

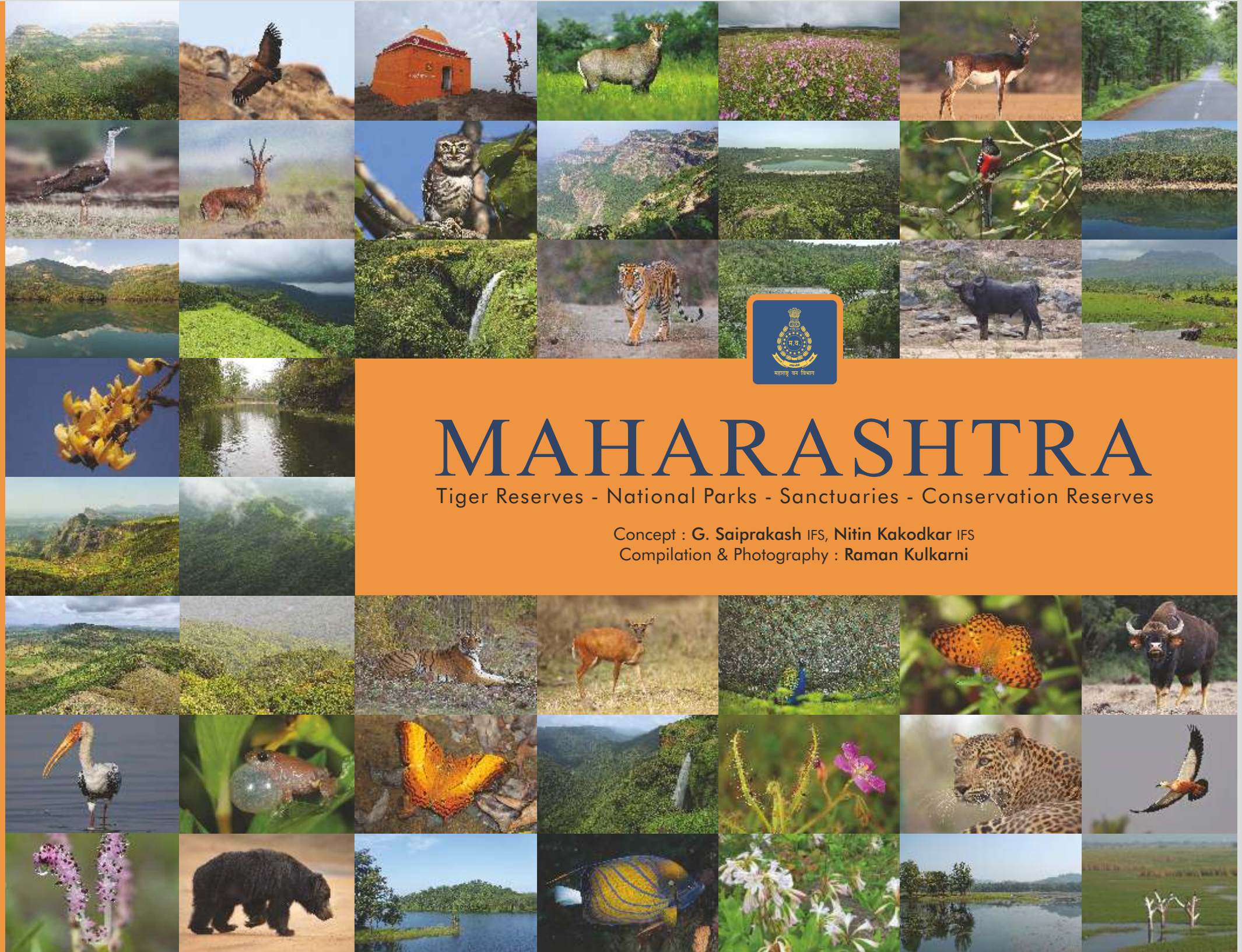


The Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) M.S. Nagpur
 'Vanbhavan', Ramgiri Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur - 440 001
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www.mahaforest.nic.in



MAHARASHTRA
 Tiger Reserves - National Parks - Sanctuaries - Conservation Reserves

Concept : G. Saiprakash IFS, Nitin Kakodkar IFS
 Compilation & Photography : Raman Kulkarni



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MAHARASHTRA

Tiger Reserves - National Parks - Sanctuaries - Conservation Reserves

Concept :

G. Saiprakash IFS

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(Head of Forest Force)
Maharashtra State, Nagpur

Nitin Kakodkar IFS

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
& Chief Wildlife Warden
Maharashtra State, Nagpur

Compilation & Photography :

Raman Kulkarni

Hon. Wildlife Warden, Kolhapur



Tiger *Panthera tigris*



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Hon. Wildlife Warden, Kolhapur.

Design & Processing :

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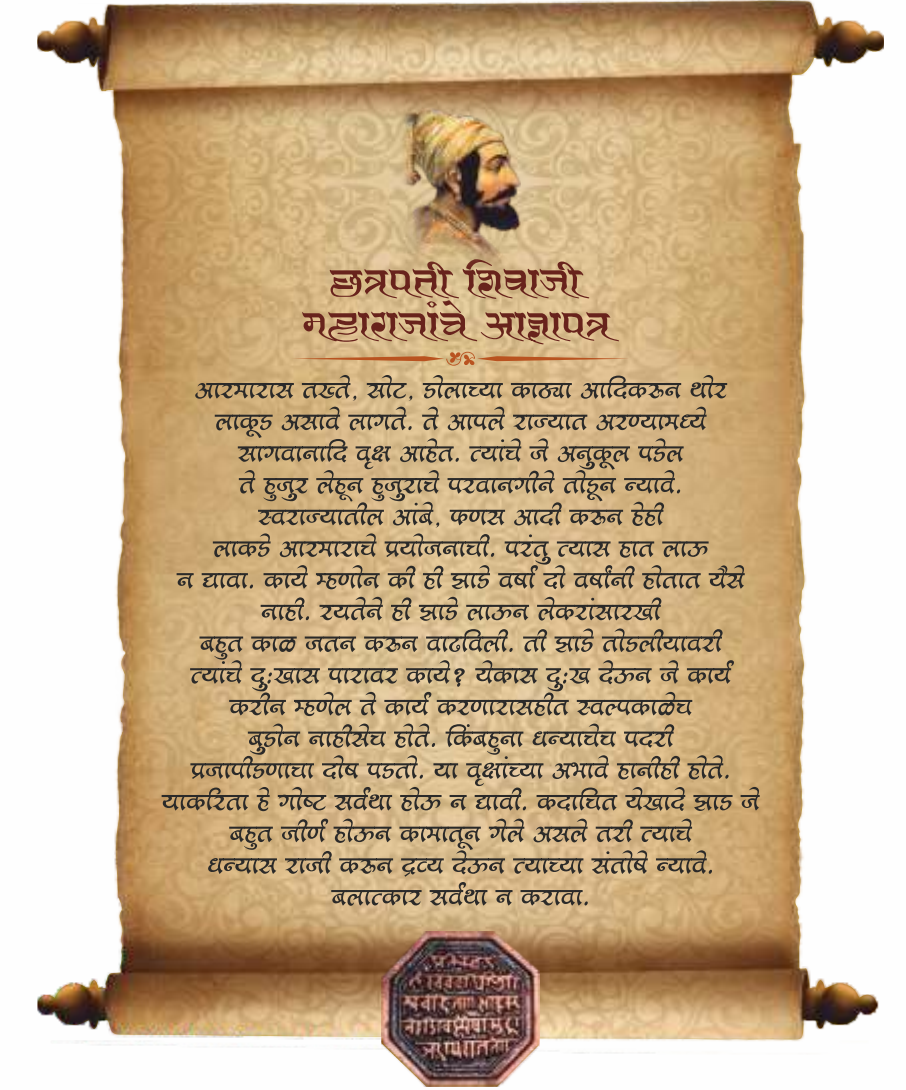
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Chandgad Conservation Reserve



Prachitgad Fort, Sahyadri Tiger Reserve



Tiger *Panthera tigris*
National Animal of India



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE



Conservation of biodiversity is the central purpose of protected areas like National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries. Rich biodiversity sustains a functioning ecosystem that provides clean air, water and other important ecosystem services. Maharashtra has been blessed with an exceptionally high level of biological diversity ranging from the rich coastline in the west, endemism in Western Ghats to dense forests of Vidarbha - a new stronghold for the tigers in Central India.

Maharashtra's 6 National Parks, 50 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 14 Conservation Reserves are blessed with picturesque landscapes, lush green forests and wildlife that are known all over the world. They offer enthusiastic travellers a tryst with the wild, as well as the excitement of coming face to face with wild animals in their natural habitat. A trip to these amazing spots create some of the most magical memories while exploring wildlife. Maharashtra is the only state that has added 10 new Conservation Reserves to increase the area under Protected Area network for providing additional space for conservation of flora and fauna.

I am delighted that the Forest Department has done a wonderful work in bringing this compilation of all protected areas of Maharashtra. It provides a pictorial representation of all Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves of the State.

This book will form an essential reference for all nature lovers. I hope this book helps the visitors in easy navigation to the protected areas of Maharashtra and witness the majesty of flora and fauna while making them partners in the conservation movement.

A handwritten signature in red ink, which appears to be 'उद्धव ठाकरे' (Uddhav Thackeray).

Uddhav Balasaheb Thackeray
Chief Minister of Maharashtra



White Apple *Sonneratia alba*
State Mangrove tree of Maharashtra



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

I am privileged to be born in the State of Maharashtra which is so bountiful with all the natural resources and varied habitats. The protected areas of Maharashtra are represented by the central Indian tiger landscapes to the Western coast with has a thick mangrove belt. We have varied habitat types ranging from the rich grasslands of Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary to the evergreen forests of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. The historical forts which have Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's history, safely stored in them are safeguarded by many of our protected areas. I would also like to thank our dedicated staff from the Forest Department for protecting this natural and immensely valuable natural heritage of our state. Our protected areas are represented by Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves. We with a strong political will; are putting in constant efforts to add and increase this natural heritage. The recently declared Conservation Reserves such as Tillari, Jor-Jambhli and Chandgad are already adding to the natural heritage of Maharashtra thereby helping us conserve the biodiversity in their landscape. I feel honoured in facilitating and showcasing this natural heritage of Maharashtra with my colleagues at the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Aaditya Uddhav Thackeray
Minister (Tourism, Environment and
Climate Change, Protocol)
Maharashtra



Blue Mormon *Papilio polymnestor*
State Butterfly of Maharashtra



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

This book is an exhibit of the treasure trove of various forest types and protected areas of our Maharashtra state. It takes you on a journey encompassing the states biodiversity, micro to mega fauna and flora. Cumulation of information regarding the protected areas of our state ranging from the Tiger Reserves to the Conservation Reserves. This book provides one with a visual delight at the same time transmits immense information about the rich natural heritage which Maharashtra boasts of conserving. Mammals ranging from our National animal that is the Tiger to our state animal - the Giant squirrel also known as Shekru have been portrayed in this book. The detailed information including the maps of the protected areas and other information on accessibility adds special value to this book. This book is a must have at every nature enthusiast's collection. I congratulate the editors and the entire Forest Department of Maharashtra firstly for protecting such valuable forests and other ecosystems and secondly for summarising it in this compilation.

Dattatray Bharane
Minister of State for Public Works
(Excluding Public Undertakings), Soil and
Water Conservation, Forests,
Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and
Fisheries, General Administration
Maharashtra





Lagerstroemia speciosa
State Flower of Maharashtra



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

Wildlife and biodiversity are extremely important aspects for the survival of mankind and for shaping of its future. Conservation of bio diversity plays an important role in balancing the environment and in providing stability to different processes of the nature.

Maharashtra is home to an incredible variety of wildlife - from majestic Tiger to beautiful Mouse Deer. The National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves in Maharashtra encompass a varied landscape from Coast in the west to dense forests in the east. These are instrumental in preservation of many endemic and endangered species. The sustained efforts in wildlife conservation have paid rich dividends in Maharashtra as can be seen from the increase of population of tiger and many other species.

Maharashtra state is the only state in the country that is continuously adding more and more area under Protected Area network. Recent addition of Kanhargaoon wildlife sanctuary and seven Conservation Reserves will provide much needed corridor for wildlife dispersal across various landscapes.

This book is a compilation of mesmerizing photographs and beautiful illustrations about the Protected Areas of Maharashtra. It furnishes information on various interesting facts, beautiful landscapes and the wild flora and fauna of the state.

B. Venugopal Reddy IAS
Principal Secretary (Forests)



Yellow-footed Green Pigeon Treron phoenicoptera
State Bird of Maharashtra



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

Maharashtra is a large state of India, with varied biodiversity, having tremendous affection towards conservation of wildlife, an act exemplified that it nestles a total of 70 protected areas network comprising of 6 national parks, 50 wildlife sanctuaries, and 14 conservation reserves. It shall be all the more prudent to observe that this rapid increase was during the last few years, thereby emphasizing the fact that development can go hand in hand with conservation.

Its been like yesterday, that we were involved in bringing out the first compilation of the Wildlife protected area network in form of coffee table book, titled – “Maharashtra-Tiger Reserves, National parks, Sanctuaries & Conservation reserves” , a task which was appreciated by one and all The edition has had undergone many reprints, and has generated a buzz for need of many. However with the increase in the number of protected areas especially the Conservation Reserves and additional information, there was a justification to bring out a refined second edition.

I heartily congratulate Mr. Nitin H. Kakodkar, IFS, Principal Chief Conservator of Forests(Wildlife) & The Chief Wildlife Warden, Maharashtra, for taking pains to bring out a livelier coffee table book resplendent in all aspects which should serve the naturalists and the wildlife enthusiasts for the coming decade. My wishes would be incomplete, without placing on record the continuous untiring efforts leading towards excellence by Sh.Raman Kulkarni, a person whom I have been seeing in the service of wildlife since his school days, and Sh. Sunil Limaye, IFS, Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (wildlife), Western region, Borivali for ensuring that the book is made available in a short time.

With best wishes.

G. Saiprakash IFS
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
(Head of Forest Force)
Maharashtra State, Nagpur





Indian Giant Squirrel *Ratufa indica*
State Animal of Maharashtra



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

Maharashtra Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries and Conservation Reserves is a presentation of all the Protected Areas (PA's) of Maharashtra and this was published for the first time in 2015. The PA network has been further expanded and has crossed the 10000 sq.km mark and is in the process of expanding further in the years to come. Presently (May 2021) the State boasts of as many as 50 Sanctuaries, 14 Conservation Reserves and 6 National Parks some of which are also included in the 6 Tiger Reserves. This is not surprising as the State is a rich repository of biodiversity with a high degree of endemism specially in the Western Ghats. The forest department is the guardian of this bio diverse habitat and its denizens. The efforts of all those on the frontline, right from the Van Majours to the Forest Guards, Foresters, Range Forest officers upto the senior officers who have spent hours in the difficult terrain and hostile conditions to see to it that this treasure is protected and allowed to prosper needs to be acknowledged.. The tolerant villagers also deserve a mention as they have to face the brunt when faced with restrictions on the use of the resources from a PA and also face the human animal conflict situations.

The varied and rich biodiversity has been presented in this publication and no effort seems to have been spared by the compilers of this information to make it attractive, through the use of amazing photographs. Maps depicting the PA's have improved the content value. Though a coffee table book, it would also serve the purpose of an excellent reference material for anyone planning to visit these PA's which harbour varied species of flora and fauna. It would certainly give a boost to ecotourism in the state and thus help in providing livelihood opportunities to the locals who live within or on the fringes of these PA's.

My compliments to Shri. Raman Kulkarni and his team and gratitude to all the photographers who have been gracious enough to share some stunning images which have enhanced the quality of this publication. As years go by, the PA network of the State is bound to increase further which will give us an opportunity to attempt the next publication in this series, I am sure that that day would not be very far off. My best wishes to all!




Nitin Kakodkar IFS
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
& Chief Wildlife Warden
Maharashtra State, Nagpur



Aponogeton satarensis



Government of Maharashtra

MESSAGE

It's one experience to be just an amateur tourist; but its absolutely another experience to get drenched in the wilderness itself... and experience something larger than Life itself! So this is what these protected areas of Maharashtra offer to all those who are eager to have this unparalleled experience!

Maharashtra is one of the great states with abundant biodiversity, varied landscapes like farmlands, pasture lands, forest lands, aquatic ecosystems, urban landscapes.. you just think of, and everything is here! Our Forest Department is trying its best to conserve this biodiversity through 6 national parks, 50 sanctuaries and 14 conservation reserves. People's participation and strong political will and leadership are the pillars of these efforts!

This Coffee-table book will surely get you readers infatuated with these places, and your visit will make you fall in love with this diverse plethora of landscapes, flora, fauna and the people who have made this happen!

Come, get drenched in the wilderness of Maharashtra !!




Sunil Limaye IFS
Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
Western Region (Wildlife)
Maharashtra State, Mumbai



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*

PREFACE

Maharashtra is third largest state in India. Due to various geographical territories like Vidarbha, Marathwada, Western Ghats and Konkan, it has rich biodiversity. The existence of tigers in the forests of Vidarbha is unaffected due to Tiger Reserves. Ultimately, the reserve is also helping to conserve other biodiversity. The grasslands of Vidarbha and Marathwada are also major habitats. Great Indian Bustard, Blackbuck, Chinkara, Indian Grey Wolf, Golden Jackal, Indian Fox, Hyenas and many grassland birds are protected due to the presence of Wildlife Sanctuaries over here.

Due to the high rainfall in the Western Ghats and the Konkan, semi-evergreen forests are seen here. It is the only Sahyadri Tiger Project in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. Many amphibians and reptiles as well as many plants are endemic to Tamhini, Sudhagad, Koyna and Radhanagari wildlife sanctuaries in the Western Ghats.

I have been exploring wildlife in different protected areas since last 23 years for various reasons. This was made possible sometimes by individual and sometimes by various forest department projects. It made me possible to study diversity of Tiger reserves of Vidarbha due to Wildlife census twice at Tadoba and line transect at Melghat once. I was also involved in the Wildlife census at Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary and Chandoli National Park, which was later useful to declare the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve.

Slender Loris distribution and abundance of Maharashtra, study tour in Vidarbha under FDCM, Ecotourism Board, photography tour for 'Ecotourism destination of Western Maharashtra' under Ecotourism Board, Maharashtra, photography tour for coffee table books under Mangrove Cell and Mangrove Foundation. All of these experiences were used to make this coffee table book.

I am very much happy to make this coffee table book with Shri. G. Saiprakash IFS, PCCF (Head Forest Force) Maharashtra and Shri. Nitin Kakodkar IFS, PCCF (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden Maharashtra. This coffee table book consisting detailed information about all 6 Tiger Projects, 6 National Parks, 50 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 14 Conservation Reserves from Maharashtra. The world will come to know the rich the biodiversity of Maharashtra. This will make people aware of the importance of wildlife, their protection and conservation as well as promote ecotourism. I am confident that this combined information will be useful to nature lovers, wildlife researchers and forest department staff.



Raman Kulkarni
Hon. Wildlife Warden, Kolhapur.



MAHARASHTRA

Tiger Reserves - National Parks - Sanctuaries - Conservation Reserves



Maharashtra is the 3rd largest state in India, and supports roughly 17 % of its area under Forests. At the end of 2014 the state had made its intention to conserve wildlife by the way of keeping aside 10,051.529 sq.km. 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 2021 we have in Maharashtra 6 National Parks, 50 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 14 Conservation Reserves, totalling to 70 Protected Areas. In the recently convened State Wildlife Advisory Board Meeting held in March 2021, consent to notify 7 more Protected Areas have been given thereby Maharashtra shall be having 70 units as Protected Areas. It is the matter of pride that from the 14 Protected Areas and 50 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



Tiger *Panthera tigris*

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 in past 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/km².







Nilgai *Boselaphus tragocamelus*

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*.



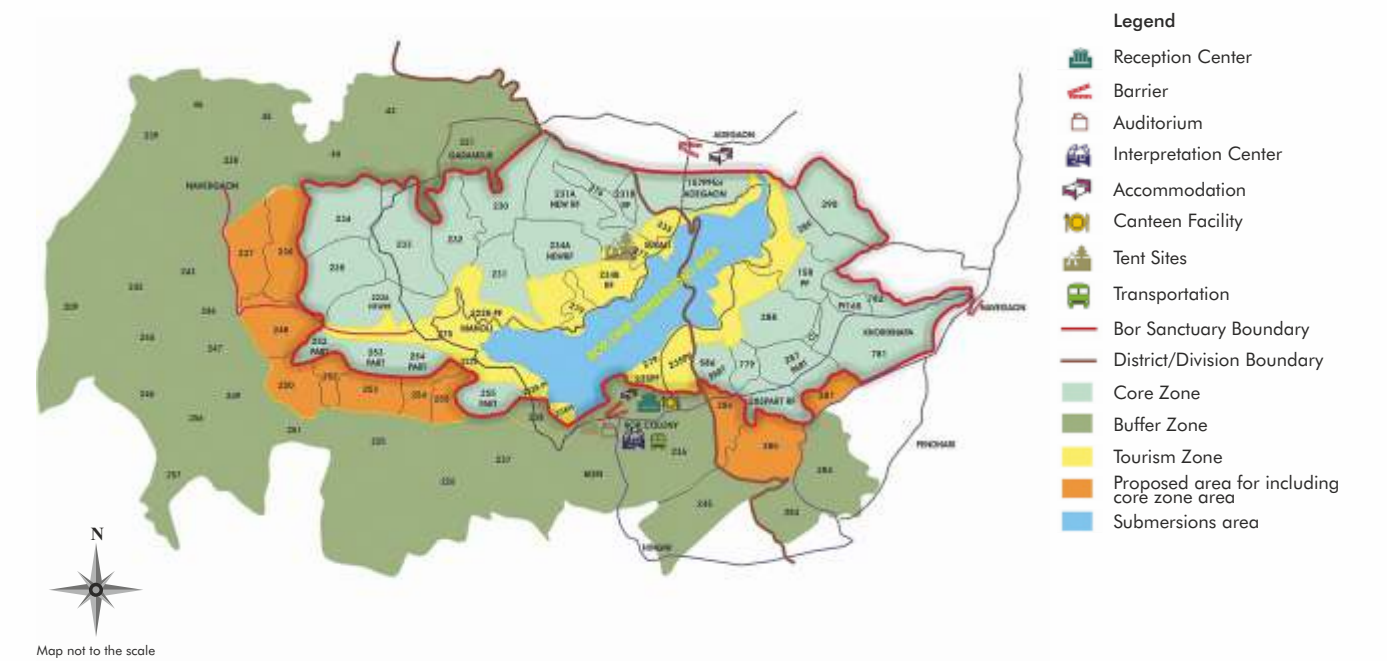
Madhuca longifolia

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 include 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 to 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.



BOR TIGER RESERVE



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

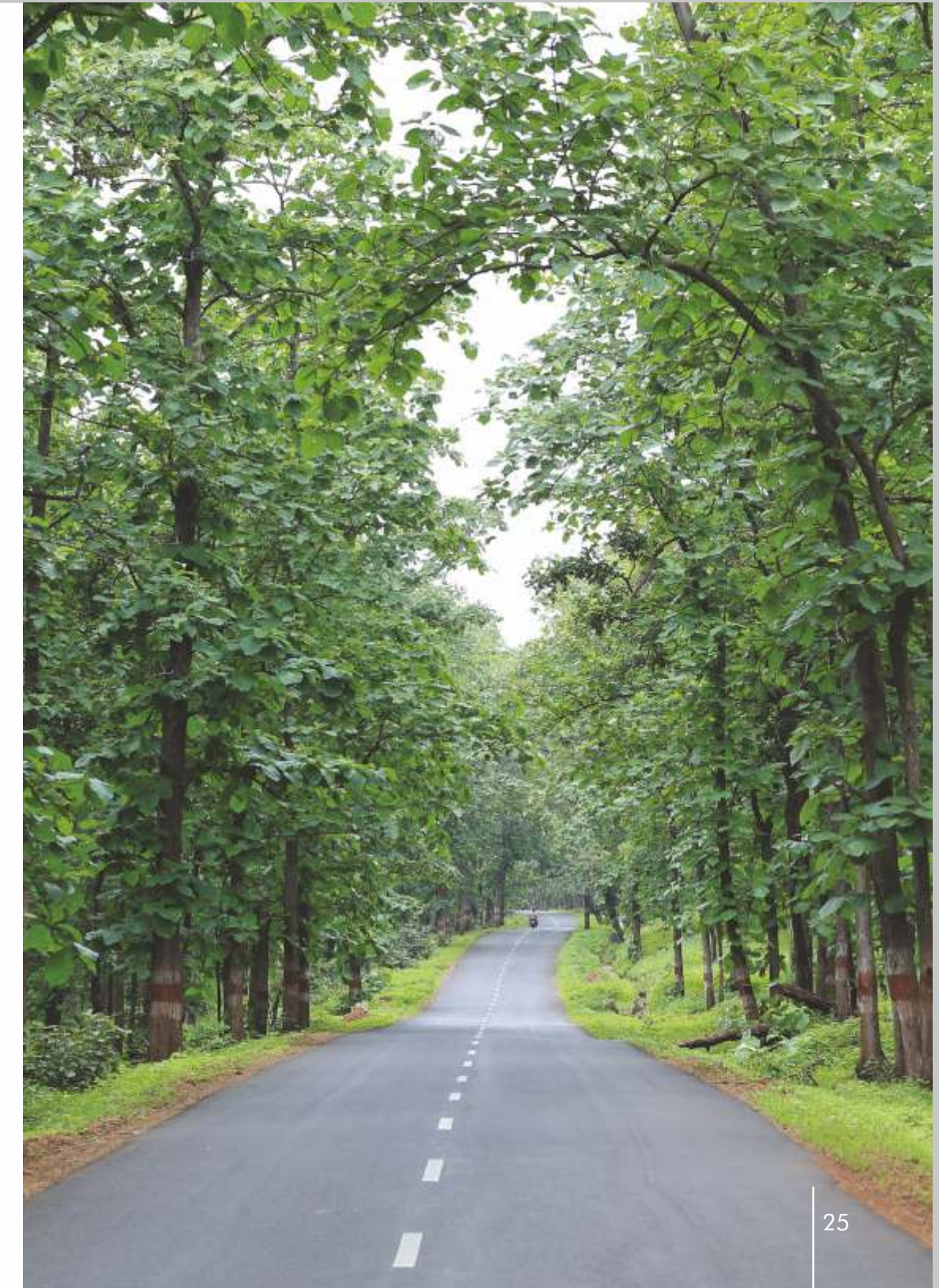
Gugamal National Park, Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary, Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary, Wan Wildlife Sanctuary, Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary



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 creates mystifying landscapes 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 Reserves 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.



