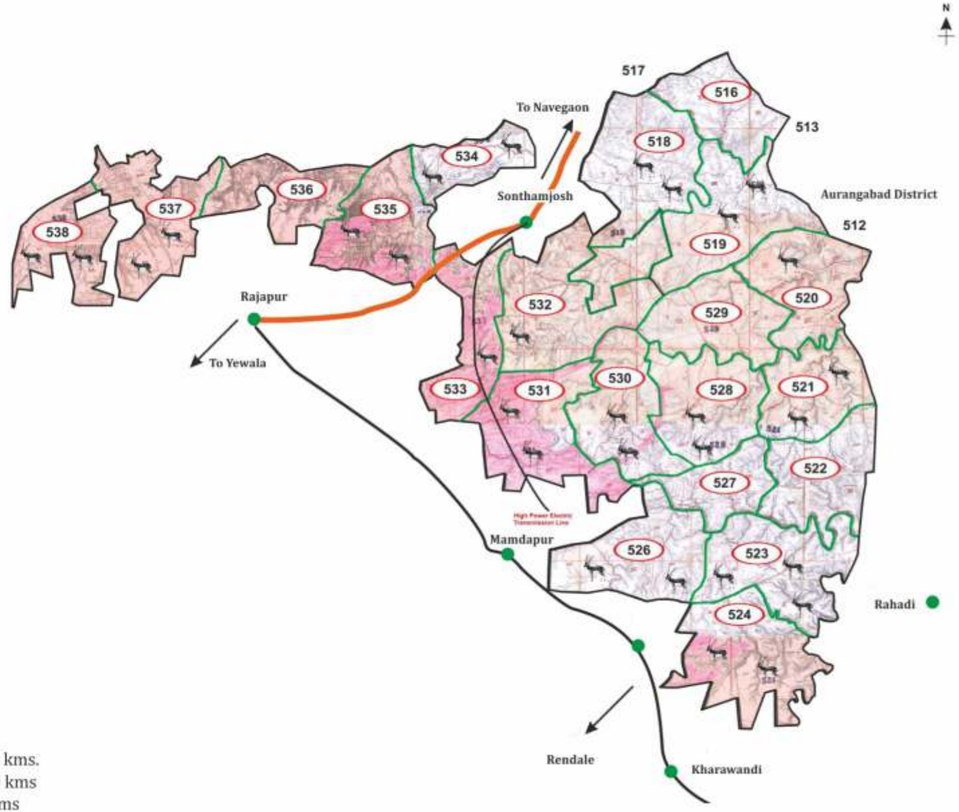









Yellow-wattled Lapwing *Vanellus malabaricus*



How to Reach :
By Air : Mumbai 285 kms.
By Rail : Manmad 40 kms
By Road : Yeola 20 kms

Muktai Bhawani
Conservation Reserve



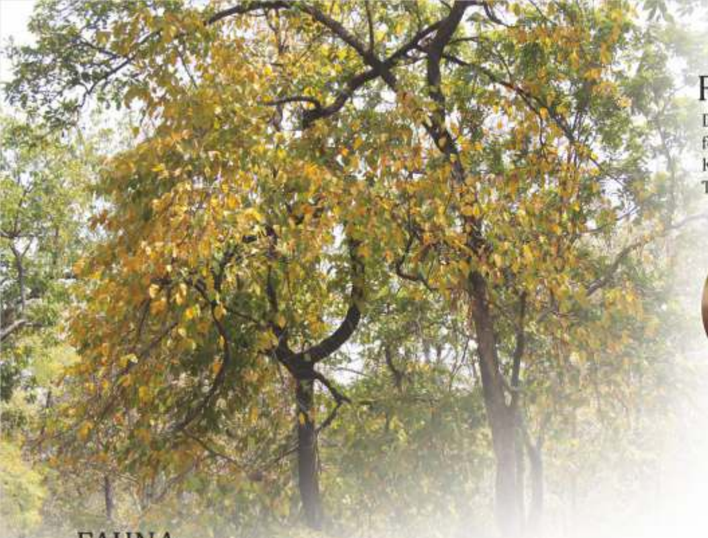
Muktai Bhawani
Conservation Reserve

122.74 sq km Muktai Bhawani conservation reserve in Jalgaon under Dhule Circle. This will be the third such reserve in the state after Kolamarka in Gadchiroli and Borgad in Nashik.