Forest Owlet *Athene blewitti*



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.



Tiger *Panthera tigris*

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 tanks 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 etc. 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 waterfowls seen in the perennial water bodies situated on the Narnala plateau. A large number of raptors are also seen on the crags and cliffs.



Narnala Fort



Sloth Bear *Melursus ursinus*



Common Leopard *Phalanta phalantha*



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 biogeographic 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. Few number of 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 are 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 Madhya Pradesh. It has a rich repository of biodiversity with endangered mammals. 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.

The area is very sensitive from the protection point of view owing to its proximity to the Madhya Pradesh. Also, the large numbers of villages on the southern side result 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 non-existent. *Tectona grandis* (Teak) is the most dominant species. The associates of *Tectona grandis* differ depending upon latitude, gradient and other physiographic features of the habitat. However its most common associates in almost all localities are *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Lannea coromandelica*, *Embllica officinalis*, *Terminalia tomentosa*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, and *Ougenia oojainensis*. At the lower elevations other associates of Teak are *Boswellia 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*, *Albizia procera* etc. There are 90 species of trees, 66 of shrubs, 316 of herbs, 56 of climbers and 99 species of the grasses.

Avifauna

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 Schedule I, Part III (Birds) and Grey Jungle Fowl under Schedule II, Part II of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Further Green Munia (Family: Estrildidae) is endemic to Central India and is also recorded from Melghat.

Other Key Fauna

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, Mongoose, Otter, Sambar, Chital, Barking Deer, Blue Bull, Four Horned Antelope are common in Melghat Forests.

Systematic list of Reptiles prepared after sightings and few collections 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.



Gaur *Bos gaurus*



Sipna River



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 Interpretation Centre

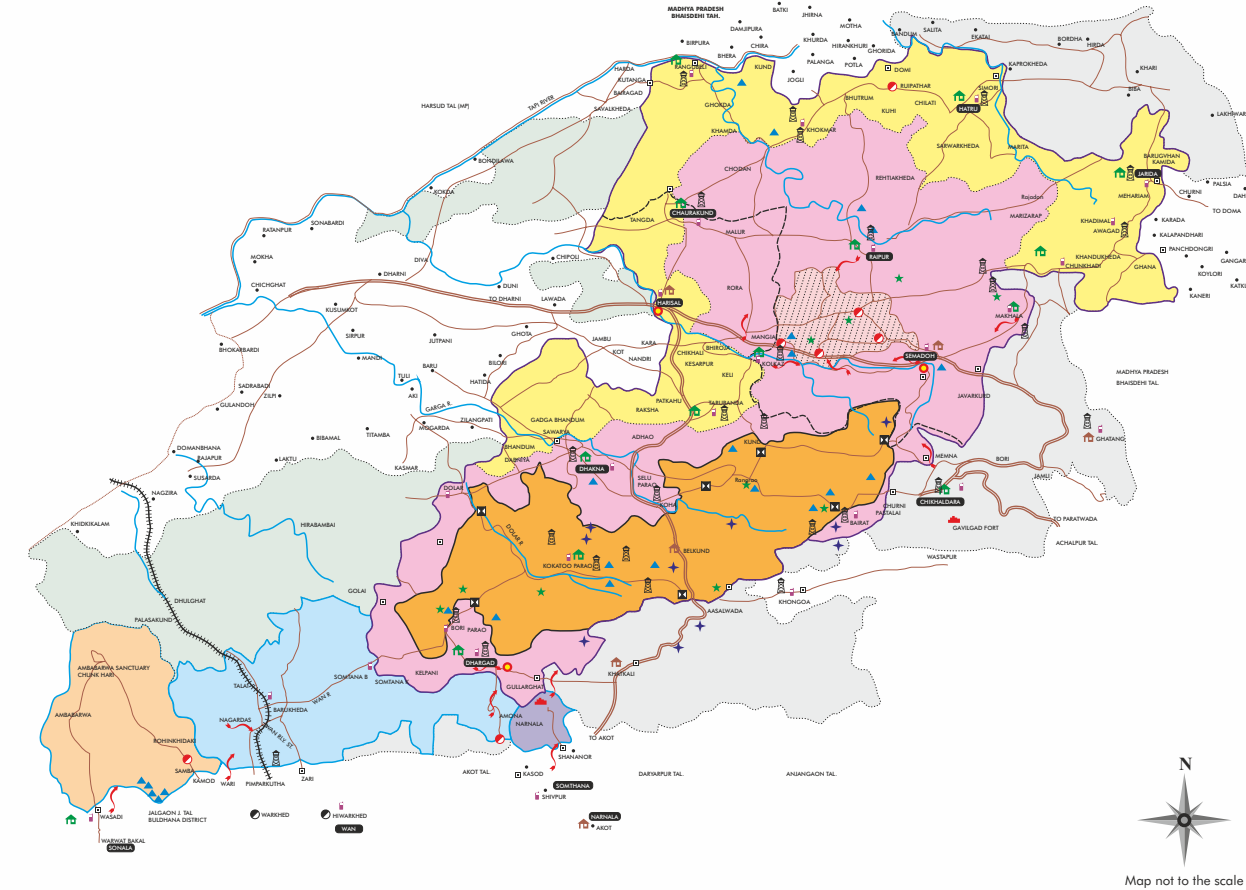
Harisal
Tribal Culture and Wildlife Viewing, Harisal Eco-Tourism Centre

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

Adventure sports at Shahanoor, Eco-tourism Complex, Souvenir shop at Semadoh and Shahanoor, Cafeteria at Semadoh and Shanoor



MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE



Legend

- Gugamal National Park (361.28 sq.km)
 - Melghat Sanctuary (788.75 sq.km)
 - Multiple Use Area (526.90 sq.km)
 - Narnala Sanctuary (12.35 sq.km)
 - Wan Sanctuary (211.00 sq.km)
 - Ambabarwa Sanctuary (127.11 sq.km)
- Total MTR : 2027.39 sq.km.**

- Road
- Check Nacka : Permanent ● Temporary ●
- Rest House : Forest 🏠 PWD 🏠
- Wireless Station 📶
- Unmanned Gate 🚪
- Anicut ▲
- River 🌊 Waterfalls ⚡
- Watch Tower 🗼
- Nature Trail 👣 Hide ★
- Nature Interpretation Center ●
- Entry Fee Naka 📄
- Division Boundary : Div. 1 Paratwada ----
Div. 2 Paratwada ---- & ----
- Akot Div. ----
- Territorial Division : West Melghat
 East Melghat



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 route.

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 route.

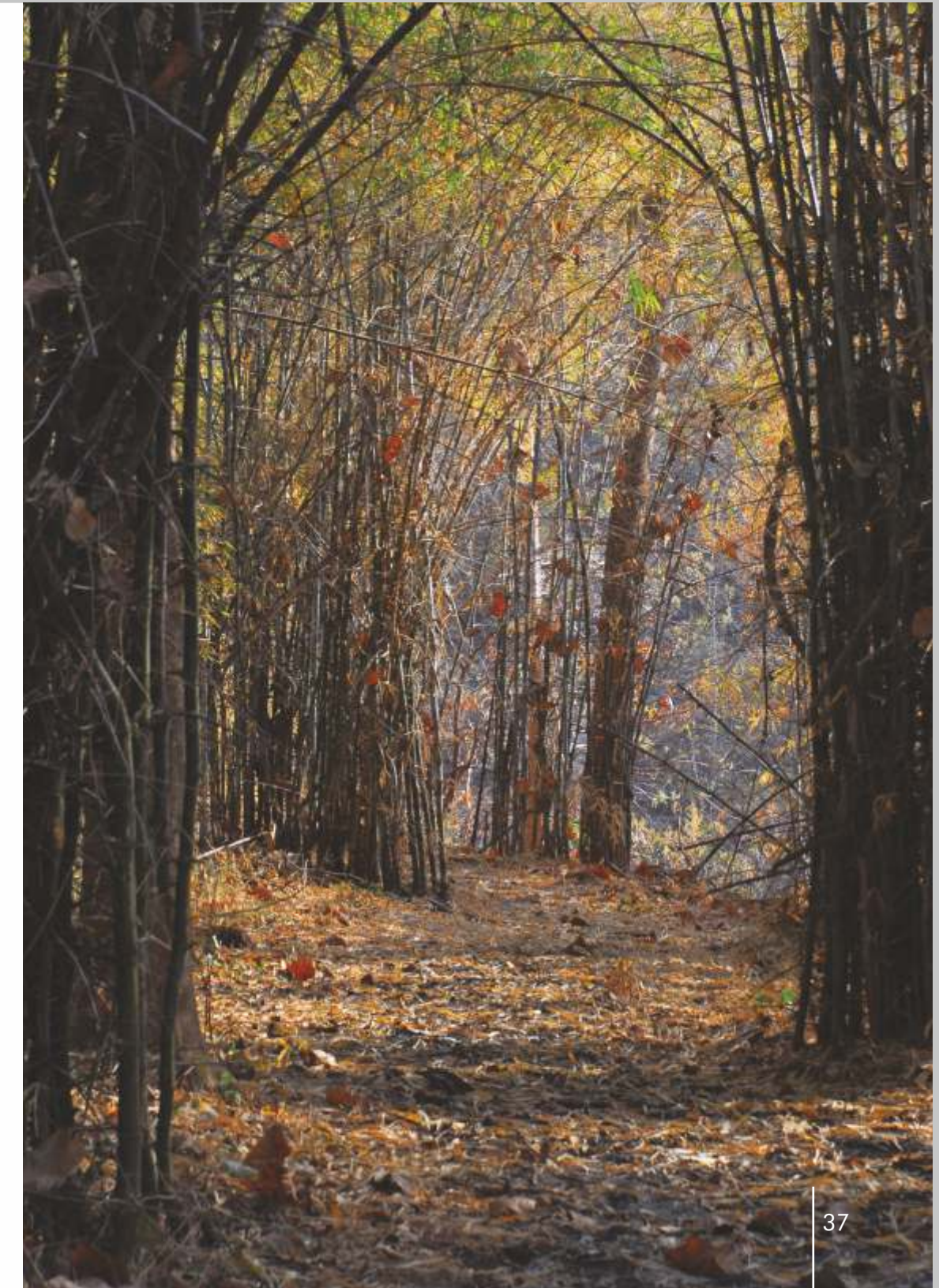
Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary -
By Road : The entry gate at Shahanur is 15 km. from Akot.

NAVEGAON-NAGZIRA TIGER RESERVE

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



Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve 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 landscapes, 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 marvellous treasure house of nature and must protect it as a part of our national heritage.





New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary

Koka Wildlife Sanctuary

The Government with due recognition to the areas richness in biodiversity, has recently notified 100.138 sq.km. are in Bhandara District located 20km. from Bhandara an Koka Wildlife Sanctuary.



Common Leopard
Panthera pardus



Common Leopard
Panthera pardus

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*.

Avifauna

The avifauna of this sanctuary is its 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.

Other Key Fauna

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.

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 Lizard. NNTR is a home of many interesting varieties of frogs and toads like *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*, *Hoplobatrachus tigerinus* etc.

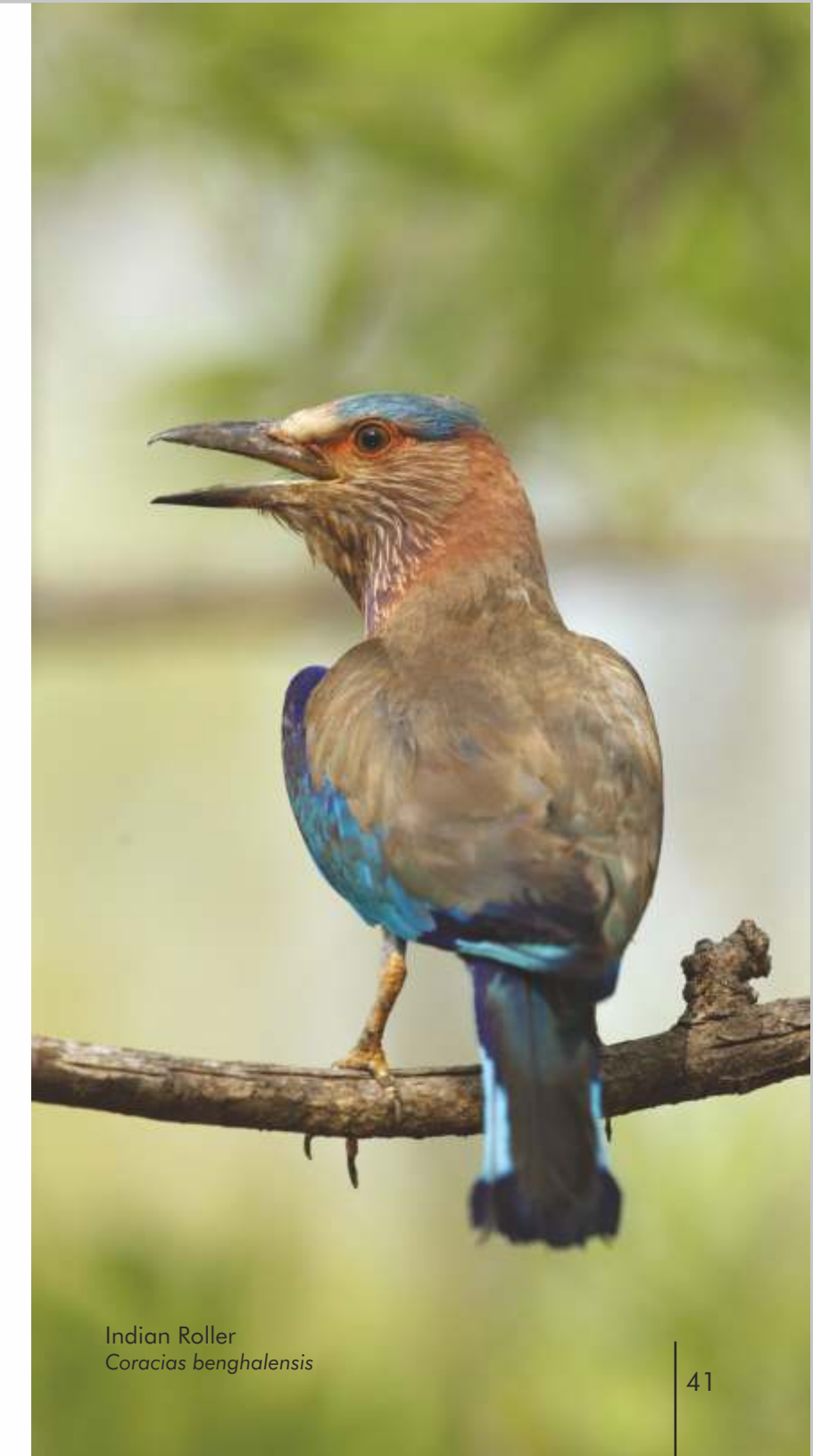
This Tiger Reserve is the abode of, besides innumerable other insects and ants species, about 49 Butterfly species belonging to 9 families, the important species among them are Common Rose, Common Mormon, Lime Butterfly, Common Sailor, Common Indian Crow, Black Rajah etc.



Roux's Forest Lizard *Calotes rouxii*



Jungle Owlet *Glaucidium radiatum*



Indian Roller
Coracias benghalensis



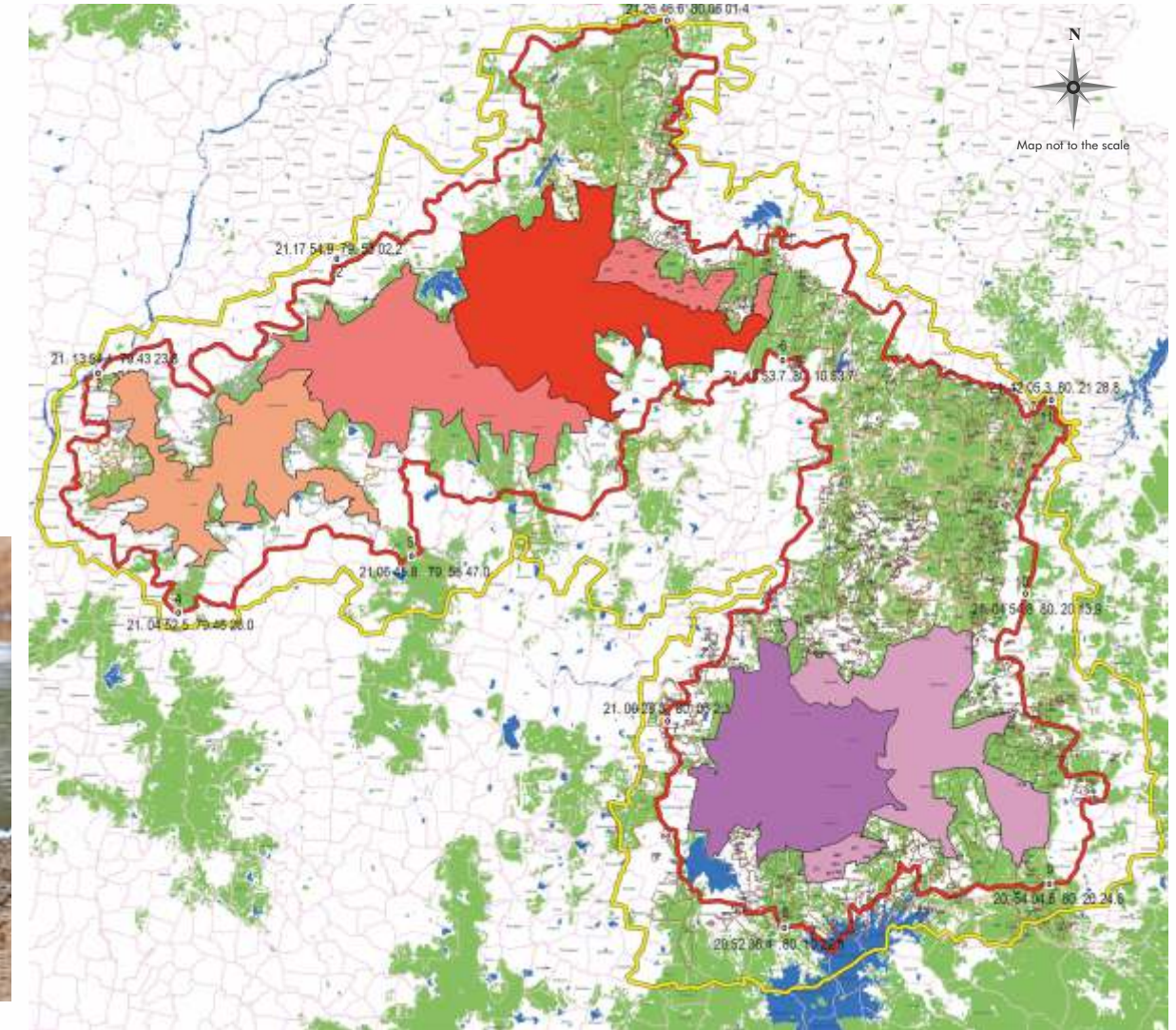
Tourist places :
 Navegaon National park
 Navegaon Bandh lake
 Itheadoh Dam
 Buddhist Temple
 Carpet Weaving Centers
 Patapgharh Fort (Gond Fort)
 Mahadeo Temple



NAVEGAON-NAGZIRA TIGER RESERVE

Legend

NNTR-Buffer	Koka WLS
NNTR-ESZ	Navegaon NP
Nagzira WLS	Navegaon WLS
New Nagzira WLS	Village Boundary



Sloth Bear *Melursus ursinus*

How 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
Mansinghdeo Wildlife Sanctuary



44 | Tiger *Panthera tigris*



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.



45

Pench National Park



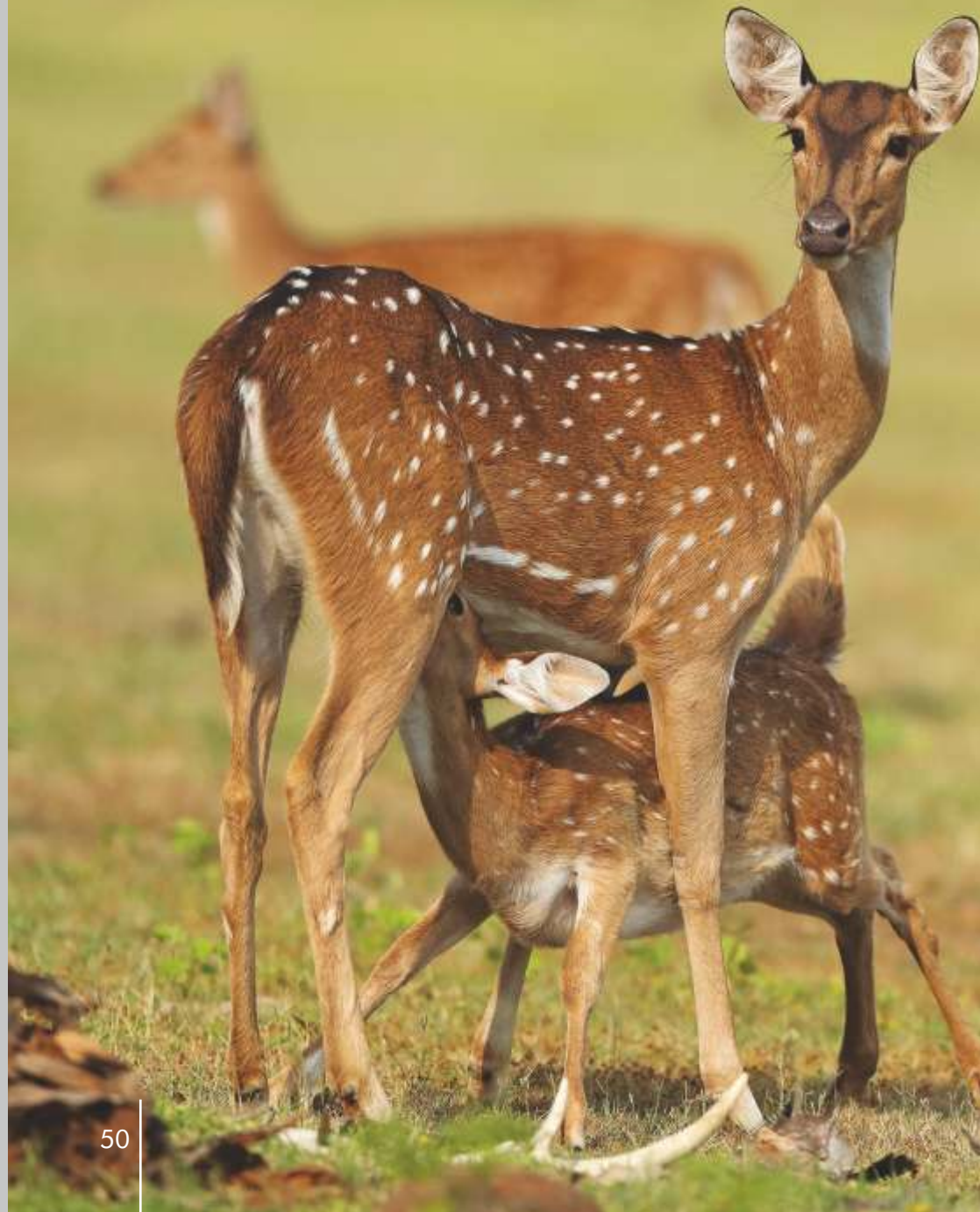
Wild Dog *Cuon alpinus*



Mansinghdeo 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 tree 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.

Avifauna

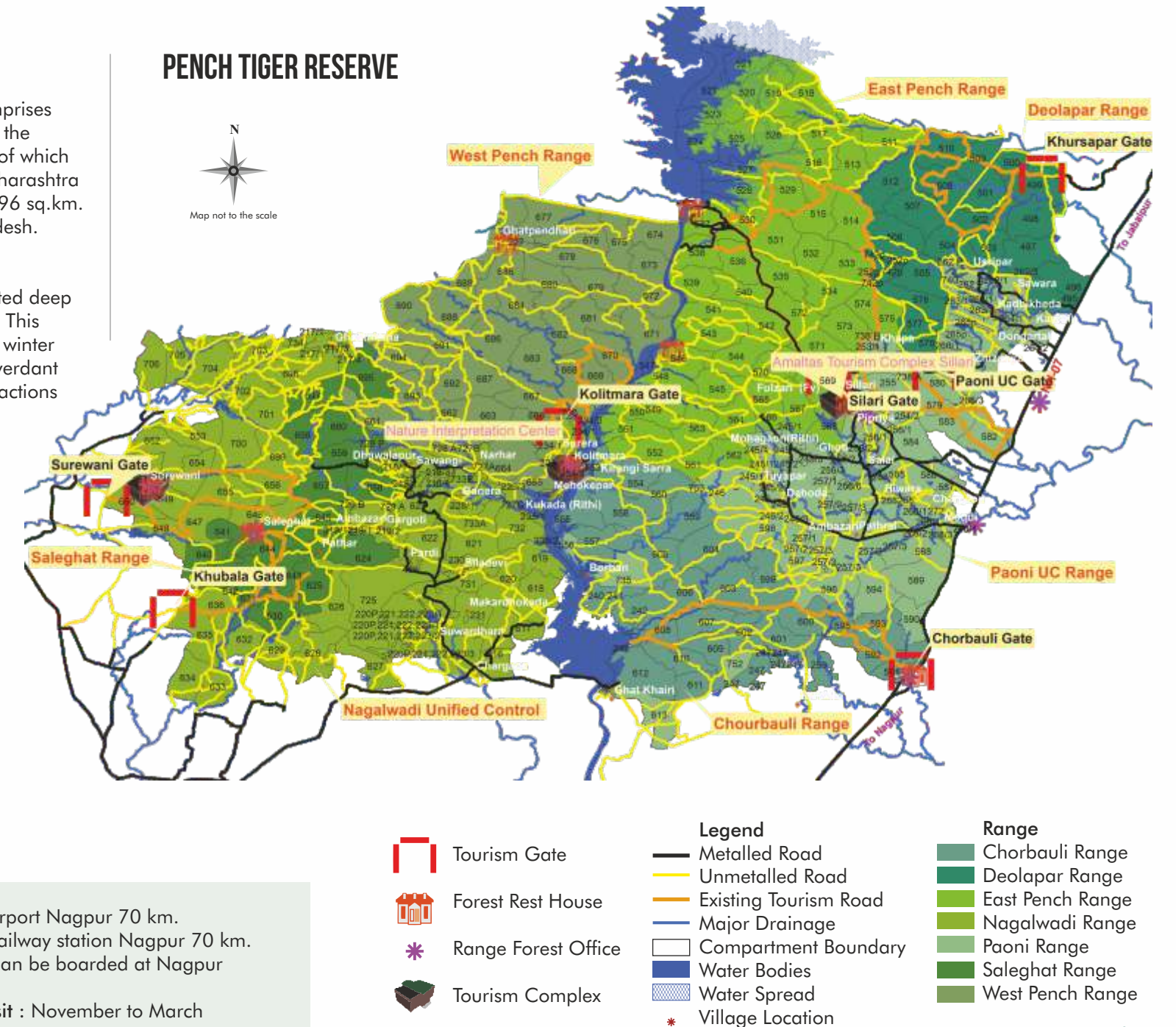
164 species of birds. The bird species include both the resident and migratory birds namely the Malabar Pied and Grey Hornbill, Indian Pitta, Osprey, Grey-headed Fishing Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, White-necked Stork, Openbill Stork, etc. In winter migratory waterfowl including the Brahminy Duck, Poachard, 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-billed, White Scavenger and King Vultures are seen in good number in the Reserve areas.

Other Key Fauna

The high habitat diversity of Pench Tiger Reserve favours 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.

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 sq.km. falls under 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

SAHYADRI TIGER RESERVE

Chandoli National Park
Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary



Kandhar Waterfall



The protected areas of Chandoli National Park and Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary spreading over the districts of Satara, Sangli, Kolhapur, and Ratnagiri were declared by the Government as 'Sahyadri Tiger Reserve' in the year 2010. The young Tiger Reserve area nestled in the Western Ghats, an acclaimed hot spot of biodiversity in the world, its constituents along with the neighbouring Kas plateau and the Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary for their natural heritage having been recognized as World Heritage Sites-serial nominations, Western Ghats are the cradles of biodiversity in its varied forms. 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.



Tiger *Panthera tigris*



Bearded Lip Orchid
Dendrobium barbatulum

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 and laterite plateaus. It is critical to preserve the forest considering its rich bio-diversity and other ecological factors.



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*

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 Mahabaleshwar, a famous hill station of Maharashtra. The backwater is called 'Shivsagar Jalashay'. In 1985, the forest cover was declared as Sanctuary and on 5th Jan 2010 was included in Sahyadri Tiger Reserves. The total area of Sanctuary is 335.3sq. km. and has grasslands, laterite plateaus and Jambha rocks. The Forest is dense all over and full of diverse flora and fauna.



Son Ghanta *Abutilon ranadei*

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.

Avifauna

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 and Malabar Parakeet. The rare Nilgiri Wood Pigeon is found in good numbers. It is also a favourable breeding ground for River Terns.

Other Key Fauna

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 favourable natural conditions in the pristine forest. State animal of Maharashtra, Indian Giant Squirrel is also found in good numbers.

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.

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.



Malabar Parakeet *Psittacula columboides*



Tawny Rajah *Charaxes bernardus*



Koyna Toad *Beduka koynayensis*



Gaur *Bos gaurus*



Ozarde Waterfall

Koyna Tourist places :

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

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



Chandoli Tourist places :

Janicha Amba Tower
 Zolambi Plateau
 Nature Trails
 Lapangruha

Distance to Chandoli

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

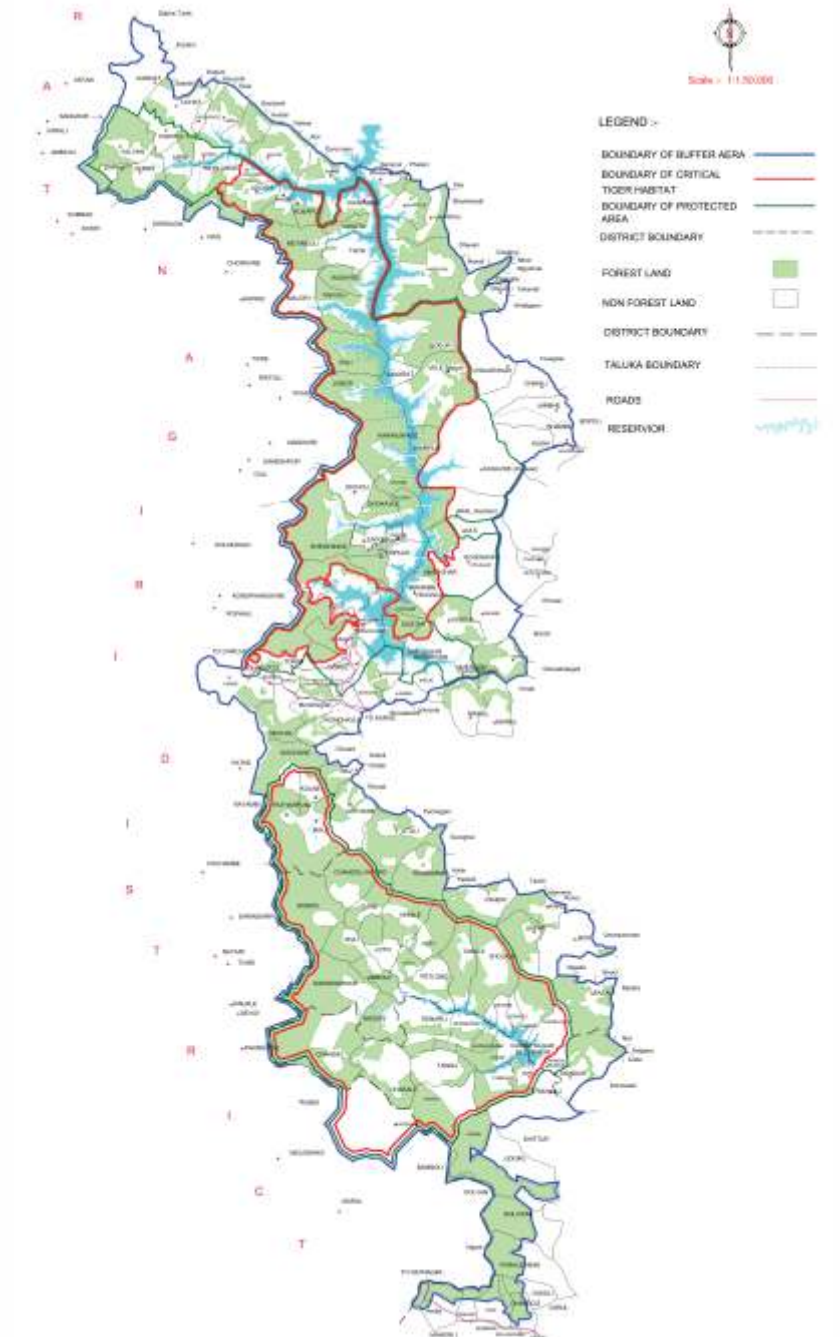
Nearest Railway Stations

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



Tiger *Panthera tigris*

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' which 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 a fierce encounter with Tiger and thus a shrine was made in remembrance of God Taru.

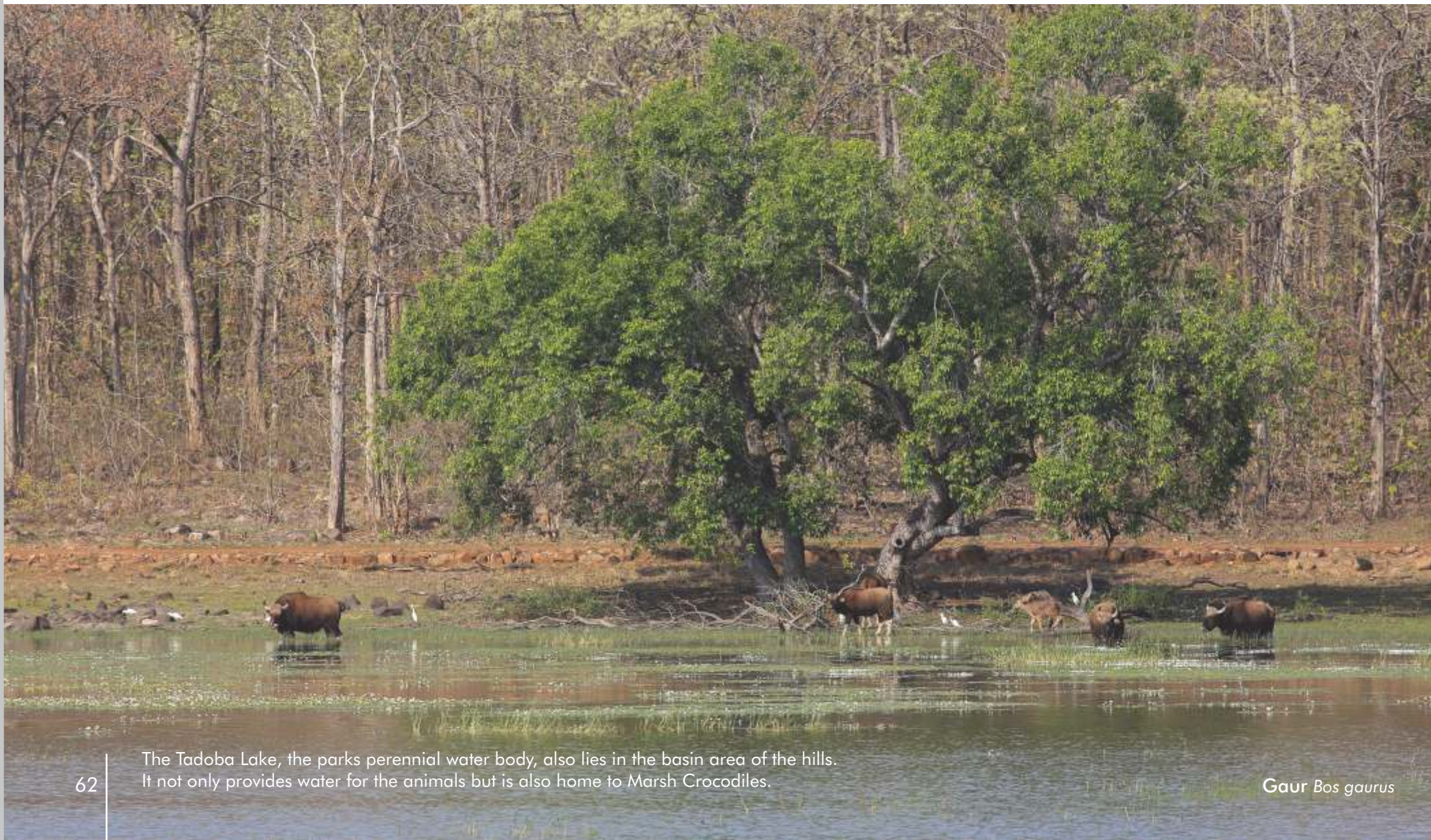


Sarus Crane *Grus antigone* ▶



Tadoba National Park

The Tadoba National Park is divided into three separate forest ranges, i.e. Tadoba north range, Kolsa south range, and Morhurli range, which is sandwiched in between the first two. There are two lakes and one river in the park, which gets filled every monsoon, the 'Tadoba Lake,' 'Kolsa Lake,' and 'Tadoba River'.



The Tadoba Lake, the parks perennial water body, also lies in the basin area of the hills. It not only provides water for the animals but is also home to Marsh Crocodiles.

Gaur *Bos gaurus*



Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary

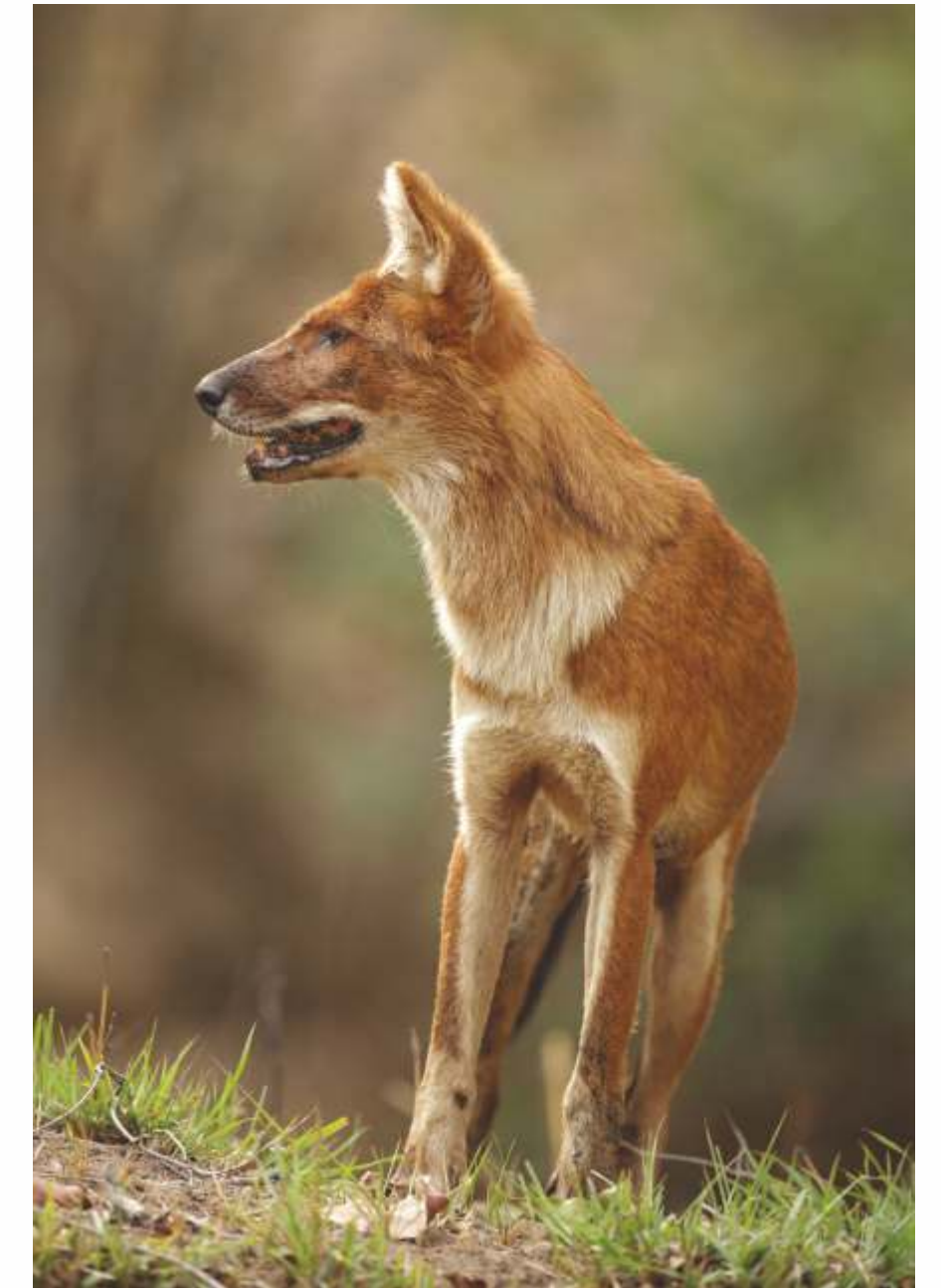
'Andhari' is derived from the name of Andhari River that flows in this area which is originating from Pandharpani.



Tiger *Panthera tigris*



Tiger *Panthera tigris*



Wild Dog *Cuon alpinus*



Common Leopard
Panthera pardus

Flora

The inventory of 141 species belonging to 58 botanical families found in Tadoba National Park, Maharashtra has done which consists 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, Bijā, Bhera, Bor, Bel, Chichwa, Dhawada, Kusum, Mahua, Mowai, Petra, Rohan, Salai, Semal, Shisham, Sisoo, Shivan, Surya, Sirius, Tendu.

Avifauna

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 Key Fauna

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 Langur are main wild animals found in this National Park.

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.

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



Terminalia elliptica



Sloth Bear *Melursus ursinus*



Grey-headed Fish Eagle *Ichthyophaga ichhyaetus*

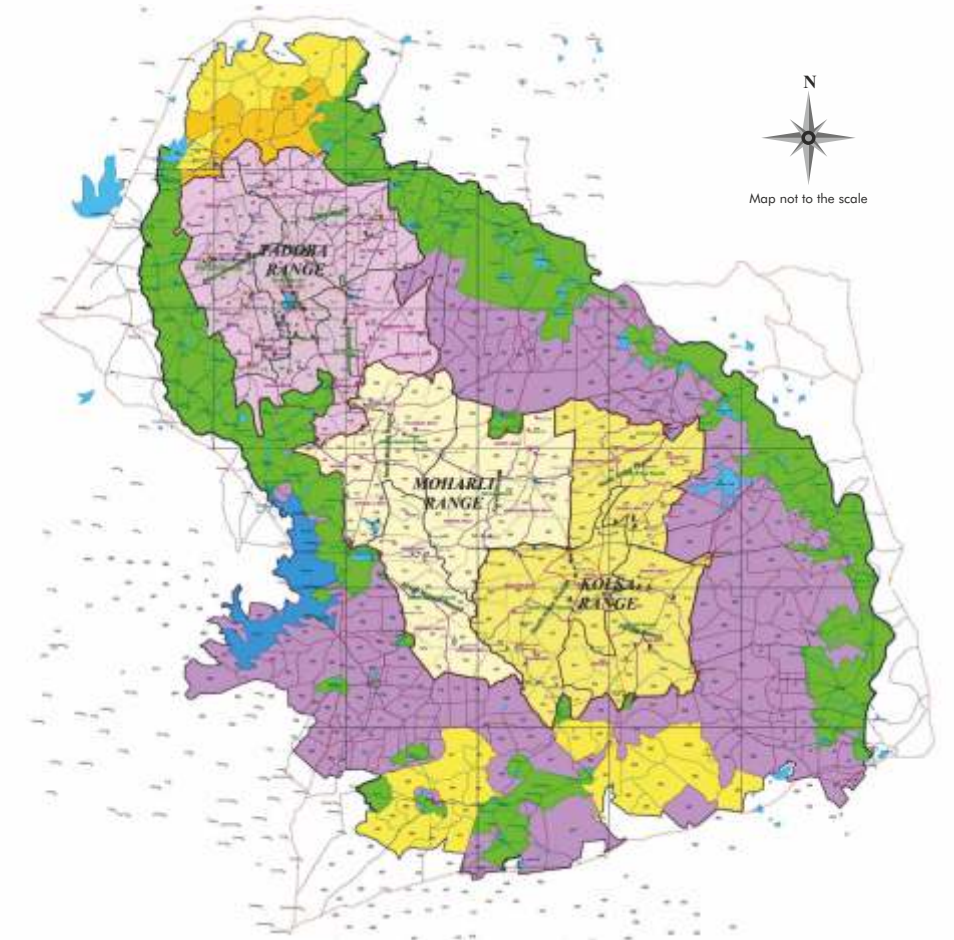


Nature Trails in Tadoba/Moharli, the famous Ramdegi Temple, Mahakali Temple and Jain Temple at Bhadravati the Interpretation Centre at Moharli and the Museum at Tadoba, the interpretive signage along the road all have a story to tell about the glorious past, the dynamic present and the promising future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



Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

TADOBA-ANDHARI TIGER RESERVE



Legend

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

How 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

SANJAY GANDHI NATIONAL PARK

"City Forest"



Forest view of SGNP



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 the Park is within just less than 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.



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*



Flora

The park is a delight to the tree lover's delight in all seasons with the great amount of bio-diversity, ranging from *Adina cordifolia* (Kadamb), *Albizia lebbek* (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 Lianas (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 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

This is 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's paradise. From the tiny Tickell's Flower Pecker (a small bird in India), many species of Sunbirds 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-tailed Drongo, the musical call of the Blue Flycatcher or the extremely melodious 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 which was 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, Egglies, Sailers are some of the many attractive butterflies one can find here.



Entada rheedii



Hibiscus lobatus

Krishnagiri Upvan, Borivali (KUB)

KUB is the area which hosts the entire 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, bird-watching 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 Bird-watching

NIC organises guided nature trails, bird-watching 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 sylvan 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 bicycles 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

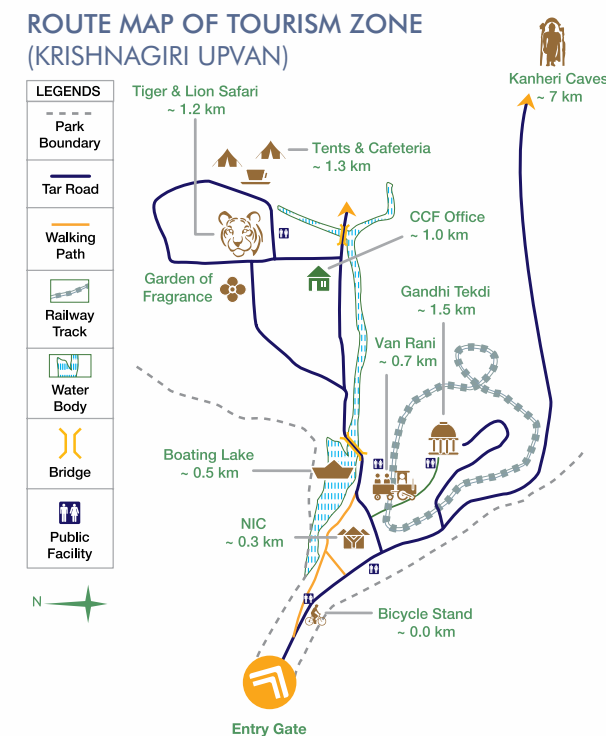
Just a stone's throw away from the main gate is the idyllic artificial water body which allows one to use the pedal boats and go around the scenic lake.

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 attractions in SGNP. Go chugging along the circuitous narrow gauge, route covering the perimeter of the Gandhi Tekdi hillock.



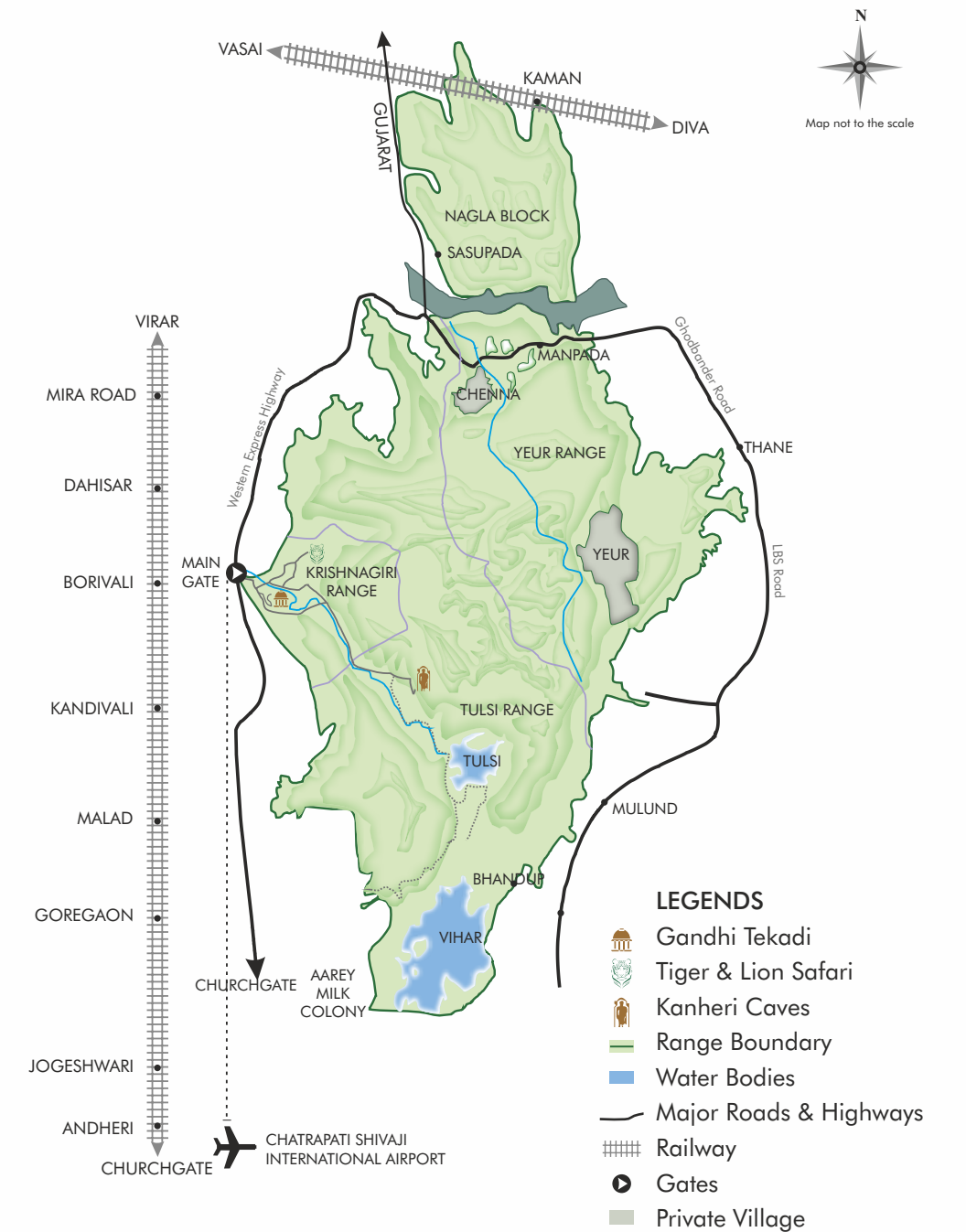
View of SGNP (Tulsi Lake and Vihar Lake)



SANJAY GANDHI NATIONAL PARK



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 octrail post on Mumabi - Ahemdabad highway.



ANERDAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Ruddy Shelduck
Tadorna ferruginea

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 south-western range of Satpura range. It is in the vicinity of Yawal Sanctuary in the 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 favourite holiday destination for family and friends. It was once extremely rich in wildlife, now it is trying to regain its previous status.



Acacia catechu

Asian Openbill
Anastomus oscitans





Aegle marmelos



Bengal Monitor Lizard *Varanus bengalensis*



Blue Tiger *Tirumala limniace*

Flora

The sanctuary is situated on south-western 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 lebbek*, *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, Quail, Partridge, Egret, Heron, Cormorant, Coot, Spotbill, Eagle and Owls etc.



Indian Muntjac *Muntiacus muntjak*

Chinkara *Gazella bennettii*



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.

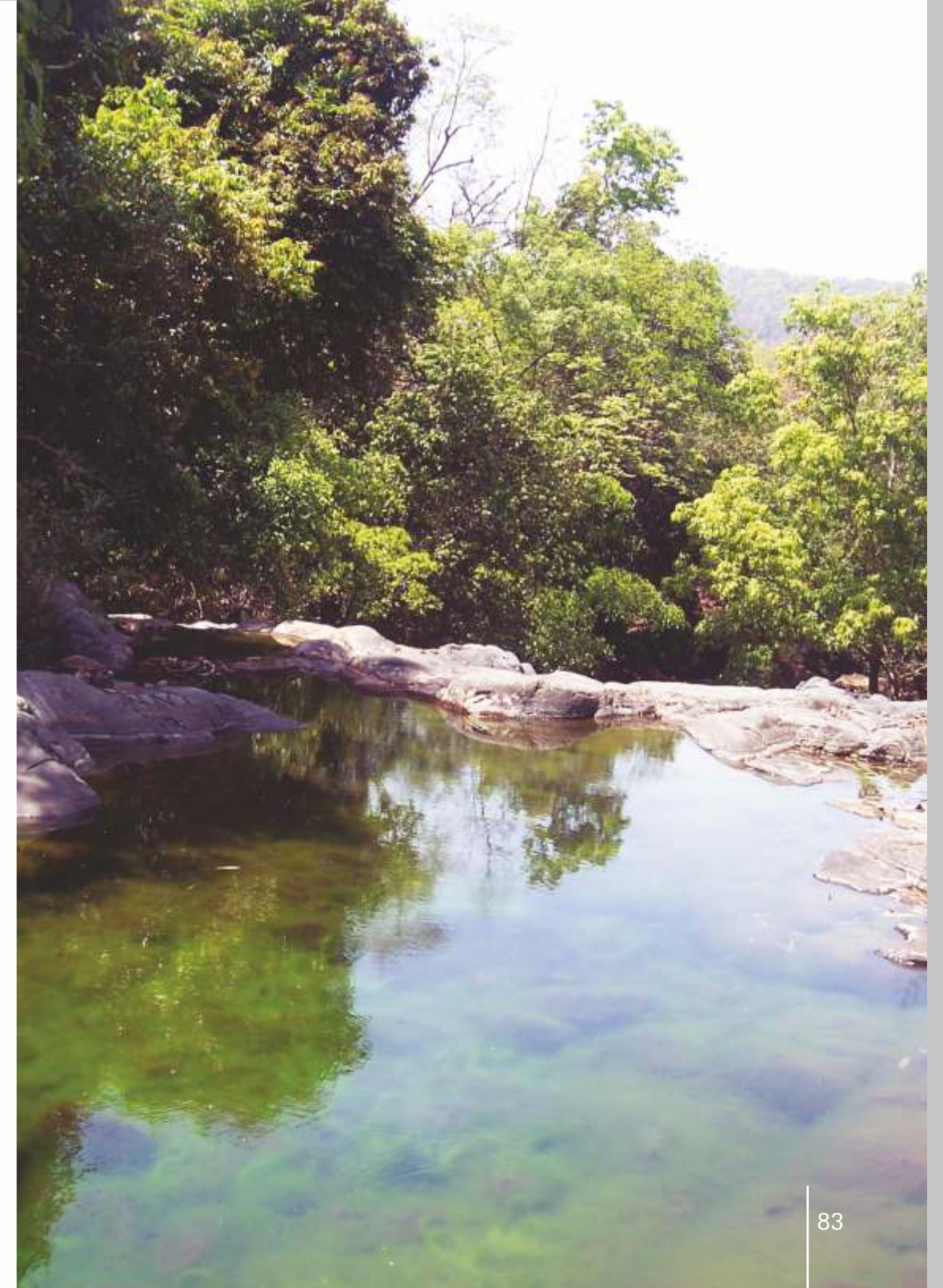
BHAMRAGARH WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary 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.



Indian Grey Mongoose *Herpestes edwardsii*





Tectona grandis



White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*



Chital *Axis axis*

Flora

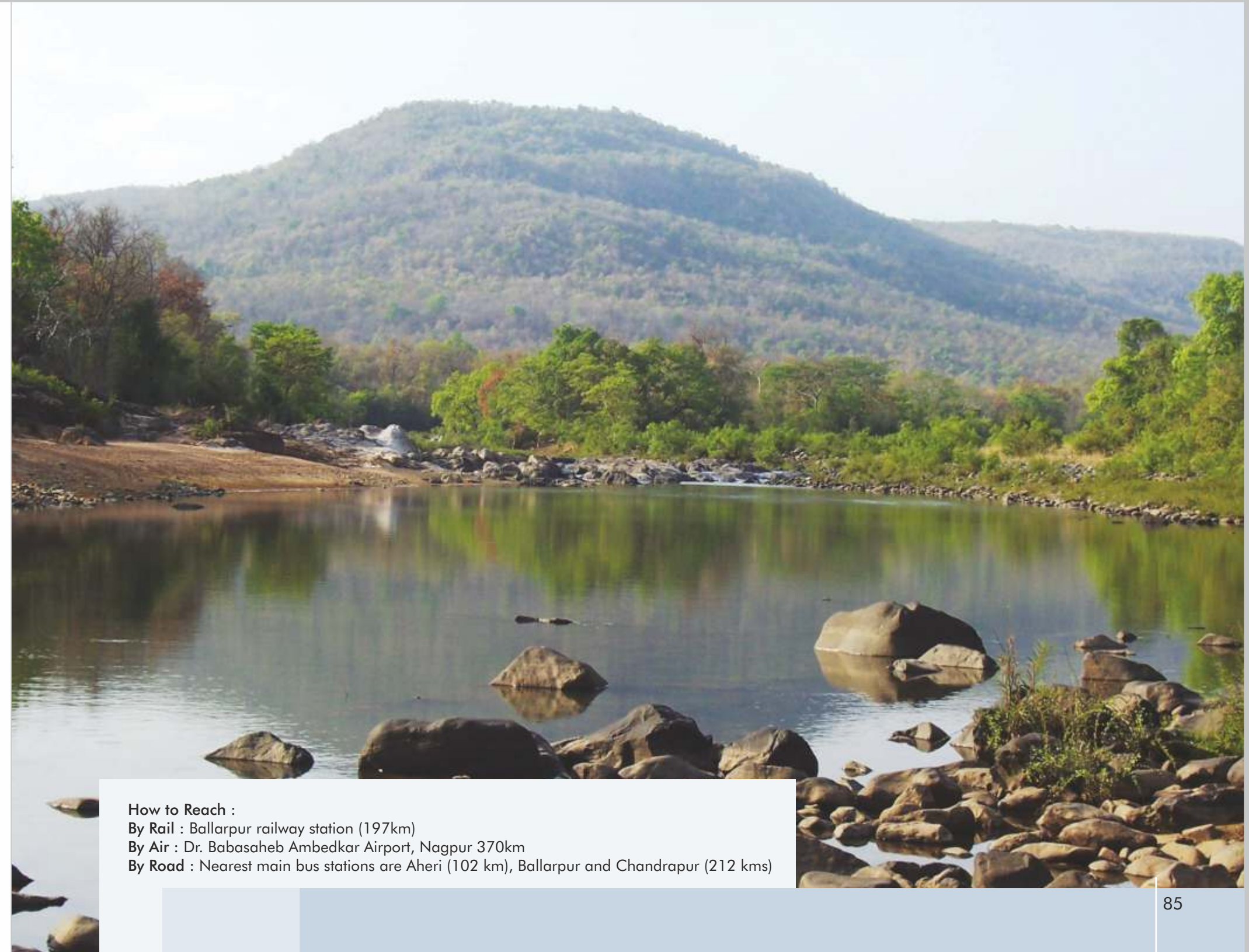
As per Champion and Seth classification, the forest type found is 5A-C1-1B-Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest with Teak as its dominant species. Vegetation diversity is quite rich as over 245 species (69 tree, 15 shrub, 73 herb, 47 grass and 41 climber species) have been identified. Edge and ecotone 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 were found. Now they are rarely seen along the fringe of the sanctuary. Abundance of herbivores like Sambar, Chital, Blackbuck and 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 the Sanctuary.



Nilgai *Boselaphus tragocamelus*



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)

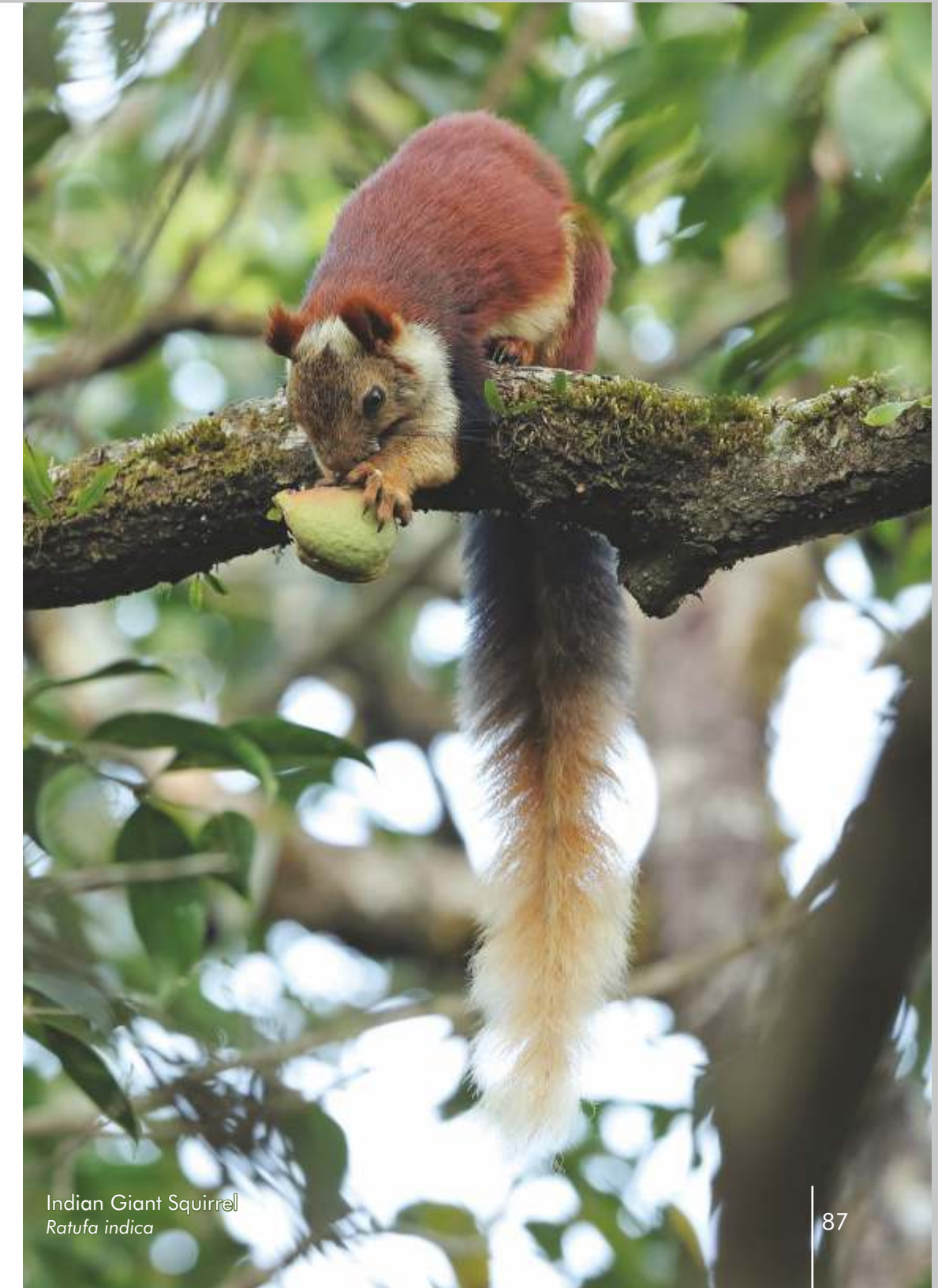
BHIMASHANKAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary 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.



Bracket Fungi



Indian Giant Squirrel
Ratufa indica



Bonnet Macaque *Macaca radiata*

Flora

Southern Tropical Semi-evergreen Forest is the main forest type of the sanctuary and dominant 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 falcatum* (Fern). During the monsoon, various species of mosses and epiphyte including bioluminescent fungi can be seen on the trees.

Avifauna

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.

Other Key Fauna

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.

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



Maytenus rothiana



Grey Junglefowl *Gallus sonneratii*



Giant Wood Spider *Nephila pilipes*



Commander *Moduza procris*

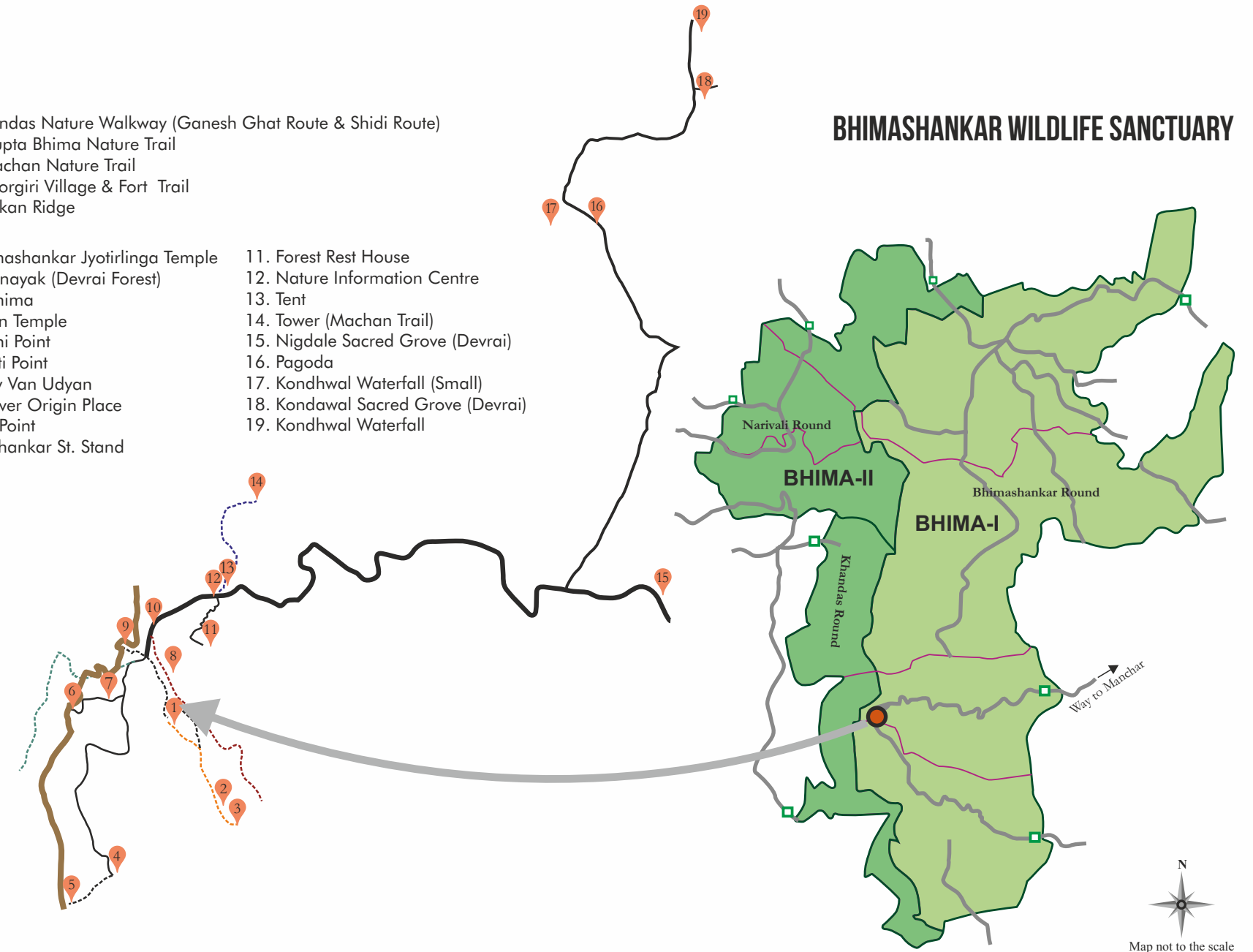


Wildlife Sanctuary Tourist places :
 Bhimashankar Jyotirling (Temple of Lord Shiva),
 Bombay Point, Nagphani Point, Hanuman Tank,
 Vanaspati Point, Gupt Bhimashankar,
 Dimbhe Dam

BHIMASHANKAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

- Kandas Nature Walkway (Ganesh Ghat Route & Shidi Route)
- Gupta Bhima Nature Trail
- Machan Nature Trail
- Bhorgiri Village & Fort Trail
- Kokan Ridge

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga Temple | 11. Forest Rest House |
| 2. Sakshi Vinayak (Devrai Forest) | 12. Nature Information Centre |
| 3. Gupta Bhima | 13. Tent |
| 4. Hanuman Temple | 14. Tower (Machan Trail) |
| 5. Nagphani Point | 15. Nigdale Sacred Grove (Devrai) |
| 6. Vanaspati Point | 16. Pagoda |
| 7. Mahadev Van Udyan | 17. Kondhwal Waterfall (Small) |
| 8. Bhima River Origin Place | 18. Kondawal Sacred Grove (Devrai) |
| 9. Bombay Point | 19. Kondhwal Waterfall |
| 10. Bhimashankar St. Stand | |



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

- Sanctuary Boundary
- Roads
- Bhimashankar Temple
- Check-Post

CHAPRALA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

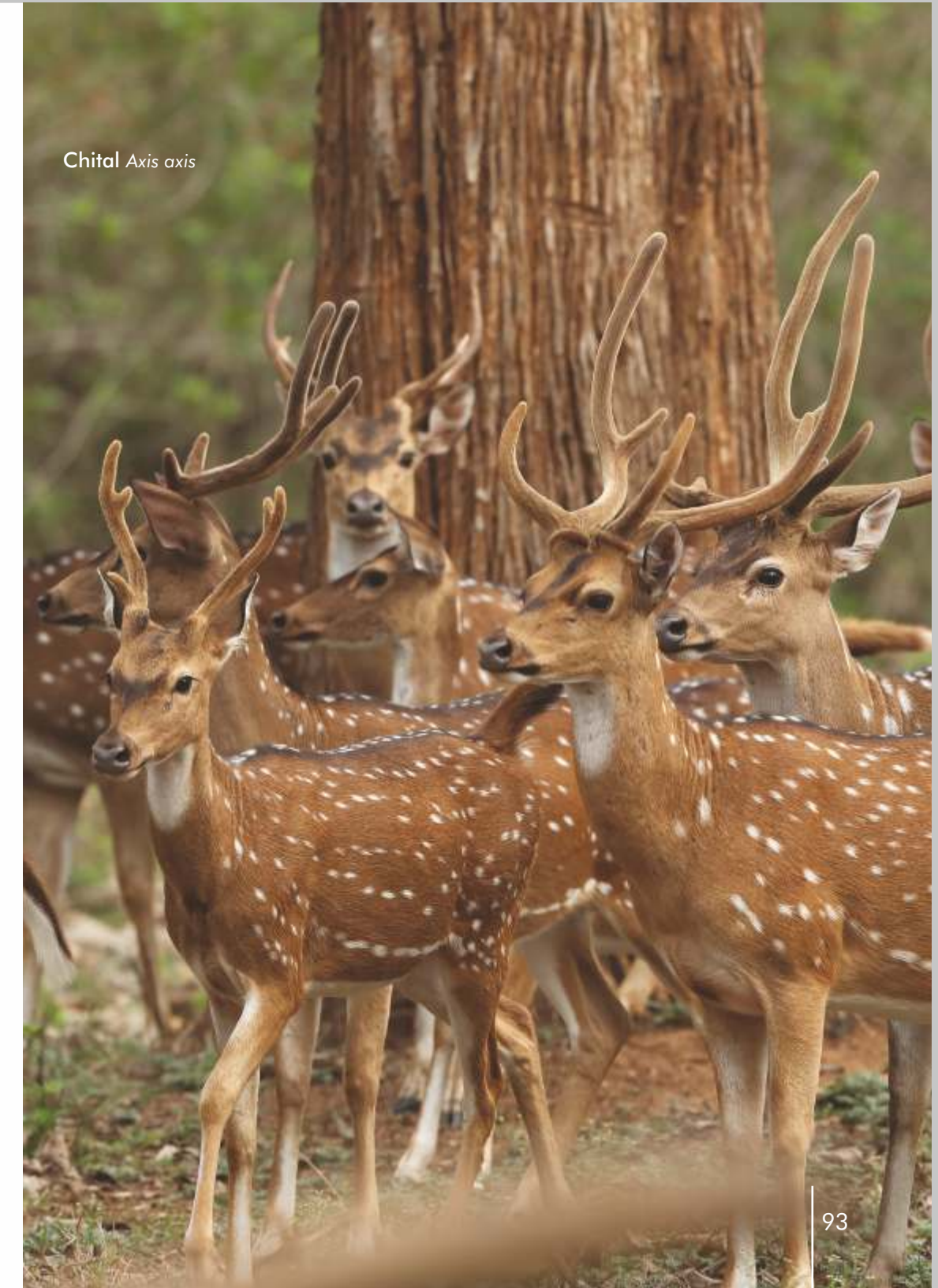


Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary spread over 134.78 sq.km., is located in Mulchera and Chamorshi tehsils of Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, and was notified on 25th February 1986. The River Pranahita which is formed after the confluence of the rivers Wardha and Wainganga near the village Chaprala, is very near the Sanctuary. The Sanctuary is also 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.



Cassia fistula

Chital *Axis axis*





Wild Dog *Cuon alpinus*



White-rumped Munia *Lonchura striata*

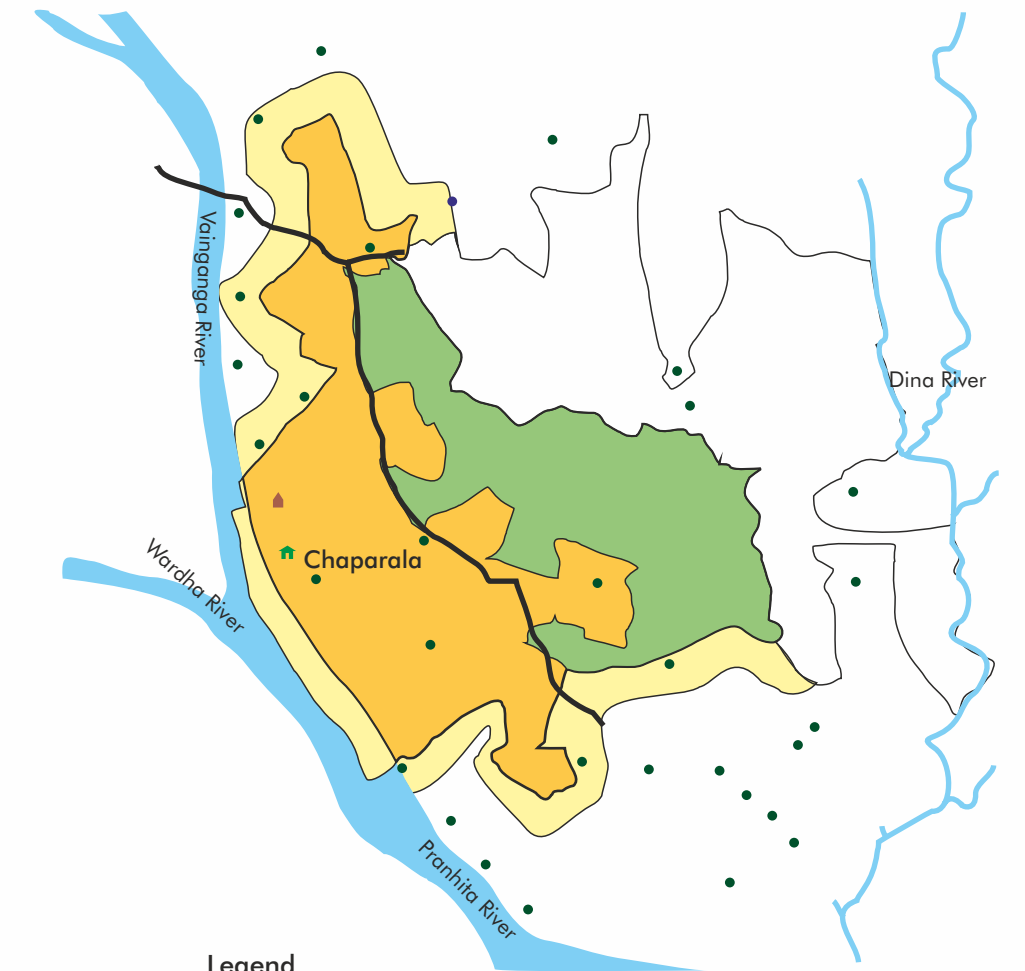
How to Reach :

By Road : Nearest Bus stand : Aheri 40 kms, Gadchiroli 10 kms

By Rail : Ballarpur - 65 kms

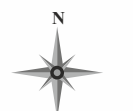
By Air : Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport 235 kms.