FLORA

Dry leaves falling forest. It contains mainly dry deciduous shrubs forest. It contain Teak, Anjan, Palash Dhawada, Babul, Henkal, Ain, Kinjal, Jamun, Tamarind, Kashid, Moha, Myrobalan, Aapta, Salai, Tembhur, Arjuna Sadada trees and the Forest has rich bio-diversity.







FAUNA

Mammals : Tiger, Leopard, Sloth Bear, Hyena, Indian Wolf, Fox, Barking Deer, Chowsinga, Chinkara, Nilgai, Mongoose Common Squirrel, Mongoose, Rabbit, Bats, Mouse Deer etc.

Birds: Peacock, Common Hack Cuckoo, Eagle Owl, Spotted owlet, Maratha Woodpecker, Babbler, Ashy Prinia, Jungle Prinia, WeaverBird, Chestnut- shouldered Petronia, White- browed Fantail, Rosey Starling, Grey Hornbill, White-bresterd Waterhen, Dabchick, Spot Billed Duck, Brahmini Duck, Spoonbill, Woolly-necked Stork, Cormorant, Glossy Ibis, Common Sandpiper, Long Billed Vulture, Bonellies Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Shikra etc.











N

Legend :

- Division Boundary
- Range Boundary
- Round Boundary
- A Round Name
- Beat Boundary
- A Beat Name
- Compt. Boundary
- A Compt. Number
- Muktainagar Con.Reserve



Upcoming repositories...



The State Board of Wildlife, Maharashtra has in its recent meeting cleared proposals of the Forest Department, to accord sanction to the newly proposed Tillari Wildlife Sanctuary in Sindhudurg district, Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary in Thane district and Conservation Reserves in two places, viz., Anjaneri Conservation Reserve, Nashik district, famous for *Ceropegia anjanerica*, and a breeding site for the highly threatened and endangered Vultures & Toranmal Conservation Reserve, Nandurbar district of the erstwhile Dhule, noted for its medicinal plants and Forest Owlet. This augurs well for the conservation efforts, since no conservation strategy is incomplete without the active participation of the Deparment, the naturalists and wildlife enthusiasts, the Government and the local denizens.



Thane Creek
Flamingo Sanctuary

The creeks of Mumbai and Thane district are home to a variety of Mangrove species, and attract avifauna principally the Flamingoes in large numbers. Such area upward of Airoli towards the northern side of Thane district has been given the go-ahead in the recently convened State Wildlife Advisory Board Meeting, named as the Thane Creek Flamingo Wildlife Sanctuary spreading over an area of 1000 and odd hectares.

Tillari
Wildlife Sanctuary

Tillari Wildlife Sanctuary (57 km^2) is located at the southernmost tip of Maharashtra in Sindhudurg district, bordering Karnataka and Goa. It is crucially located at the tri-junction to safeguard an important wildlife corridor for tigers and elephants. The forest is humid moist deciduous and semi-evergreen, interspersed with bamboo. Abandoned rice fields of relocated villages serve as important grazing areas for gaur. Tillari has a breeding population of tigers, and elephants are permanent residents. The sanctuary is also home to some important and rare bird species as well as reptiles and amphibians. Towards the eastern side the district of Kolhapur offers suitable area for the foraging elephants. upwards the corridor connects it to the Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary, and as a result serves as a very important link in the protected area network in the northern western ghats.






Anjaneri
Conservation Reserve

Anjaneri Conservation Reserve, located in Nashik district, is about 30 kms from the holy city of Nashik. The area has been cleared by the State Board of Wildlife, Maharashtra in its recent meeting held in June 2015 to be notified as a Conservation Reserve. The area by virtue of significance of biodiversity has gained reputation over the years meriting this consideration. Folklore says that it is the birthplace of Lord Hanuman, and some say that during the transport of Sanjeevani parvath had accidentally dropped of a part known as current Anjaneri is truly a repository of plants having medicinal importance. Anjaneri is the only abode of severely endangered *Ceropegia anjanerica*; Anjaneris steep slopes to the western side offer home to the severely endangered species of vultures, and the Nature Conservation Society Nashik has records of their presence for the past 10 years.





Toranmal
Conservation Reserve



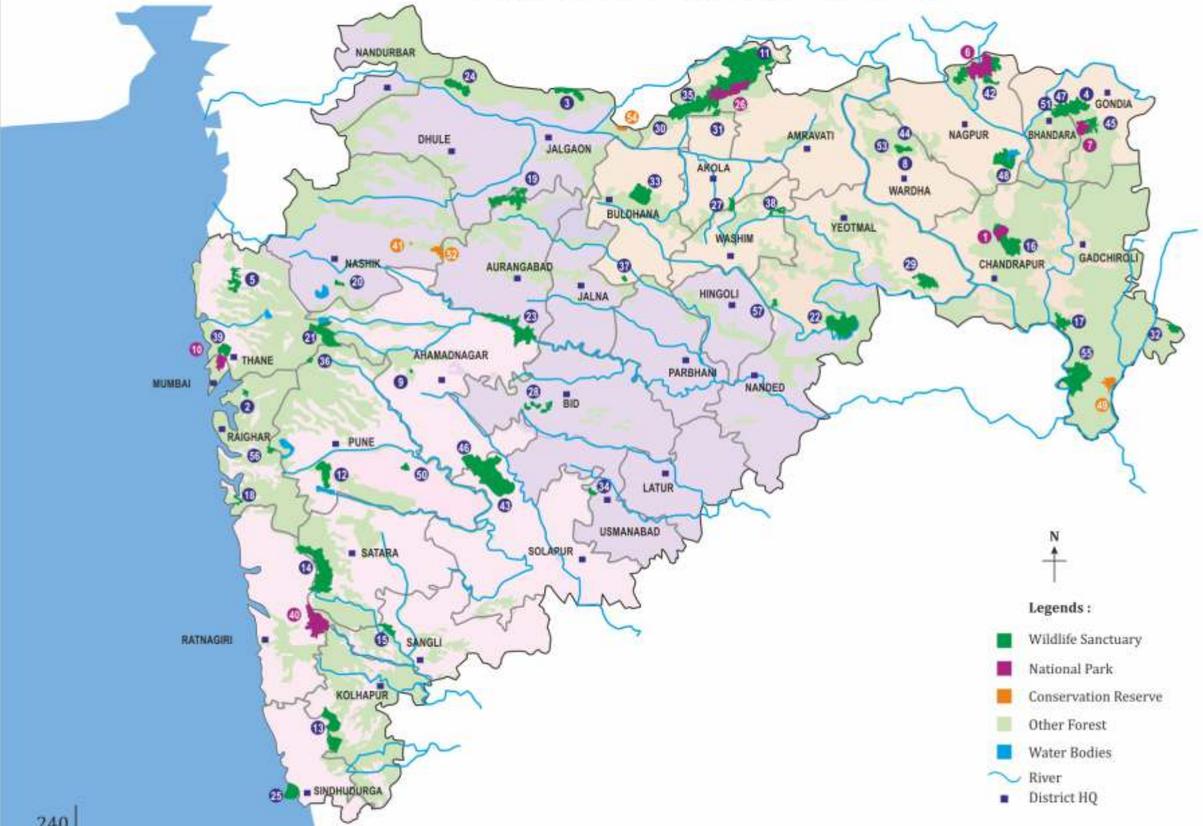
Toranmal Conservation Reserve, recently cleared by the State Wildlife Advisory Board in its recent meeting in June 2015, is located in Dhule circle, Shahada. It is a hill station, known for the presence of forest owlet. The forests support numerous plant species of medicinal importance. Toranmal located in the 7 hills is frequented by visitors in the summer months. The Conservation Reserve offers further protection and strengthens the conservative efforts.