CHAPRALA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Legend

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



Map not to the scale

DEULGAON-REHEKURI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Blackbuck *Antelope cervicapra*

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.

The forest type is Dry Deciduous Scrub Forest. The main species are *Acacia catechu* (Khair), *Acacia* sp. (Hivar), *Dalbergia latifolia* (Sisoo), *Santalum album* (Chandan), *Ziziphus mauritiana* (Ber), *Carissa carandas* (Karwand), *Alysicarpus bupleurifolius*, *Cyathocline purpurea*, *Eriocaulon diana*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cyperus kyllingia*, *Striga densiflora*, *Marsilea minuta*.

The area is rich in grassland fauna. The main species mammals are *Antelope cervicapra* (Blackbuck), *Gazella bennettii* (Chinkara), *Canis lupus pallipes* (Indian Wolf), *Vulpes bengalensis* (Indian Fox).



Commelina sp.

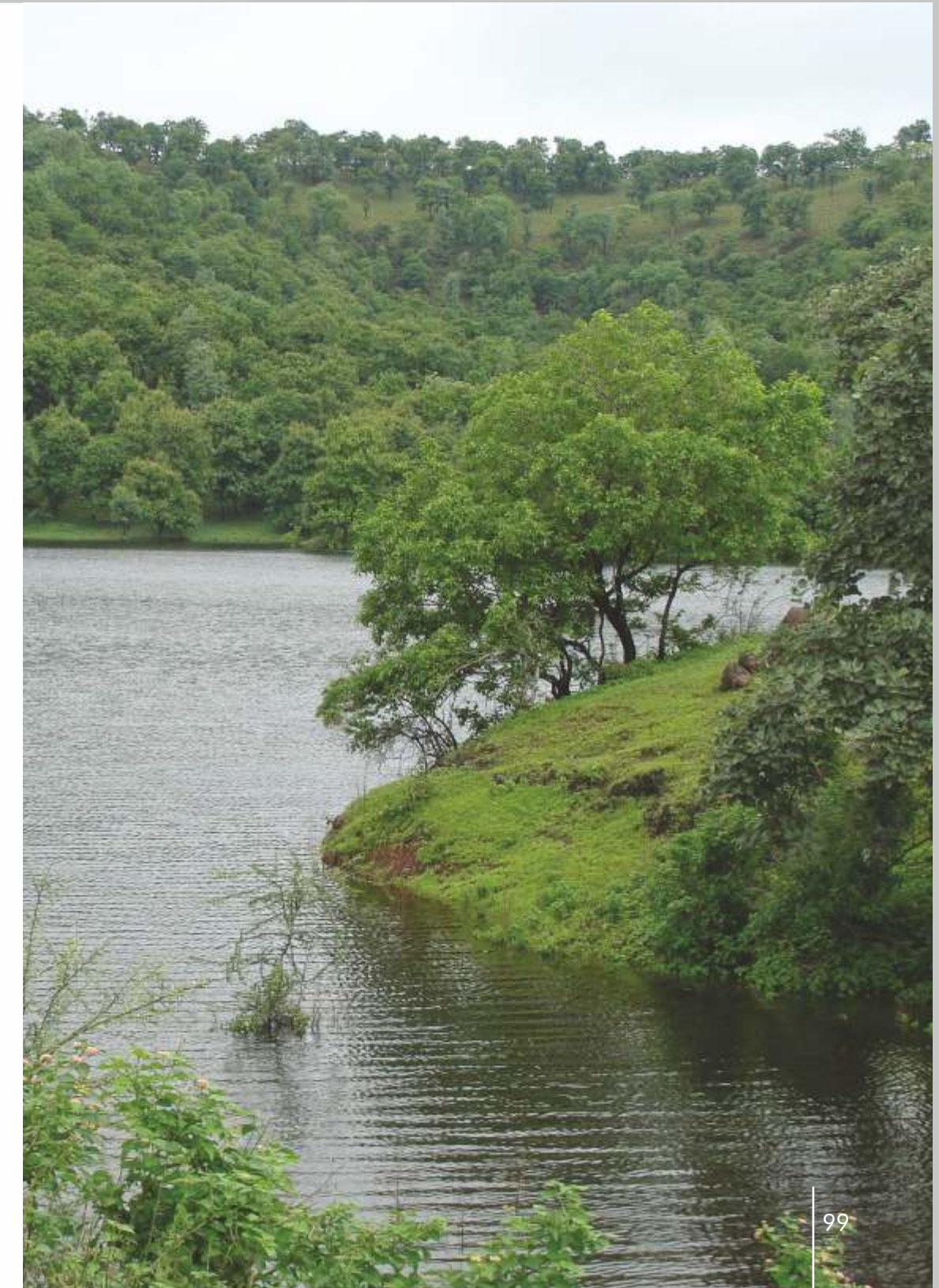


Indian Courser
Cursorius coromandelicus

DNYANGANGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



The Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary is situated 28 km from Buldhana and 20 km from Khamgaon town of Maharashtra. It is in 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 along with Jackals give more attraction. About 150 species of birds are there. The ideal time to visit the sanctuary is throughout the year. Wild animals are best sighted from February to May. The terrain is undulating, interspersed with hillocks having gentle slopes. Managed by the Office of Field Director- Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra Forest Department, The Sanctuary is a natural habitat for various animals and bird species of which many are seasonal that comes from different parts of the country. Both gates of Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary are reachable by road from Khamgaon on the Khamgaon- Buldhana road. Shegaon is the nearest railway station, on Nagpur-Mumbai main line.





Tectona grandis



Common Jezebel *Delias eucharis*



Shikra *Accipiter badius*

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.



Nilgai *Boselaphus tragocamelus*



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*

Interesting Things to visit

There are lots of tourist attractions in Buldhana District. The region is known for its scenic beauty and charming atmosphere. A large number of sightseeing tours are arranged by the local tourist board and the travel agencies. Some popular places to see in the area are:

- Lonar crater
- Shegaon
- Purna River

There are two lakes within the 205 sq.km. Sanctuary. About 150 species of birds are there. Several bird species including both resident and migratory types can be found in this Sanctuary. An added attraction of the Buldhana District, Maharashtra is the festivals. Travellers can visit the Sarai Mahasiddha Baba fair and Shri Balaji fair. One can buy wide range of local handicrafts and artefacts from the fairs.

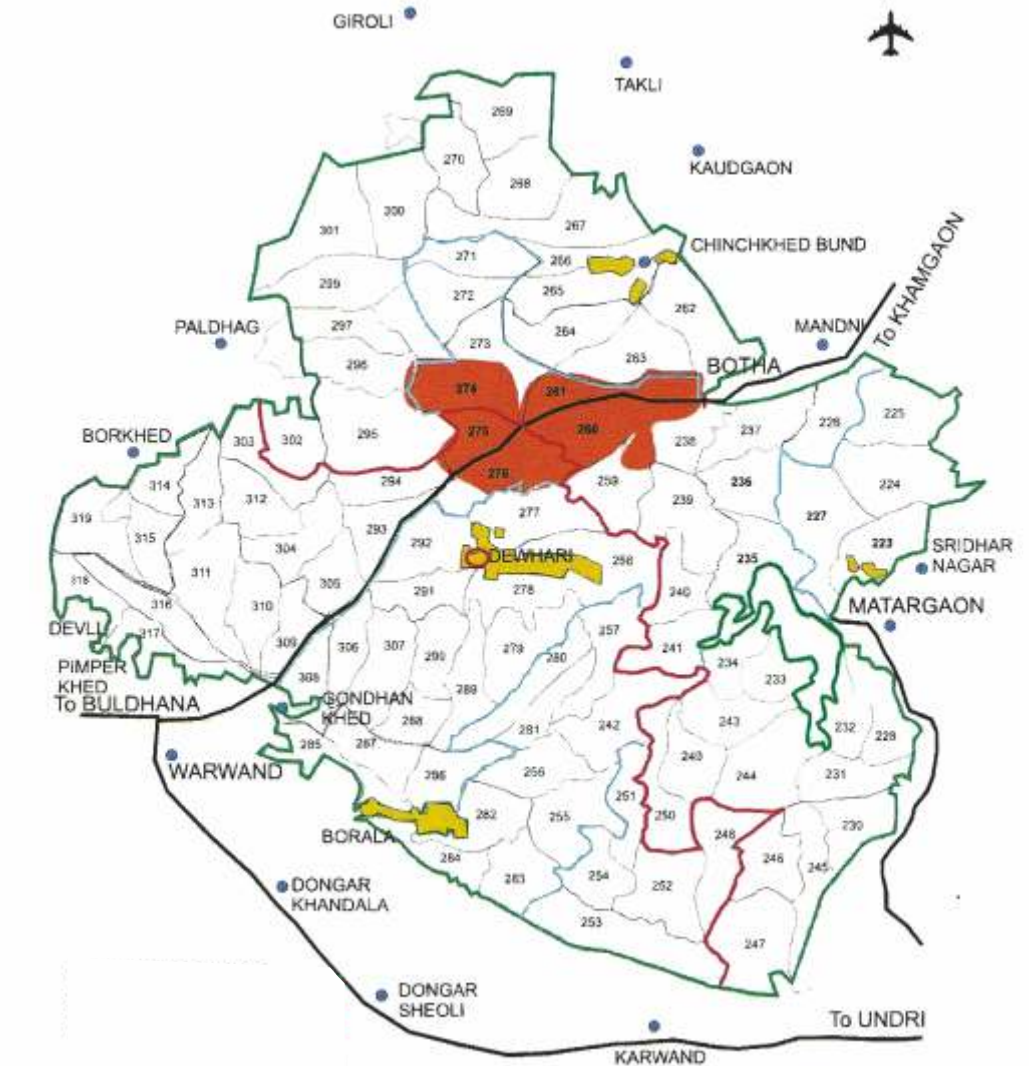
How to Reach

By Air : Shegaon is the nearest railway station, on Nagpur-Mumbai main line, where all important trains have halts.

By Rail : Khamgaon is the nearest (20kms) railway station

By Road : Buldana (8 kms) and Khamgaon (20 kms.)

DNYANGANGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Reference

Sanctuary boundary

Range boundary

Round boundary

Tourism zone

Core zone

GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

GIB Nanaj Wildlife Sanctuary (Revised) - 336.73 Sq.km.
New GIB Wildlife Sanctuary - 1.98 Sq.km.

Great Indian bustard
Ardeotis nigriceps



The Great Indian Bustard (Maldhok) is one of the 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 sanctuaries 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.km. 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.



Capparis decidua





European Roller *Coracias garrulus*



Toad



Scorpion

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 somewhat similar to a young Ostrich. Its standing height is more than a meter; wing span is 2.5 meters and weighs about 18 kg. It is an inhabitant of the open country having thorny bushes and tall grass interspersed 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. Since these birds do not live in nests, the eggs are at risk of destruction from other animals.



Blackbuck *Antelope cervicapra*

Indian Gray Wolf
Canis lupus pallipes



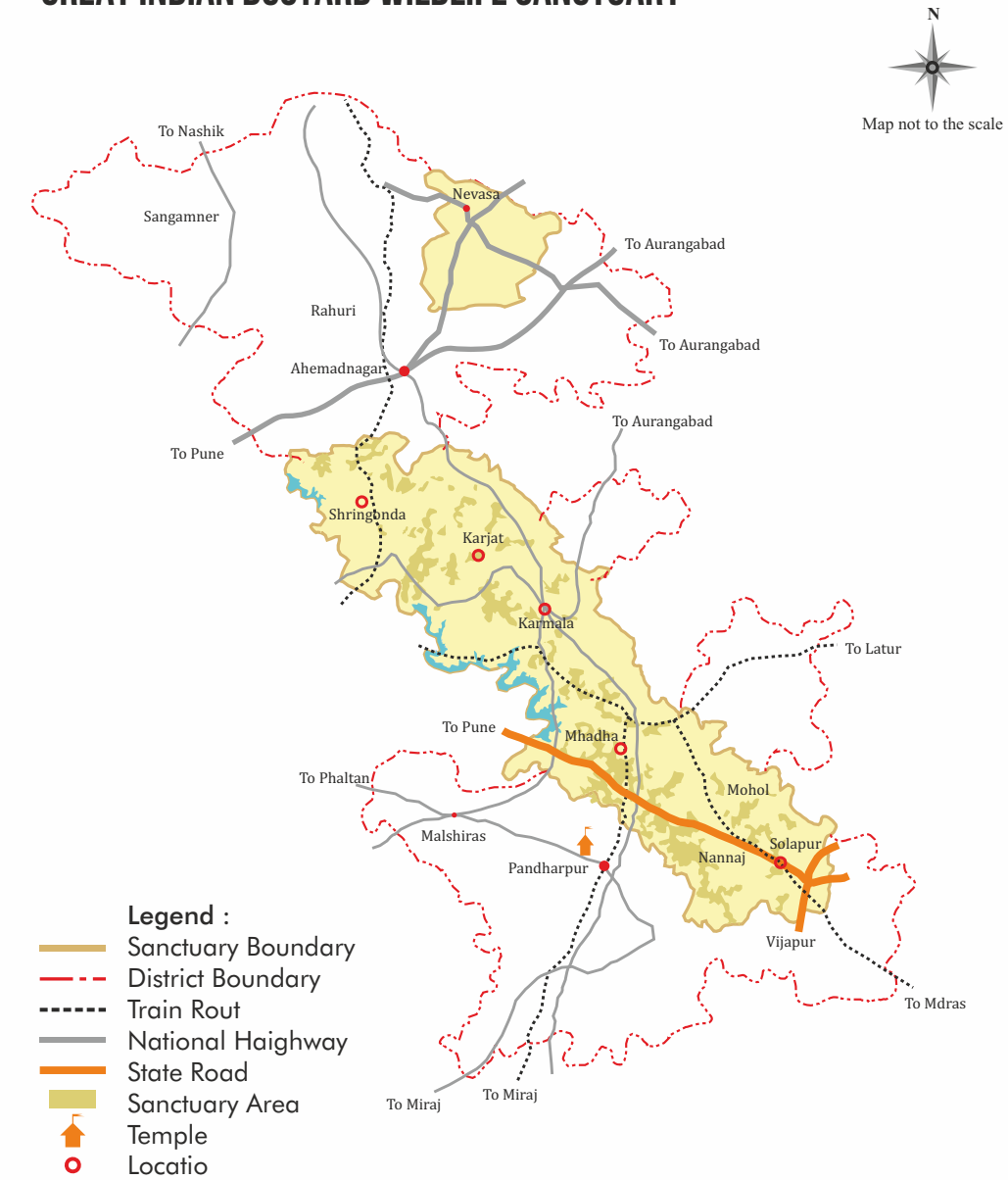
Montagu's Harrier
Circus pygargus



Lesser Florican *Sypheotides indicus*

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

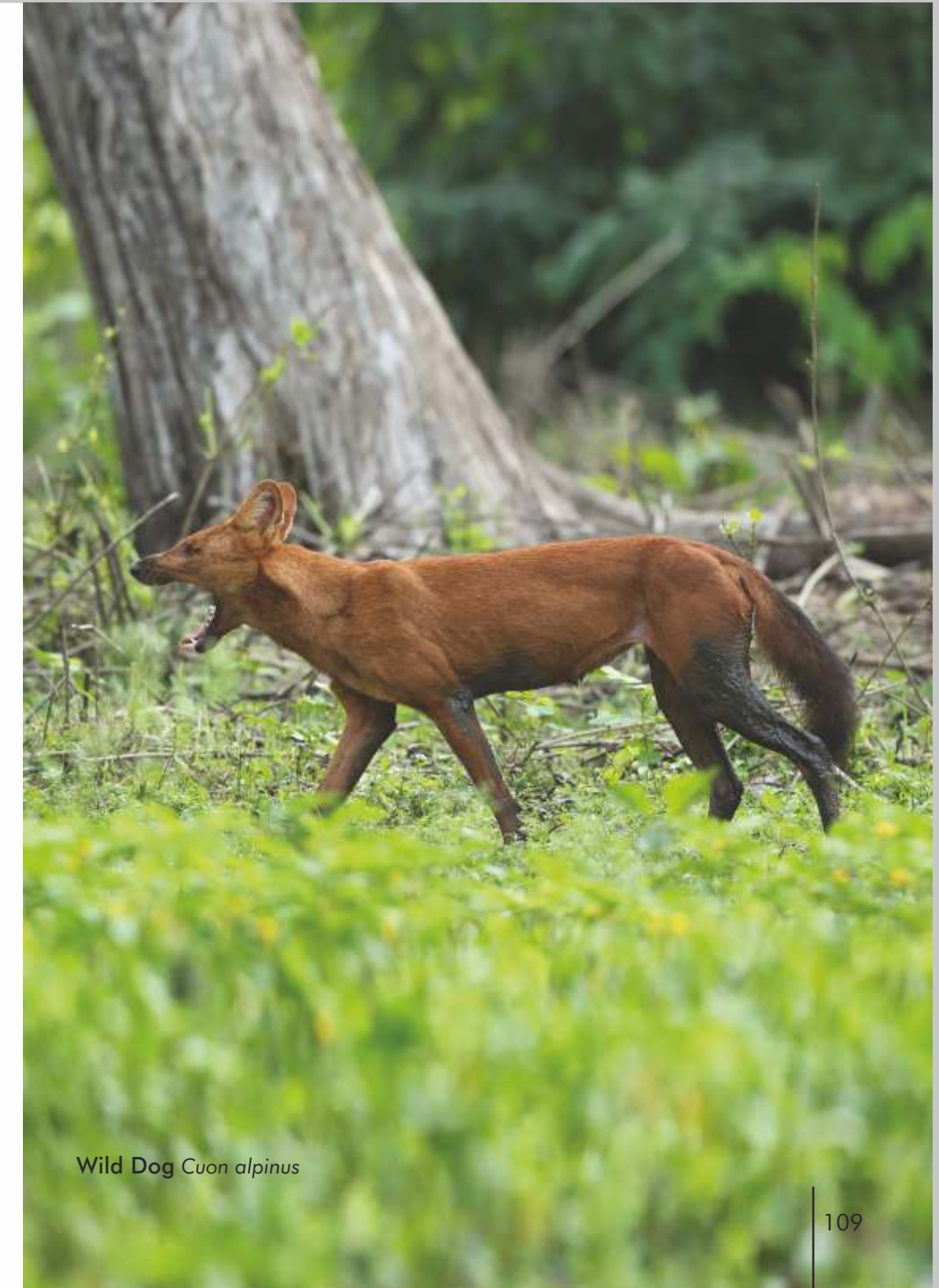
GREAT INDIAN BUSTARD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



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 from the nearby village of Gautala, which named itself after Gautam Rishi, a Hindu ascetic mentioned in the Ramcharitmanas.



Wild Dog *Cuon alpinus*



Hardwickia binata



Spotted Owlet *Athene brama*



Indian Rat Snake *Ptyas mucosa*

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. Hill 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 grown grasses.

Fauna

The forest in the Sanctuary provides ideal conditions of harbourage to a variety of birds and animals. There are at least 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, notable migrants are Cranes, Spoonbills, Storks, Ibis, Pochards and many other species of Waders. Peafowl has much dominance in the area in addition to ground birds such as Quail, Partridges and Jungle Fowl. Reptiles includes snakes like 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.

GHODAZARI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Ghodazari Wildlife Sanctuary is a wildlife reserve established in 2018 in Nagbhir in the Chandrapur district of the Vidarbha region in Maharashtra, India. It includes 159 sq.km (61 sq mi) of southern tropical dry forest and a lake.

The forest is considered a key region on the connecting corridor for the tiger migration between the Tadoba Andhari Tiger Project and Umred Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary. It is named after a village of the same name that is almost in the middle of the forest, about 2 km from the dam and the resort. In Marathi, ghoda means horse and zari means a place with a water spring.

Ghodazari lake is situated in Nagbhir tehsil. It is 6 kms away from the main Nagpur – Chandrapur highway, 106 kms from Chandrapur town and 97 kms from Nagpur. The capacity of the reservoir is 45 cusecs of water.

Tigers are the main attraction and the reason for the creation of the sanctuary. Census records show there are at least 12 tigers in the region, but because the sanctuary is on the tiger migration pathway, tigers from the Tadoba and Umred Karhandala sanctuaries have been seen and recorded in tiger research in this region

The sanctuary is also home to other wild mammals such as Common Leopards, Sloth Bears, Gaur, Dhole, Nilgai, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cats, Sambar, Barking Deer, Chital and Wild Boar.

Ghodazari lake is an important destination for the native and migratory birds due to its undisturbed water body and abundance of food. Numerous reptiles have been recorded there, including the Indian Rock Python, Common Indian monitor Lizard, Indian Cobra and Russell's viper.

The Ghodazari Wildlife Sanctuary consists mainly of deciduous forest which has an extensive distribution of Teak, Palas, Ain, Bija, Hald, Salai, Semal, Tendu, Beheda, Hirda, Karaya Gum, Mahua and Bamboo trees.



ISAPUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Yavatmal district, shares boundary with the Nanded district. The area is known to harbour avifauna, more in the winter months when the migrants visits frequently to the backwaters. The Isapur is located in the Pusad forest division, and downstream paves way for the Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary.



Painted Stork
Mycteria leucocephala



Eurasian spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*



Glossy Ibis *Plegadis falcinellus*



Little Egret
Egretta garzetta

JAYAKWADI BIRD SANCTUARY



Greater Flamingo
Phoenicopterus roseus

Jayakwadi Sanctuary is a man-made reservoir that was created after the construction of a dam in 1975 in the upper reaches of River Godavari. In the absence of natural depressions and hilly terrain, this dam has been constructed on almost flat land, because of which the impounded water-spread is large, approximately 55 km long and 27 km wide. This shallow water-spread, with a receding waterline attracts to a large number of waterfowl and waders. Considering its importance to waterfowl, the Government of Maharashtra declared this wetland as Jayakwadi Bird Sanctuary on October 10, 1986. Out of the total area of 34,100 ha, 33,974 ha are under the control of the Irrigation Department.

The Forest Department has recorded 215 species at Jayakwadi. Over 10,000 Demoiselle Cranes *Grus virgo* and a congregation of over 50,000 birds were seen here during an IBA survey in 2000. The aquatic vegetation mainly includes species of *Chara*, *Spirogyra*, *Hydrilla*, *Potamogeton* and *Vallisneria*.



Ruddy shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*





Argemone Mexicana



Blackbuck *Antilope cervicapra*



Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*

Flora

Around 37 species of flora are found here and many species of aquatic vegetation includes Chara, Hydrilla, Spirogyra, Vallisnera, Potamogeton, *Ipomea fistulosa*, and *Argemone mexicana*.

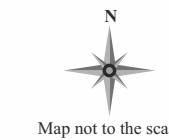
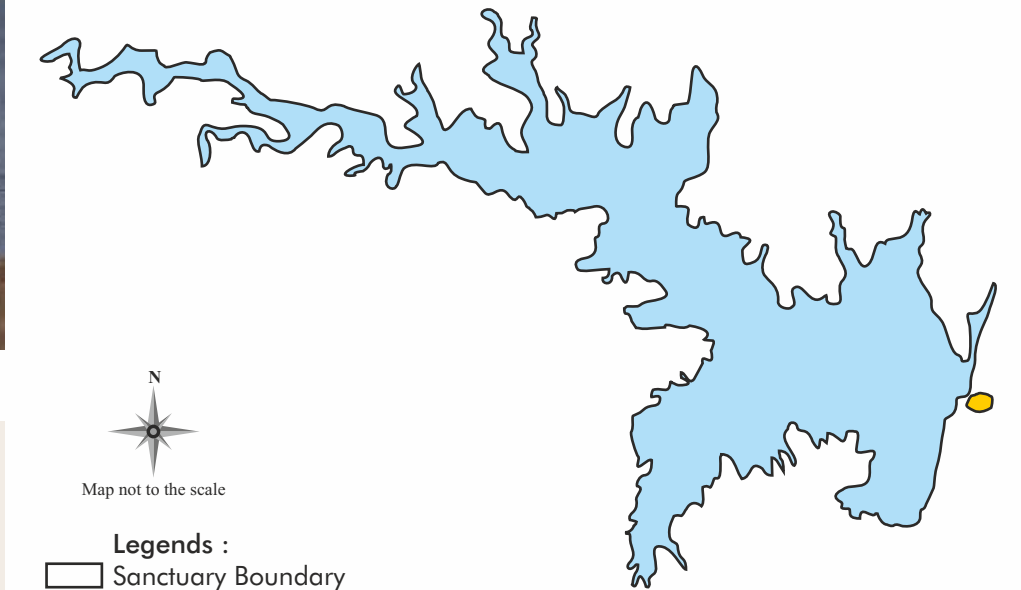
Fauna

There are not many large mammals as the area is under intensive agricultural and human occupation. Occasionally, Black Buck Antelope 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 playing host to converting fauna. Nearly 200 species of birds are there in this area, which includes more than 70 species of migratory birds out of which 45 major species are of international migration



Bar-headed Goose *Anser indicus*

JAYAKWADI BIRD SANCTUARY



Map not to the scale

Legends :

- Sanctuary Boundary
- Sant Dnyaneshwar Garden

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

KANHARGAON WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

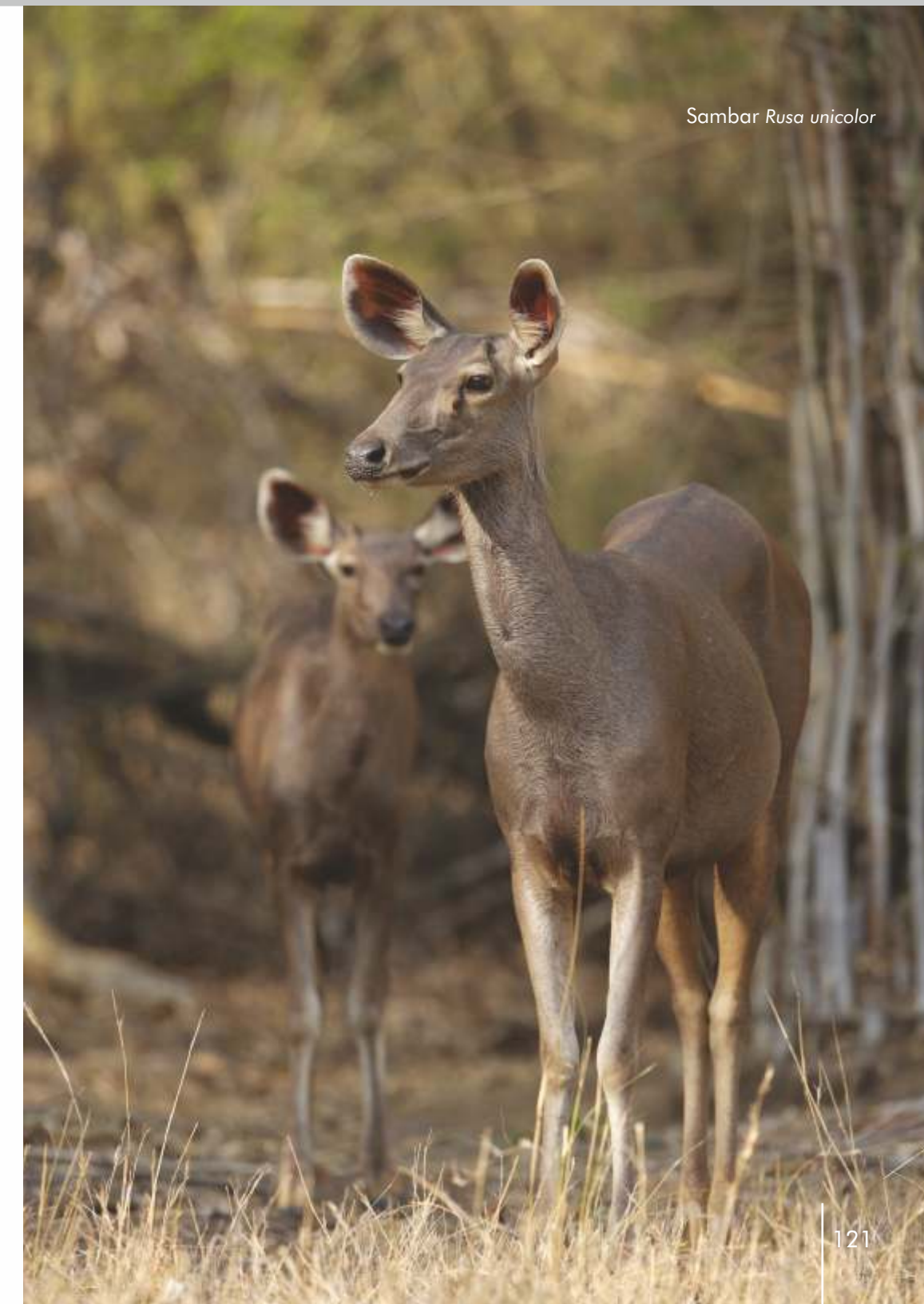


South-Western Langur
Semnopithecus hypoleucos

Kanhargaon Wildlife Sanctuary, which will be spread over 269 square kilometres in Chandrapur District. This takes the state's total tally of Wildlife Sanctuaries to 50. The lush green forest of Kanhargaon forms a key southern corridor for the spillover Tiger population moving to the Kawal Tiger Reserve in Telangana and Indravati Reserve in Chhattisgarh through Chaprala and Pranhita Sanctuaries in Gadchiroli. Wildlife Conservation Trust in 2015 had identified 10 Tigers and 23 leopards at Kanhargaon based on camera trap study.



Sloth Bear *Melursus ursinus*



Sambar *Rusa unicolor*

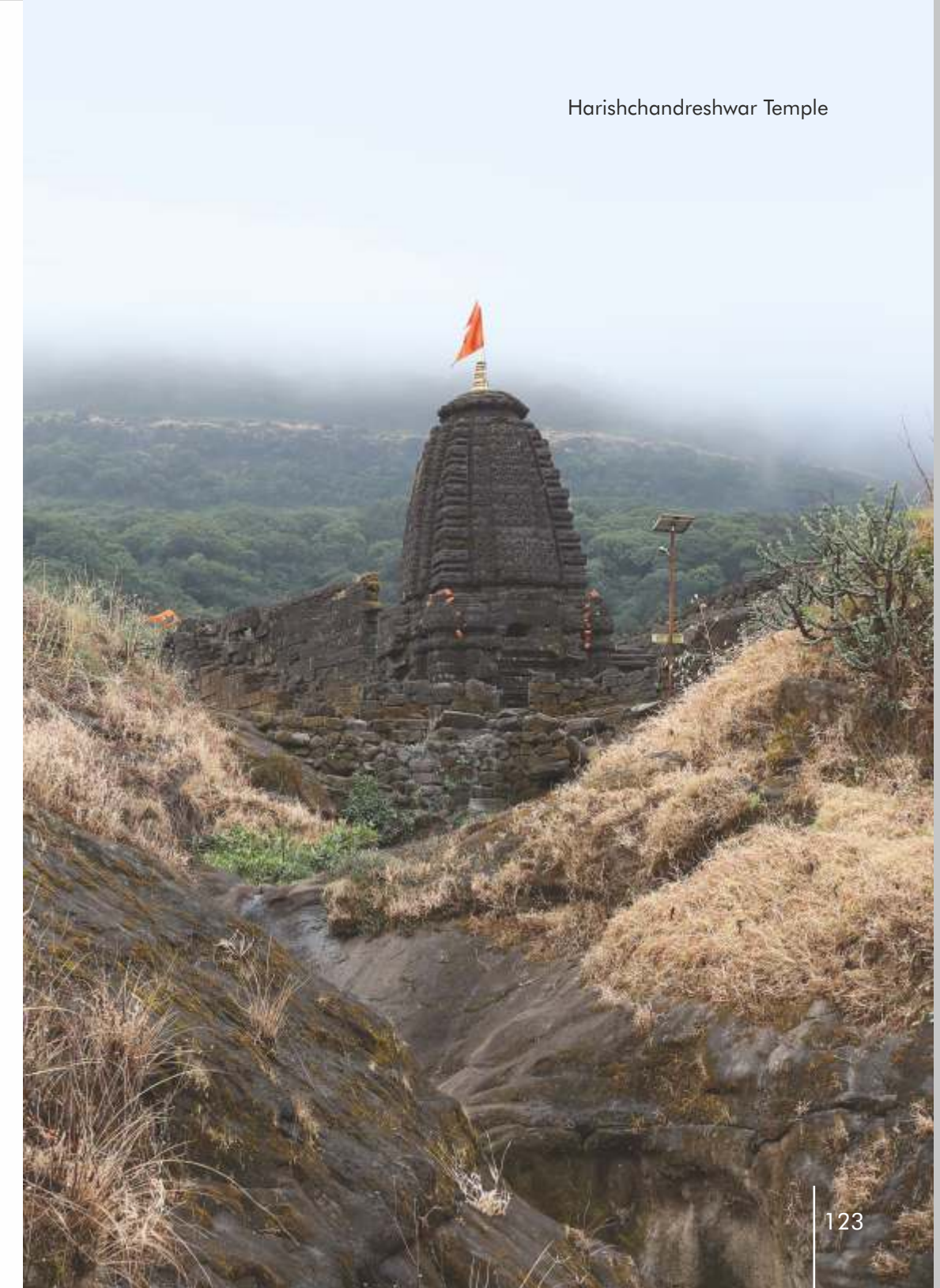
KALSUBAI HARISHCHANDRAGAD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

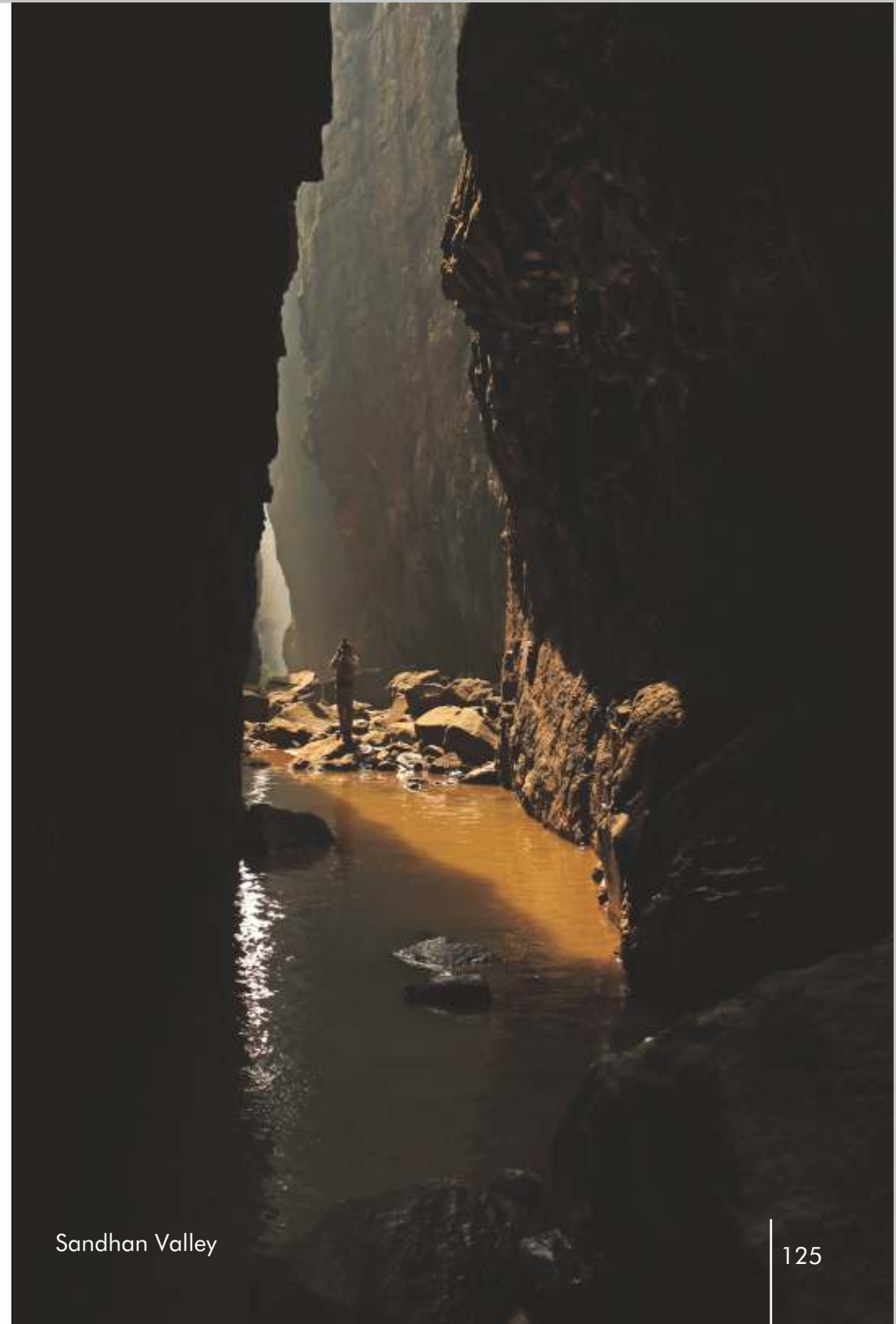
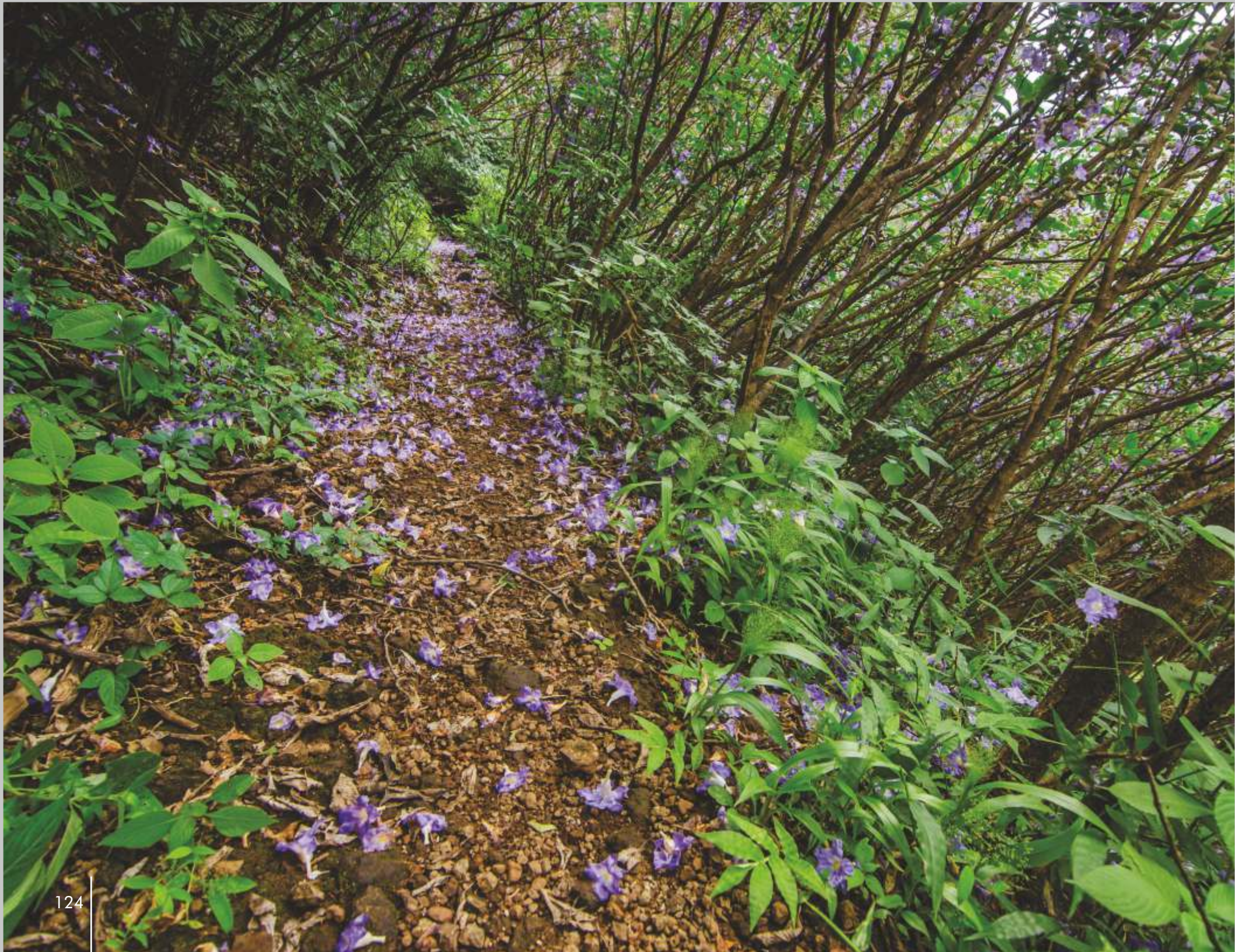


Kalasubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary is situated in Akole Tehsil, in the district of Ahmednagar. The sanctuary is placed among the Sahyadri hill ranges and offers a picturesque scene. The Kalasubai peak has an altitude of 1646m and is the highest peak in Western Ghats. It is an ideal place for people who want to enjoy the beauty of nature far away from the hustle and 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, Harishchandragad, Madangad, Ratangad and many more. All this makes the sanctuary an ideal place for trekkers.



Harishchandreshwar Temple







Biodiversity :

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 it 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 for 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 Stork, Water Hen, Herons, Black Ibis etc.



Sambar *Rusa unicolor*



KALSUBAI PEAK

At a distance of 12 km from Bhandardara, 165 km from Mumbai & 174 km from Pune, Kalsubai Peak is a mountain peak in Sahyadri Hills at Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra. The peak of Kalsubai perched at an altitude of 5400 feet (1646 m) and it is the highest peak in Maharashtra.

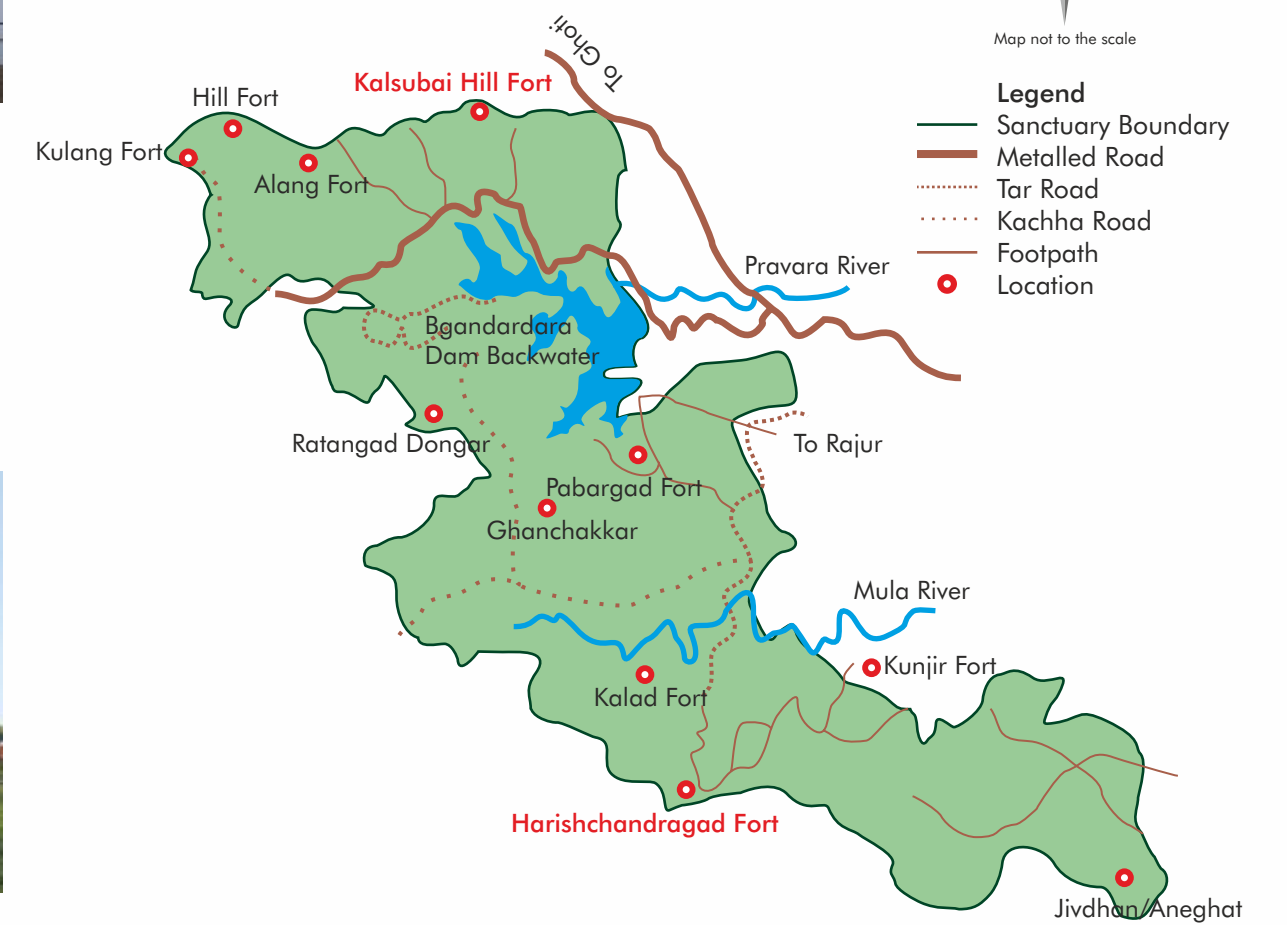
The Kalsubai Peak lies within the Kalsubai-Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary.



How to Reach :

From Ahmednagar to Sangamner is 110 Km and then from Sangamner to Akole which is near about 40 Km and from Akole towards Rajur which is near about 20 km. From Ghoti off the NH3, it is about 35 kms. Mumbai to Bhandara - 185 Kms. Nashik to Bhandardhara - 25 Kms.

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Swertia densifolia

KARANJA SOHOL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



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

Lime butterfly
Papilio demoleus



Black drongo
Dicrurus macrocercus



Common Kestrel
Falco tinnunculus



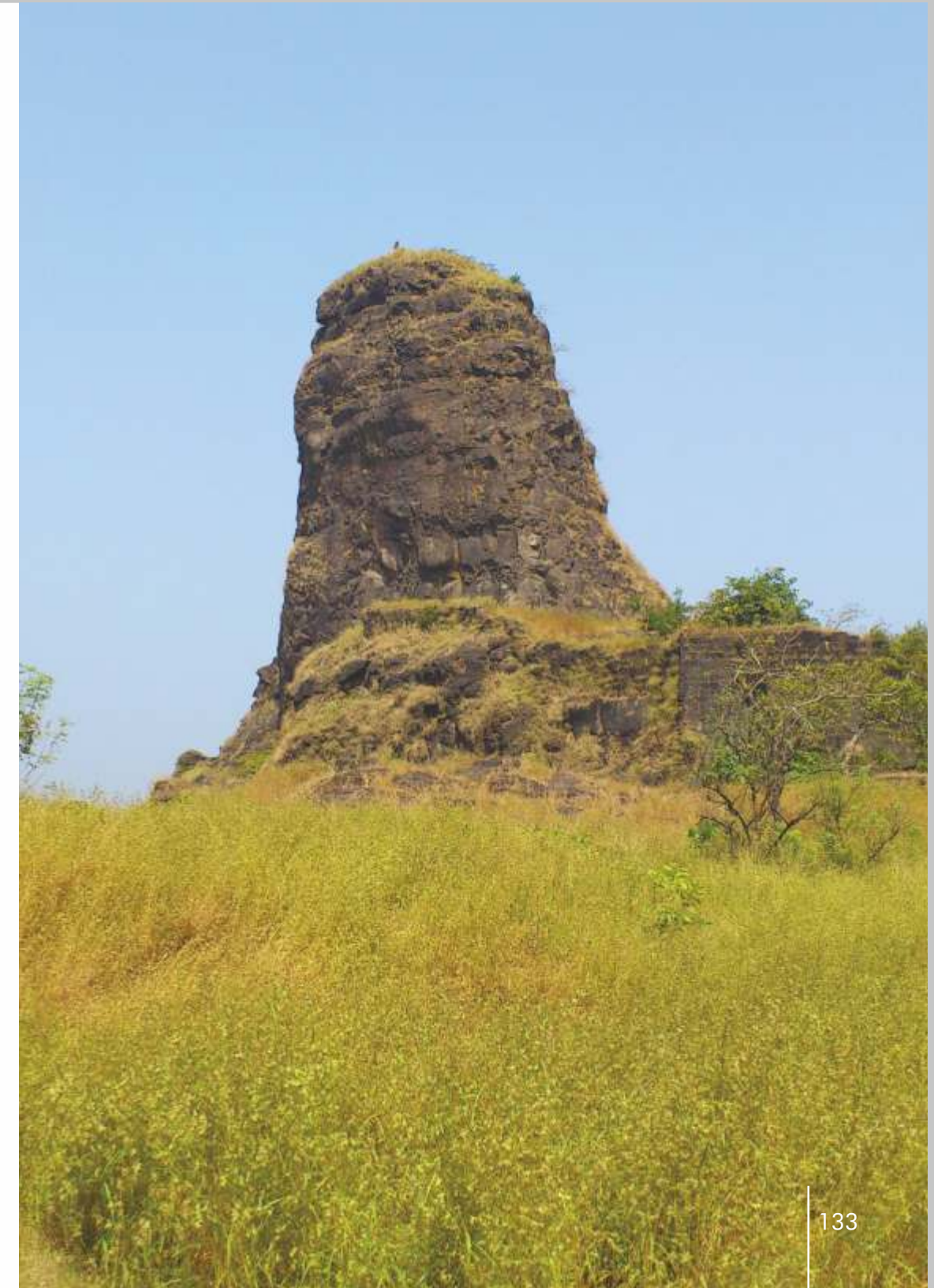
Blackbuck
Antelope cervicapra

KARNALA BIRD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Puff-throated babbler
Pellorneum ruficeps

Karnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary located in Raigad district which is on the 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 views of the bird-watchers. 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, Red-breasted Flycatcher, Ashy Minivet, Black-headed Cuckooshrike and a host of others. Though Karnala is principally a bird sanctuary, many other interesting forms of 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, Hornbill, Myna, Owls, Ashy Rain Warbler, Paradise Flycatcher, Oriental Magpie Robin, Egrets and Sunbirds. Two rare birds, Ashy Minivet and Heart-spotted Woodpeckers have been sighted here.





Ficus racemosa



Common Sand Boa *Gongylophis conicus*



Forest Wagtail *Dendronanthus indicus*

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 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 unending source of joy, with the list of bird-songs ringing in the air.