MAHARASHTRA

Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries & Conservation Reserves

Sr.No.	Tiger Reserves / National Parks / Sanctuaries / Conservation Reserves	Notification Date	Area (Sq.Km.)	Page No.
1	**Bor Tiger Reserve**			22
	Bor Wildlife Sanctuary	27/11/1970	61.100	
	New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary	28/2/2012	60.69	
	New Bor Extended Wildlife Sanctuary	3/5/2014	16.31	
2	**Melghat Tiger Reserve**	27/12/2007 & 29/9/2010	2768.53	28
	Gugamal National Park	27/11/1987 & 8/8/2000	361.280	
	Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary	5/9/1985 & 15/2/1994	788.750	
	Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary	2/5/1997	12.350	
	Wan Wildlife Sanctuary	28/7/1997 & 29/7/1997		
	Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary	9/4/1997	127.110	
3	**Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve**	12/12/2013	656.36	40
	Navegaon National Park	22/11/1975	133.880	
	Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary	3/6/1970	152.810	
	New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary	29/2/2012	151.335	
	Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary	28/2/2012	122.756	
	Koka Wildlife Sanctuary	18/7/2013	97.624	
4	**Pench Tiger Reserve**	27/12/2007 & 29/9/2010	741.22	50
	Pench National Park	22/11/1975	257.26	
	Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary	2/11/2010	182.580	
5	**Sahyadri Tiger Reserve**	21/8/2012	1165.57	62
	Chandoli National Park	14/5/2004	317.670	
	Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary	19/9/1985	423.550	
6	**Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve**	27/12/2007 & 05/05/2010	1727.59	72
	Tadoba National Park	31/3/1955	116.550	
	Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	509.270	
7	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	4/2/1983 & 16/1/1996	86.965	84
8	Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary	10/10/1986	82.940	90
9	Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary	6/5/1997	104.380	94
10	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary	16/9/1985	130.780	98
11	Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	134.780	106
12	Deulgaon Rehekuri Wildlife Sanctuary	29/2/1980	2.170	110
13	Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary	7/5/1997 & 9/5/1997	205.210	114
14	GIB Wildlife Sanctuary & New GIB Wildlife Sanctuary	27/2/2012	10229.24, New - 1.98	118
15	Gautala Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	260.610	124
16	Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary	30/8/2014 & 31/8/2014	37.803	128
17	Jaykwadi Wildlife Sanctuary	10/10/1986	341.050	130
18	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	361.710	134
19	Karanja Sohole Wildlife Sanctuary	7/12/2000	18.321	136
20	Karnal Bird Wildlife Sanctuary	6/5/1986 & 23/1/2003	12.155	138
21	Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary	8/2/1988	73.690	142
22	Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary	8/6/2000	3.831	146
23	Malvan Marine Wildlife Sanctuary	13/4/1987	29.22	150
24	Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary	19/8/1997	5.145	158
25	Nandur Madhyameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	100.120	162
26	Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary	8/12/1994	29.901	166
27	Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986 & 24/2/2004	424.890	168
28	Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	69.790	172
29	Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary	27/8/2014	420.06	178
30	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	2/12/1958 & 16/9/1985	351.160	180
31	Tamhini-Sudhagad Wildlife Sanctuary	T-3/5/2013 & S- 28, 29/8/2014	T-49.62 & S-77.128	188
32	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary	12/6/1970 & 16/9/1985	304.810	190
33	Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	24/1/1997 & 30/4/1997	148.632	194
34	Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	24/10/2003	85.700	198
35	Umred-Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary	29/6/2012	189.29	200
36	Yashwantrao Chavan Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	16/9/1985	10.877	204
37	Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary	21/3/1969	177.520	212
38	Yedshi Ramling Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary	16/5/1997 & 17/5/1997	22.374	214
39	Borgad Conservation Reserve	5/3/2008	3.493	216
40	Kolamarka Conservation Reserve	8/1/2013	180.72	222
41	Mamdapur Conservation Reserve	24/6/2014	54.46	224
42	Muktai Bhawani Conservation Reserve	3/5/2014	122.74	228
	Upcoming Repositories...			
43	Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary			234
44	Tillari Wildlife Sanctuary			235
45	Anjaneri Conservation Reserve			236
46	Toranmal Conservation Reserve			237

National Parks, Sanctuaries & Conservation Reserves in Maharashtra as on September, 2014



1 Tadoba National Park
2 Karnal Bird Wildlife Sanctuary
3 Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary
4 Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary
5 Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
6 Pench National Park
7 Navegaon National Park
8 Bor Wildlife Sanctuary
9 Deulgaon Rehekuri Wildlife Sanctuary
10 Sanjay Gandhi National Park
11 Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary
12 Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
13 Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary
14 Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary
15 Yashwantrao Chavan Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
16 Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary
17 Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary
18 Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary
19 Gautala Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary
20 Nandur Madhyameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
21 Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
22 Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary
23 Jaykwadi Wildlife Sanctuary
24 Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary
25 Malvan Marine Wildlife Sanctuary
26 Gugamal National Park
27 Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary
28 Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary
29 Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
30 Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary
31 Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary
32 Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary
33 Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary
34 Yedshi Ramling Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary
35 Wan Wildlife Sanctuary
36 Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary
37 Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary
38 Karanja Sohole Wildlife Sanctuary
39 Tungareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
40 Chandoli National Park
41 Borgad Conservation Reserve
42 Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary
43 GIB Wildlife Sanctuary
44 New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary
45 Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary
46 New GIB Wildlife Sanctuary
47 New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary
48 Umred-Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary
49 Kolamarka Conservation Reserve
50 Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary
51 Koka Wildlife Sanctuary
52 Muktai Bhawani Conservation Reserve
53 New Bor Extended Wildlife Sanctuary
54 Mamdapur Conservation Reserve
55 Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary
56 Sudhagad Wildlife Sanctuary
57 Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary



Mangifera indica
State tree of Maharashtra



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The compilation is the result of discussion held with Sh.Sarjan Bhagat, IFS, the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (wildlife) Maharashtra state, Nagpur, when it was realized that it was highly imperative to have a compilation of all the protected areas in the state of Maharashtra, to the visitors as well as dignitaries. The compilation would not have been possible without the funds received from CAMPA-Maharashtra and the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve Foundation. All the Forest department staff had readily parted with their precious collection of photographs and information within a short notice, and special appreciation is placed on record for invaluable contribution from Amol Lokhande, Amrut Naik, Anand Nirgude, Angad Bhingarde, Aniket Prakash Amte, Ankur Sarambalkar, Bishwarup Raha, Chandravadan kudalkar, Devanand Sakharkar, Deepak Pawar, Dharmendra Khandal, Girish Panjabi, Himanshu Sampat, Isahan Agarwal, Kishor Rithe, M. M. Sardesai, Mahesh kulkarni, Manjunath Bagade, Manoj Lekhak, M. D. Madhusudan, Mihir Sule, Nikit Surve, Prachi Mehta, Prashant C. Jadhav, Raman Kulkarni, Ranveer Shirke, Ranveer Gautam, Ravikiran Govekar, S. R. Yadav, Sandeep Desai, Sameer Bajaru, Sanjay Karkare, Siddhesh Dhanipkar, Tushar Sonawane, V. N. Hinge, Varad B. Giri, Vibhor Vashishta, Vidya Athreya, Vinod Bartakke, Vinod Jambhule, Yogesh Gurav, Yuwaraj Gurjar.

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अरण्य वाघामुळे सुरक्षित राहतं,
तर व्याघ्रादी पशू अरण्यामुळे सुरक्षित राहतात।