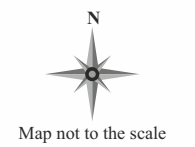
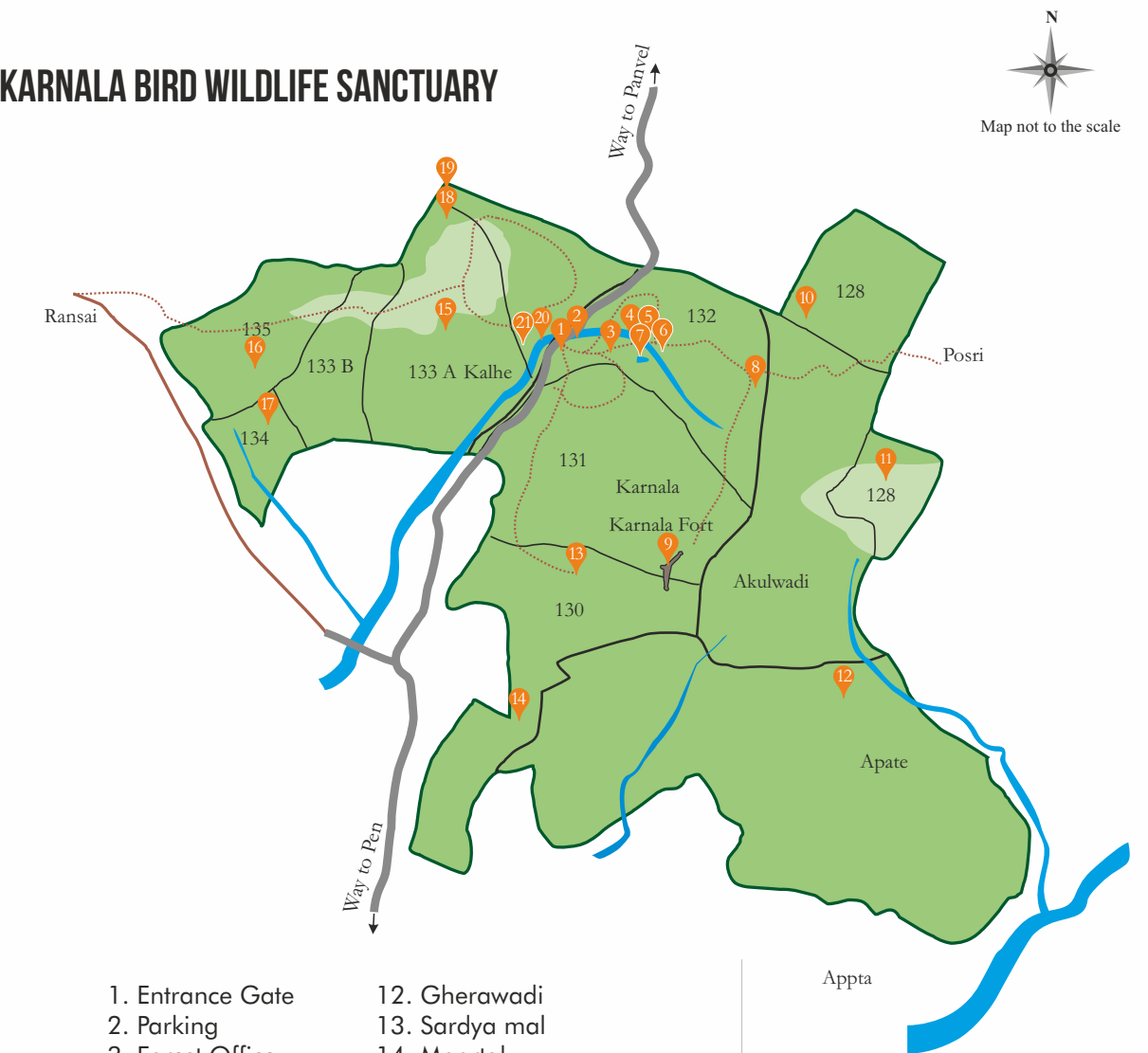
Black-naped Monarch *Hypothymis azurea*



Indian Paradise Flycatcher
Terpsiphone paradisi



KARNALA BIRD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Entrance Gate | 12. Gherawadi |
| 2. Parking | 13. Sardya mal |
| 3. Forest Office | 14. Moortak |
| 4. Bird Rescue Cages | 15. Moharmal |
| 5. Information Boards | 16. Kani Dongar |
| 6. Souvenir Shop | 17. Hedu Dand |
| 7. Forest Rest House | 18. Gar Mal |
| 8. Nagesh Point | 19. Karvi Tock |
| 9. Karnala Fort | 20. Nature Information Centre |
| 10. Sardya Tock | 21. Dormitories |
| 11. Ritha Mal | |

- Legend**
- Main Highway Road
 - Road
 - Trekking Route
 - Sanctuary Boundary
 - River
 - Grassland

How to reach :
By Air : Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai 60km
By Rail : Panvel, 12 km
By Road : Panvel 12 km
Best time to visit bird watching : October to March

KATEPURNA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Common Leopard
Panthera pardus

Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary spread over an area of 73.69 sq.km. and the sanctuary derives its name from the Katepurna River, which flows south to Northward almost through the central part of the Sanctuary. This Sanctuary area is a catchment of Katepurna reservoir and it forms aquatic habitat for many floral and faunal species. The landscape is undulating and offers interesting contrast between the plateau and the plains. Katepurna reservoir provides perennial water source as well as picturesque site for nature lovers. The reservoir is also rich in aquatic biodiversity of various types of fishes. The Sanctuary attracts large number of winter migratory birds between November and March. The administration and management of this sanctuary comes under the control of Divisional Forest Officer (Wildlife), Akola.



Nature Information Center





Terminalia tomentosa



Butea monosperma



Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*

Flora

50 tree species, 23 herb and shrub species, 8 climber species, 18 grass species under floral diversity. The main species are Ain, Dhawada, Kalamb, Salai, Haldu, Medshing, Tendu etc. Trees of Vad, UMBER, Arjun, Kalamb are found in the moist areas.

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 splendour of the Katepurna Sanctuary.



Sloth Bear *Melursus ursinus*

Interesting Activities

- Nature Interpretation Center
- Nature Trail
- Children park at Wagha
- Watch Towers
- Hideout
- Boating
- Jungle Safari
- Accommodation
- Bird watching

Nearest Places to Visit

The religious and archaeological monuments in adjoining parts, add to the importance of the area. The old historical Hembad Panthi Shiva Temple at village in the sanctuary area is visited by the locals throughout the year and it is a pilgrimage place.

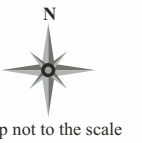
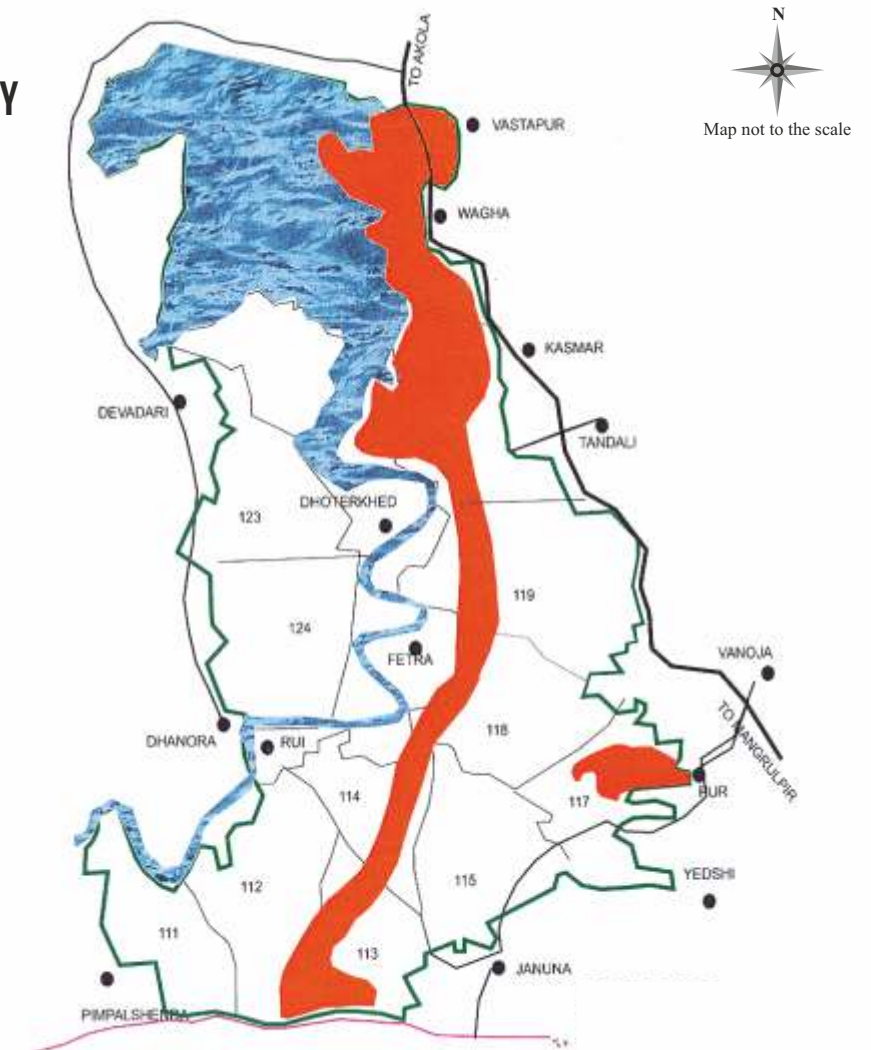
You can also visit Ajanta caves, Lonar Lake, Jijabai's birth place Sindkhedraja, Balaji of Deolgaonraja, Gajanan Maharaj Temple of Shegaon, Melghat Tiger Project in Amravati district, Forts of Balapur and Narnala can be attracted to this sanctuary.



How to reach

By Air : Nearest Airport- Nagpur Airport is 225 km & Aurangabad Airpot is 250 km.
By Rail : Nearest Railway Station- Akola Railway station is nearest (37 km).
By Road : Road- Buses from all major cities come to Akola and frequent Bus services and Taxi services are available on Akola-Mangrulpir state highway No.69. Distance 37 km. from Akola.

KATEPURNA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Reference	
Sanctuary boundary	
Beat boundary	
Compt. No.	117
Tourism zone	
Core zone	

LONAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

A land of Mysterious Lonar Crater



Lonar Sanctuary is a small sanctuary spread over only 3.8 sq.km surrounds the famous Lonar Crater. The Crater is notified National Geo-heritage Monument. It is located at Lonar town in Buldhana district, Maharashtra. Within the only known Extraterrestrial impact Crater found within the great Deccan traps basaltic formation. It is recognized as an impact crater by the hypervelocity impact of either a comet or an asteroid. While Lonar Lake is famous for being the largest basaltic impact crater. The Crater was formed 52000 year ago, when a blazing ball of fire crashed into the Earth at an estimated speed of 90000 km per hour, weighing 2 million tonnes. Lonar is named after the demon, Lonasura, and is ringed by fascinating temples, including one with erotic sculptures reminiscent of Khajuraho. The Lonar Crater is the only crater in Basaltic rock formed by a meteorite impact in India ranking the 3rd biggest in the world. United states Geographic Survey in America, the Geological Society of India and Physical Research Laboratory of India have done a lot of research on this lake. Lonar ranks amongst the world's five largest craters. Lonar Lake, which was created by a meteor hitting the Earth during the Pleistocene epoch, is a saltwater lake at Lonar in Buldana district. Lonar Lake has a mean diameter of 1.2 kilometres (3,900 ft) and is about 137 metres (449 ft) below the crater rim. The meteor crater rim is about 1.8 kilometres (5,900 ft) in diameter. The circular depression bears a saline water lake in its central portion.





How to reach

By Rail : Nearest Railway Station- The nearest railhead is Jalna, 90Km away, Shegaon & Akola Railway station of Central Railway.
By Road : There is also a Lonar Darshan bus every day which shows you around the important tourist attractions in Lonar otherwise regional public transport service is also quite nice. Get the ticket for Lonar Darshan bus a day in advance to avoid inconvenience. Buses, Taxis from all major cities in Vidharbha up to Mehkar and frequent Busservice and Taxi service available on Mehkar-Lonar State highway No. 171 .

MALVAN MARINE WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

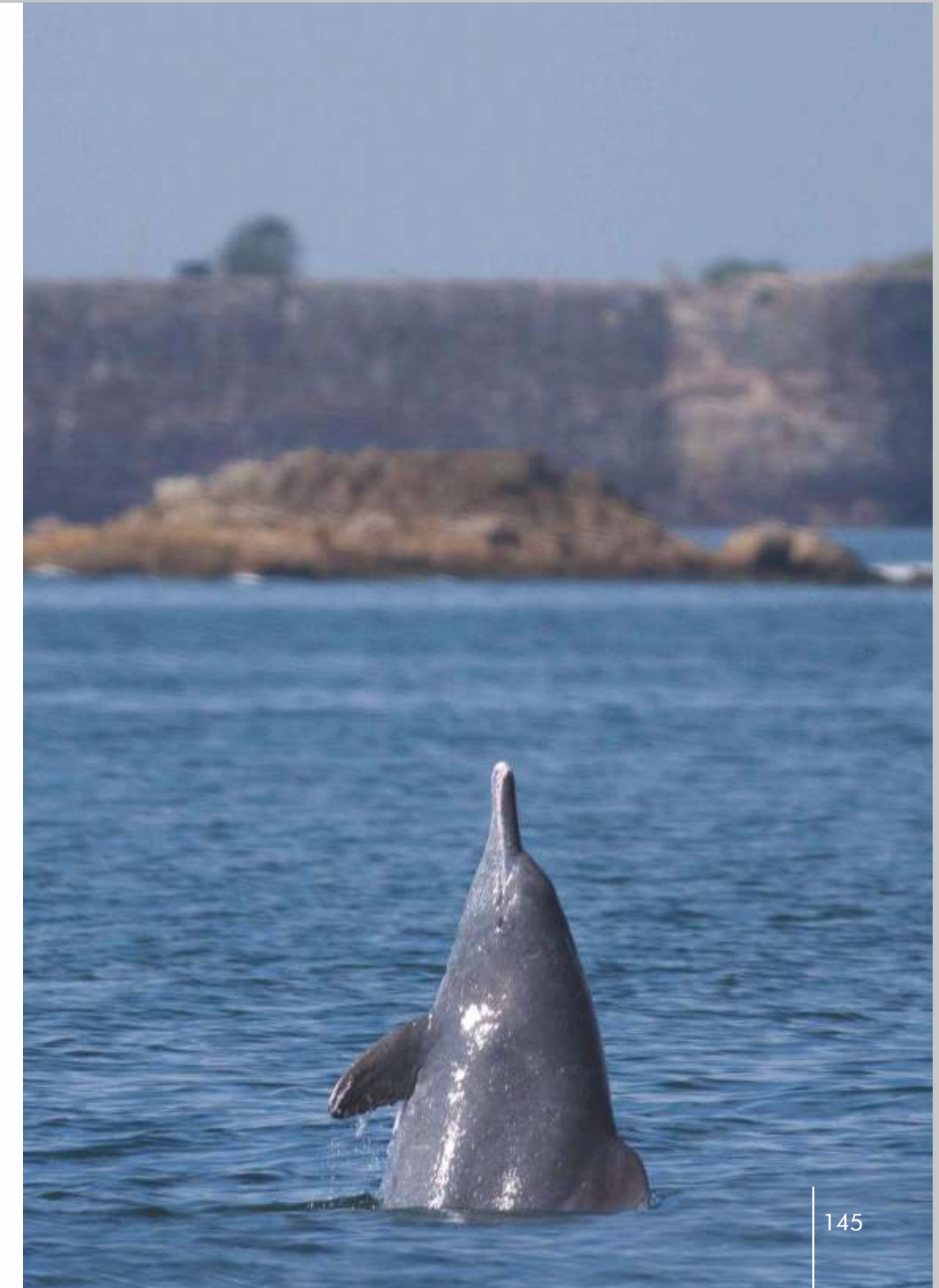


Bird eye view of Sindhudurg Fort

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 Maharaj 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 this Malvan coastal water region 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.



Indo Pacific Humpback Dolphin *Sousa chinensis* ▶







White-bellied Sea-eagle *Haliaeetus leucogaster*



Shaw's Sea Snake *Hydrophis curtus*



Coral

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 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 mucronata*, *Sonneratia alba*, *S. papetala*, *Avicennia alba*, *A. marina* var., *A. officinalis*, *Ceriops tagal*, *Lumnitzera racemosa*, *Aegiceras corniculatum*, *Excoecaria agallocha*, *Acanthus ilicifolus*, *Derris heterophylla*, *Sesuvium portulacastrum*, *Aleuropus lagopoides*, *Salvadora persica*, *Stenophyllus* sp., *Thespesia populnea*, *Clerodendrum inerme*. The dominant species were *Avicennia* sp., *Rhizophora* sp., *Ceriops* sp., *Lumnitzera* sp., *Aegiceras* sp. and *Excoecaria* sp.



Sindhudurg Fort



Olive Ridley Turtle

How 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

MALVAN MARINE 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. Mayureswar 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 a slender bodied antelope. Multiple wild animals such as Fox, Wolf, Hyena etc can be seen. One can also see variety of birds such as Long-tailed Shrike, Silver Bill, White-shouldered Kite, Ashy-crowned Sparrow Lark, Grey Francolin etc. The Sanctuary consists 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*, *Eriocaulon diane*, *Merremia emarginata*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cyperus kyllingia*, *Striga densiflora*, *Mareilea minuta*.



Indian Gray Wolf
Canis lupus pallipes



Chinkara *Gazella bennettii*



Black-crowned Sparrow-lark *Eremopterix nigriceps*



NANDUR MADHYAMESHWAR BIRD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Nandur Madhyameshwar Bird Sanctuary is located in Niphad Tehsil of Nashik district in Western Maharashtra. A stone gate weir was developed in 1907-13 over the stream Godavari just underneath the convergence of Kadwa and Godavari 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 it's an Important Birds Area (IBA).



Watchtower Near Eco Tourism Complex



Black-winged Stilt
Himantopus himantopus



Erythrina variegata



Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*



Demoiselle Crane *Grus virgo*

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 Grebe, Cormorants, Egrets, Herons, Stork, Kites, Vultures, Buzzards, Harriers, Osprey, Quails, Partridges, Eagles, Water Hens, Sand Pipe, Swifts, Grey 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 Otter, Palm Civet, Fishing Cat, Jackal, Mongoose, Wolves and numerous types of Snakes, and so forth. About 24 types of fishes also have been recorded in the supply.



Ruddy Shelduck *Tadorna ferruginea*





NANDURMADHYAMESHWAR BIRD SANCTUARY

Map Showing The Extent Of Sanctuary Area As Per Notification Dt. 25-02-1986.

- Sanctuary Boundary ———
- Village Boundary ———
- Forest Area ———
- Road ———
- River ———
- Pick Up Weir - - - - -

- Nature Trail
- Road
- Dam
- River and Back Water



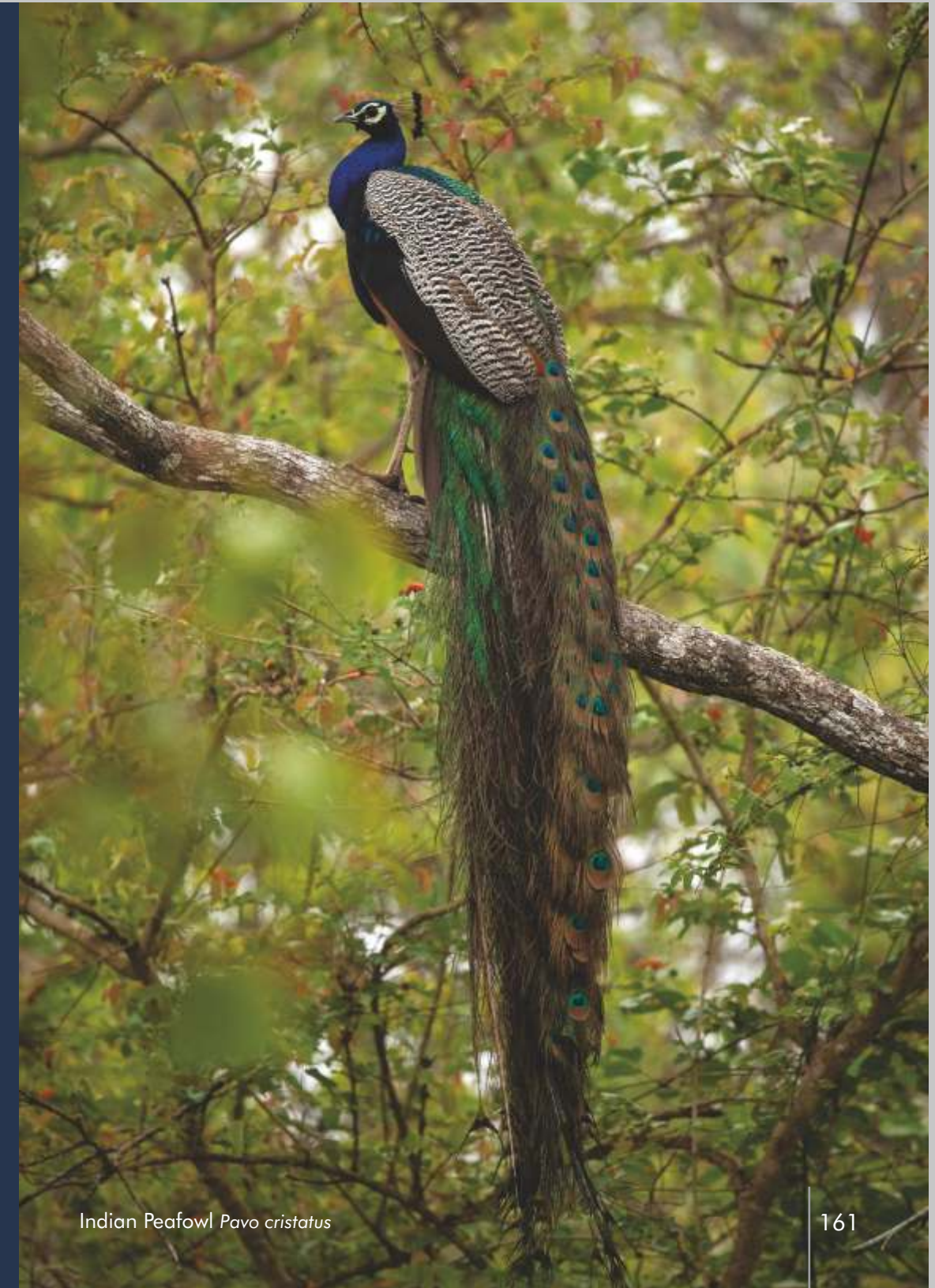
1. Nandurmadhyameshwar Village
2. Sidheshwar Temple
3. Madhyameshwar Temple
4. Dam Wall
5. Kadawa River
6. Godavari River
7. Nature Interpretation Centre
8. Forest Department Guest House
9. Khangaon Thadi Vilage
10. Old Guest Hose & Forest Bird Watching Area
11. Manjar Gaon
12. Chapadgaon Eco Tourism Complex
13. Guest House / Tents
14. Bird Watching Gallery
15. Pagoda
16. Watch Tower
17. Watch Tower
18. Watch Tower
19. Watch Tower
20. Chapadgaon Village

How to reach :
By Air : Nearest Airport is in Aurangabad at 180 km from Nandur Madhyameshwar.
By Rail : Nearest railway station is Niphad a little station at 12 km on Mumbai-Bhusaval line.
By Road : Nandur Madhyameshwar Bird Sanctuary is located 46 kms from Nashik, 26 kms from Sinnar and 12 kms from Niphad.

Best season to visit : October to March. For bird watching, the best recommended time is up to 1-2 hours after dawn and before dusk.

NAYGAON MAYUR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

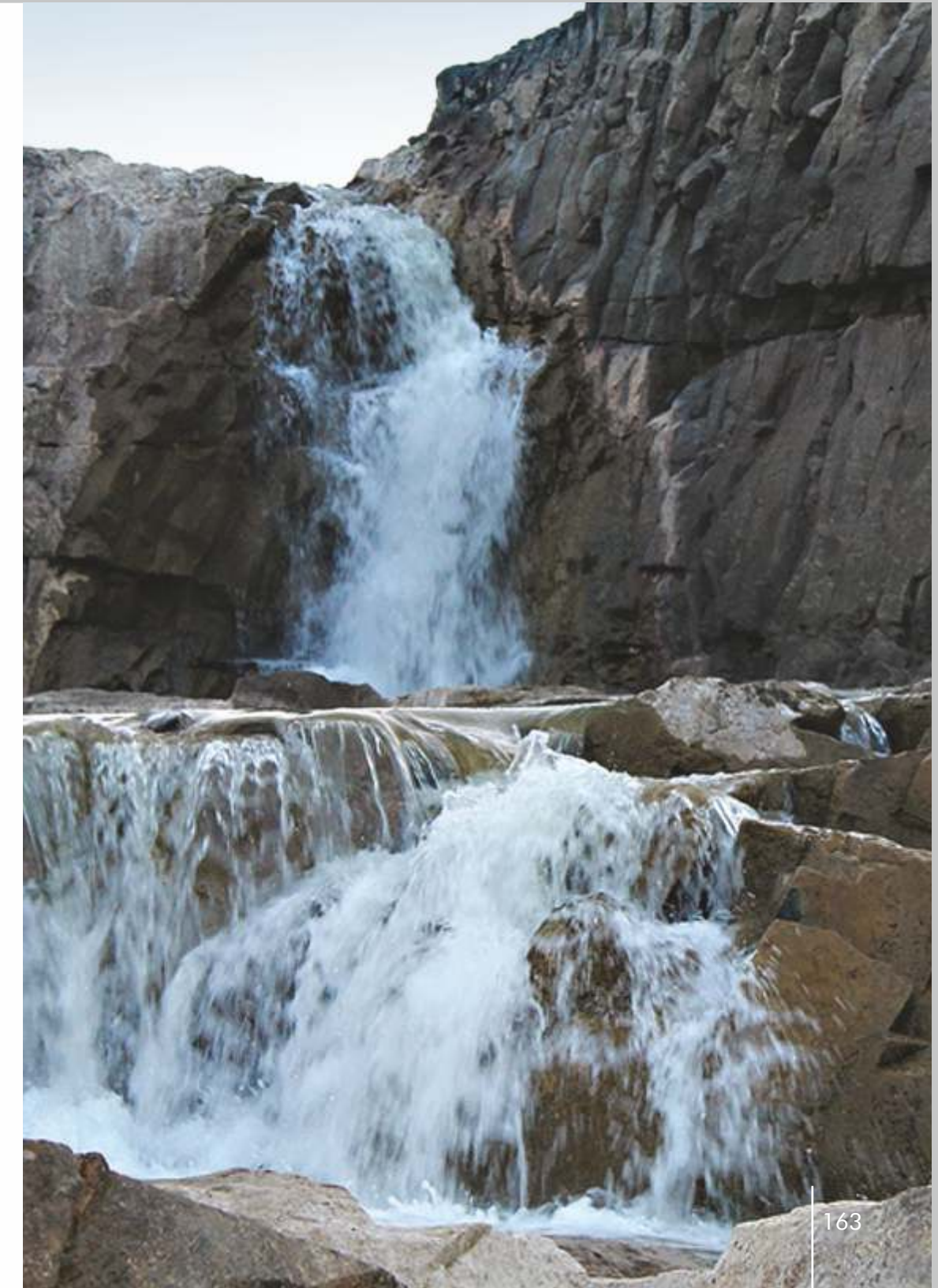
Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary is spread over 30 km of forest area of the Patoda Taluka in Beed district. The Sanctuary is ideal for a weekend with nature trails and watching birds especially Peafowls and Peacocks. The terrain of the forest area is of scrub forest, plantation blocks, grassland and blanks. The wildlife species of the Sanctuary are Hyena, Fox, Blackbuck, Porcupine, Jungle Cat, Palm Civet, Hare. It also has watch towers to view wild animals and surrounding green scenery.



PAINGANGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary is sharing boundary with Yavatmal district and Nanded district 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 as Wildlife Sanctuary in 1986 which covers the area of 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 Buchnanian, Adina, Dhawda, Tendu.





Chital Axis axis



Diospyros melanoxylon

Interesting things to do

The most popular activity is the guided trip inside the Sanctuary to watch the animals, conducted by the local forest department. Regular morning and evening safari rides take tourists into the forest.

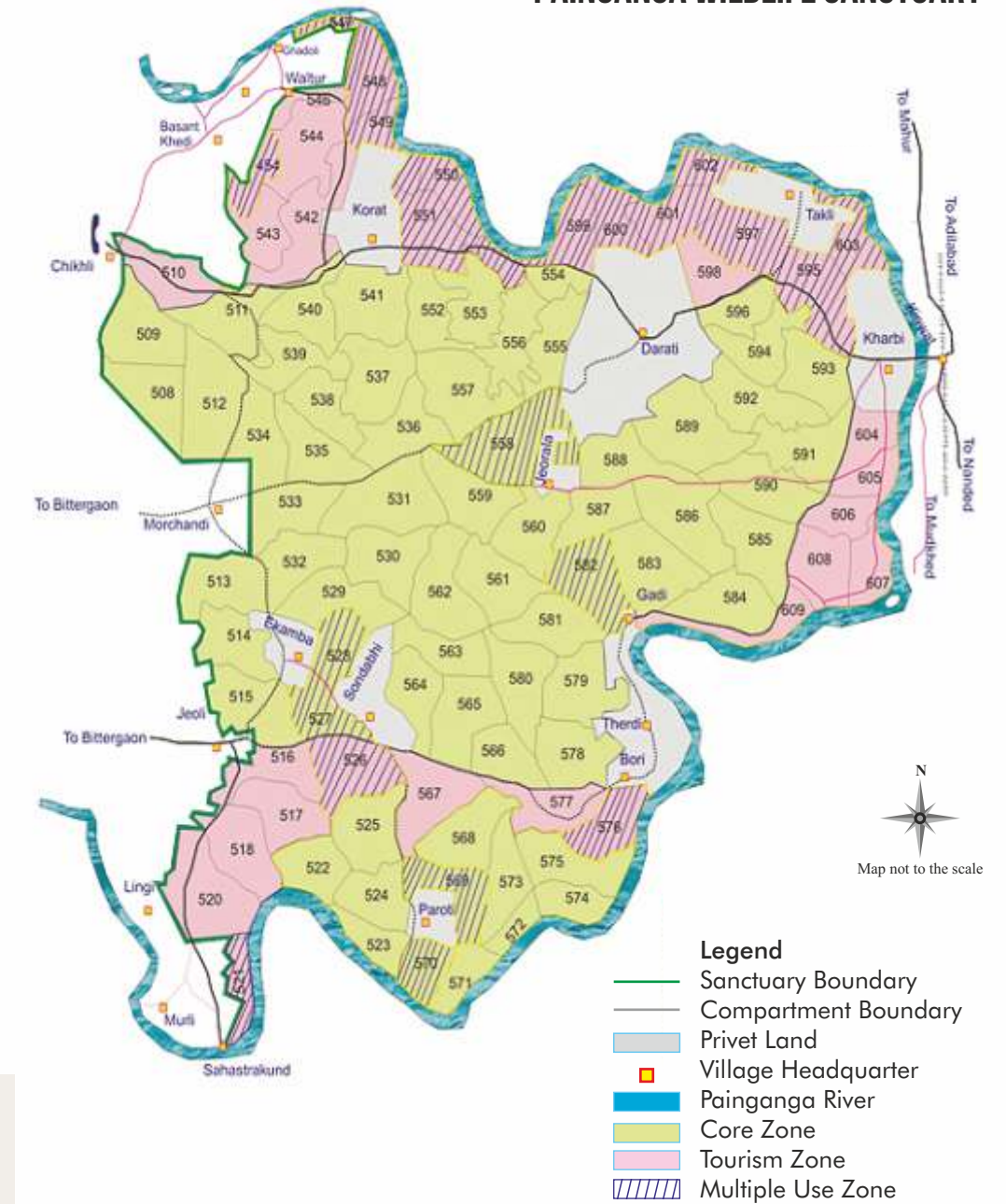
Nearest Places to Visit

- Painganga River
- Waghadi River
- Mahadev Temple
- Lower Pus Dam

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.

PAINGANGA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

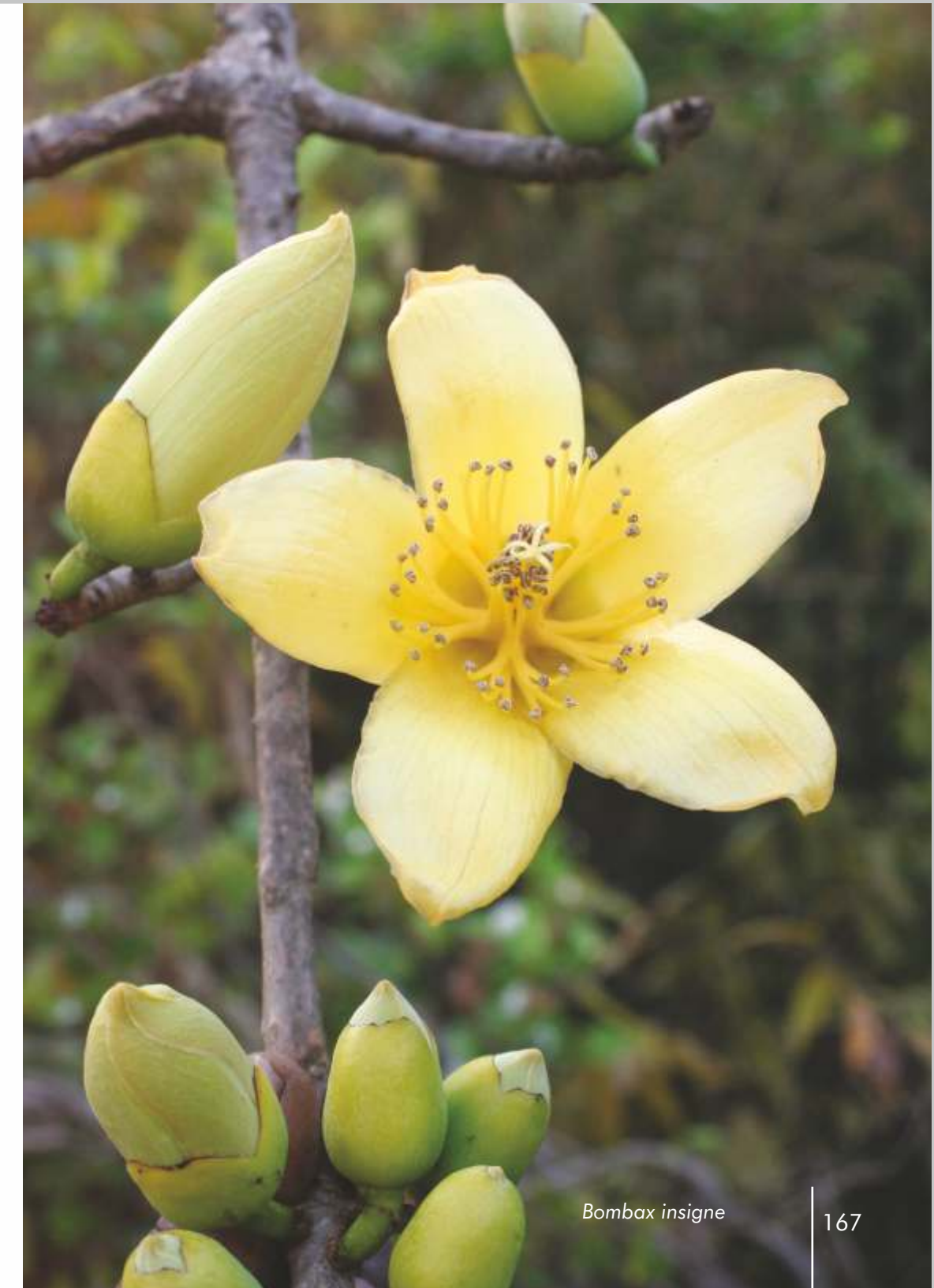


PHANSAD WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



South-western Langur
Semnopithecus hypoleucos

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.



Bombax insigne



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 and 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.



Banded Ground Gecko



Plain Tiger *Danaus chrysippus*



Vulture restaurant



Entada rheedii

How to Reach :

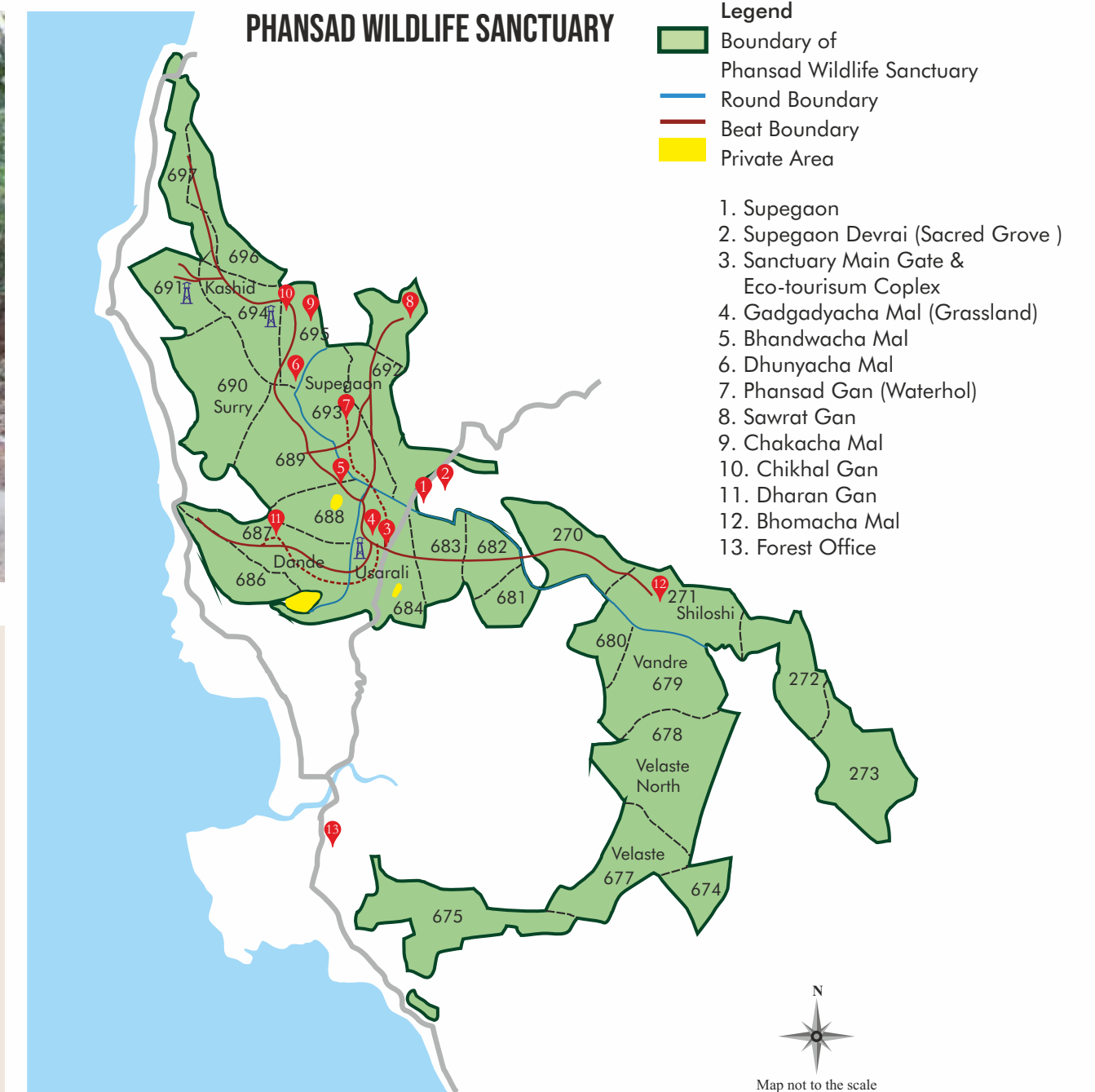
By Road : Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary is about 175km away from Mumbai and Thane and 275 km away from Pune. One can also enter the area from Sarva and Supegaon.

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.

Best time to visit:

November to March is the best time to visit the sanctuary.



PRANHITA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

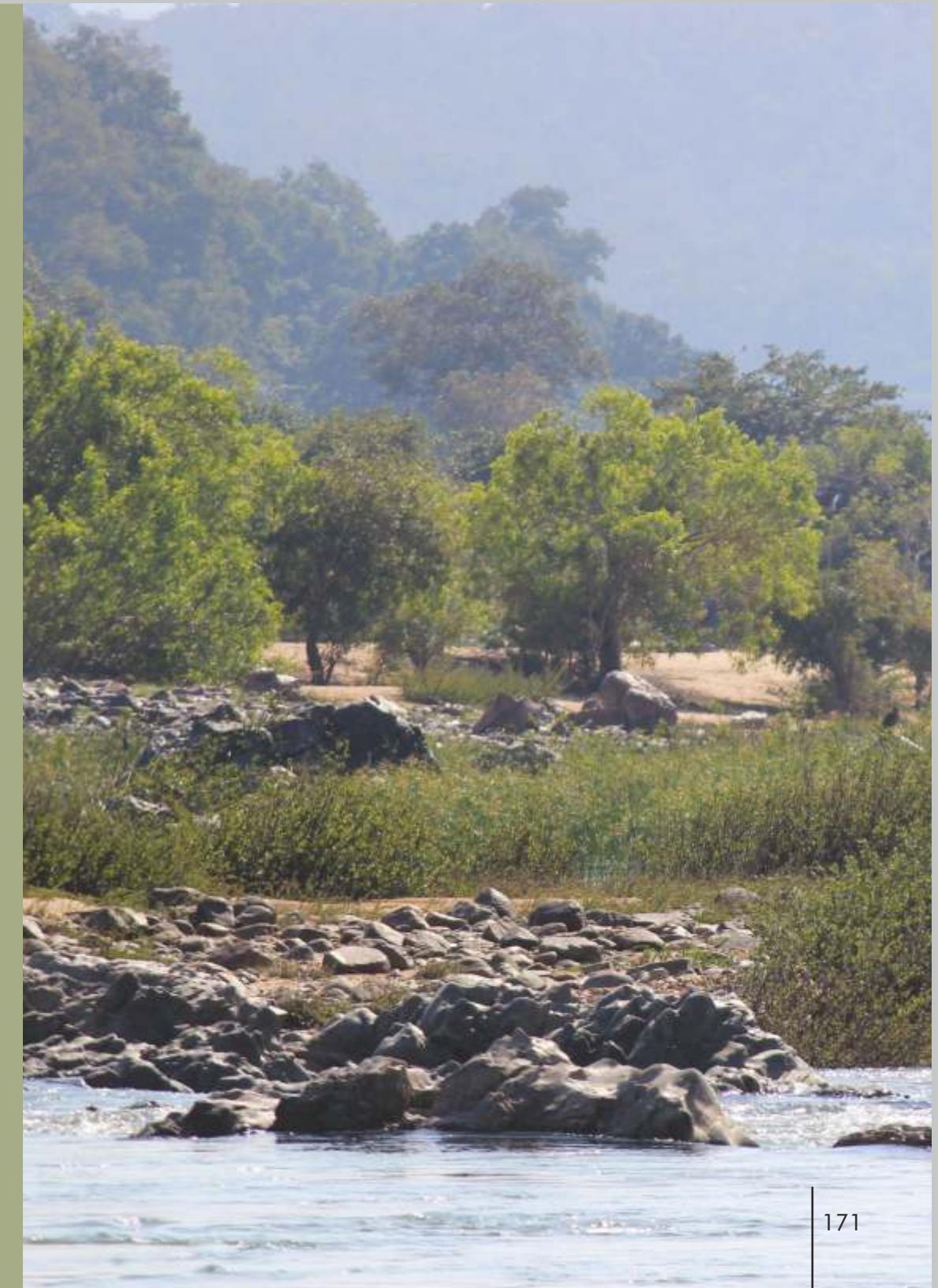


Pranhita wild life sanctuary (PWLS) was notified vide notification No. WIT - 0514/CR106/ F-I dated 27th August, 2014. It derives its name from Pranhita River flowing on its western boundary. It is situated mainly in Aheri and partly in Sironcha Taluka of the Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra.

PWLS extends over an area of 418.85 sq km which includes three complete villages (Regulwahi, Mudewahi and Ambezzara) and three part village (Devalmari, Katepalli, and Dubbatop) areas also. Presently, sanctuary comes under four ranges namely Pranhita, Kamalapur, Jimmalgatta and Bamini ranges.

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 and variety of birds including Brahminy Duck, Common Teal, Stork and Heron.

Floral diversity is very vast because of the availability of water throughout the year through seepage from hilly system. Besides, in most of the patches habitat is undisturbed mixed miscellaneous forest.





RADHANAGARI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Gaur *Bos gaurus*

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 351.16 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.



Pristine landscape of Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary



Lady Susan's Orchid, Butterfly Orchid
Pecteilis gigantea



Indian Giant Squirrel *Ratufa indica*

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.

Avifauna

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.

Other Key Fauna

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.

Sightings of amphibians and reptiles are undoubtedly 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.



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*



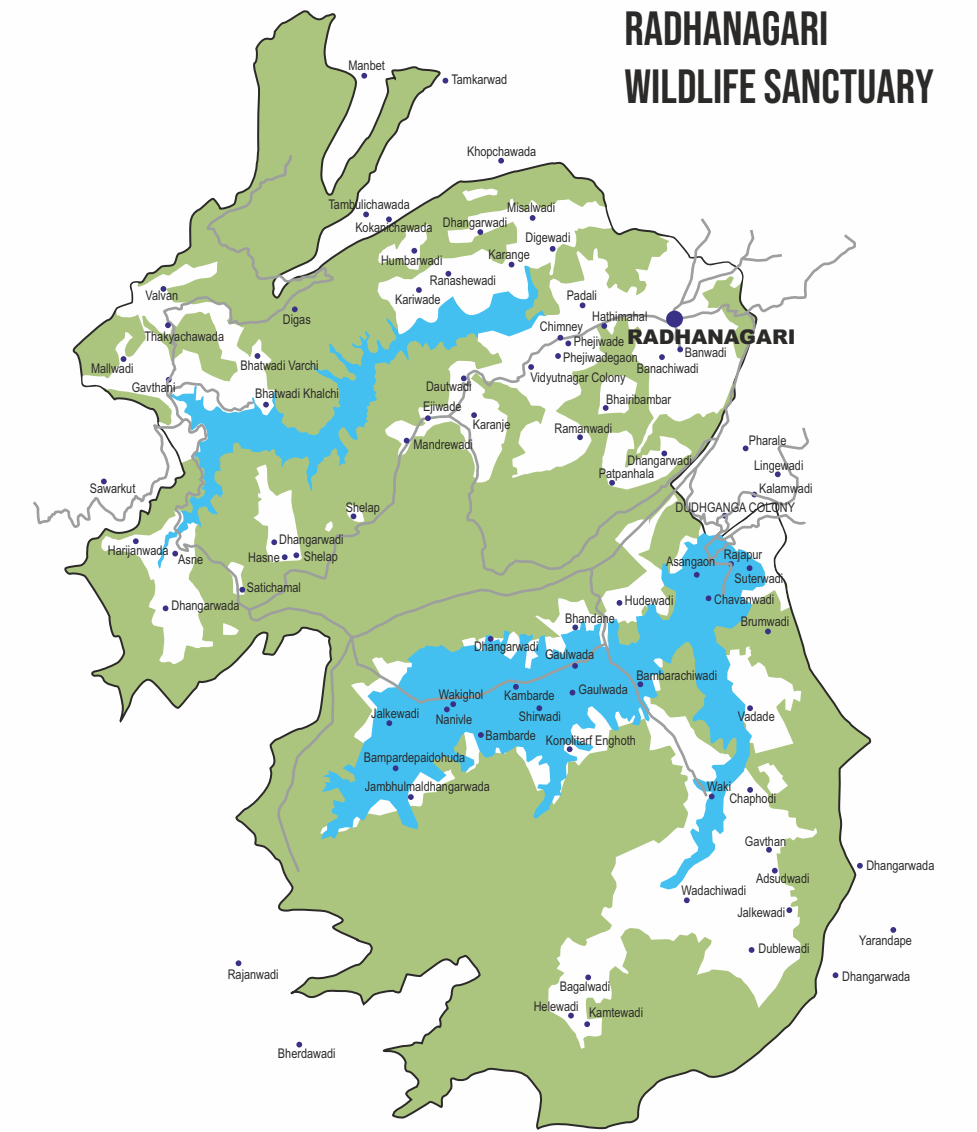
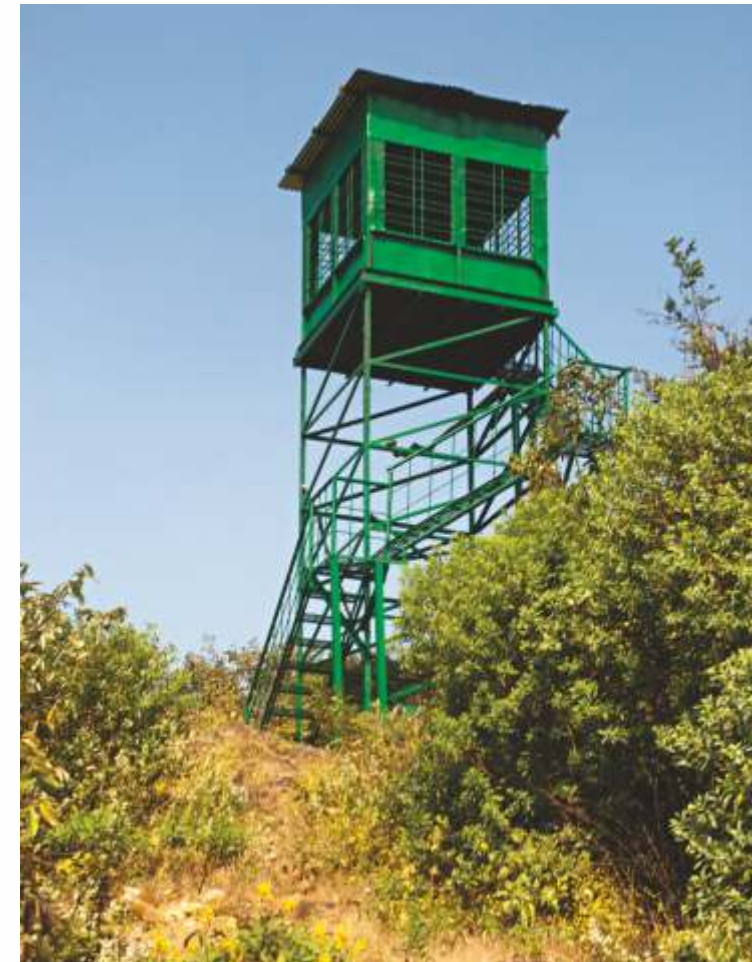
Fungi



Ceropogia vincaefolia



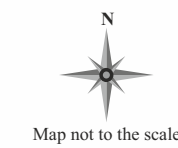
Fulvous Fruit Bat *Rousettus leschenaultii*



Tourist places : Laxmisagar Reservoir, Shahuagar Reservoir, Rautwadi Waterfall, Savarai Sada, Sambarkond, Konkan Darshan Point, Vaghache Pani, Sapala, Ugawai Temple (Devarai), Shivagadh Fort, Nature Information Centre

How to Reach :

By Road : Kolhapur - 90 km, Karad - 160 km, Satara - 195 km
 By Rail : Miraj junction - 140 km, Kolhapur - 90 km, Karad - 160 km
 By Air : Pune - 310km, Belgaum - 190km
 Best Session to visit : November to March

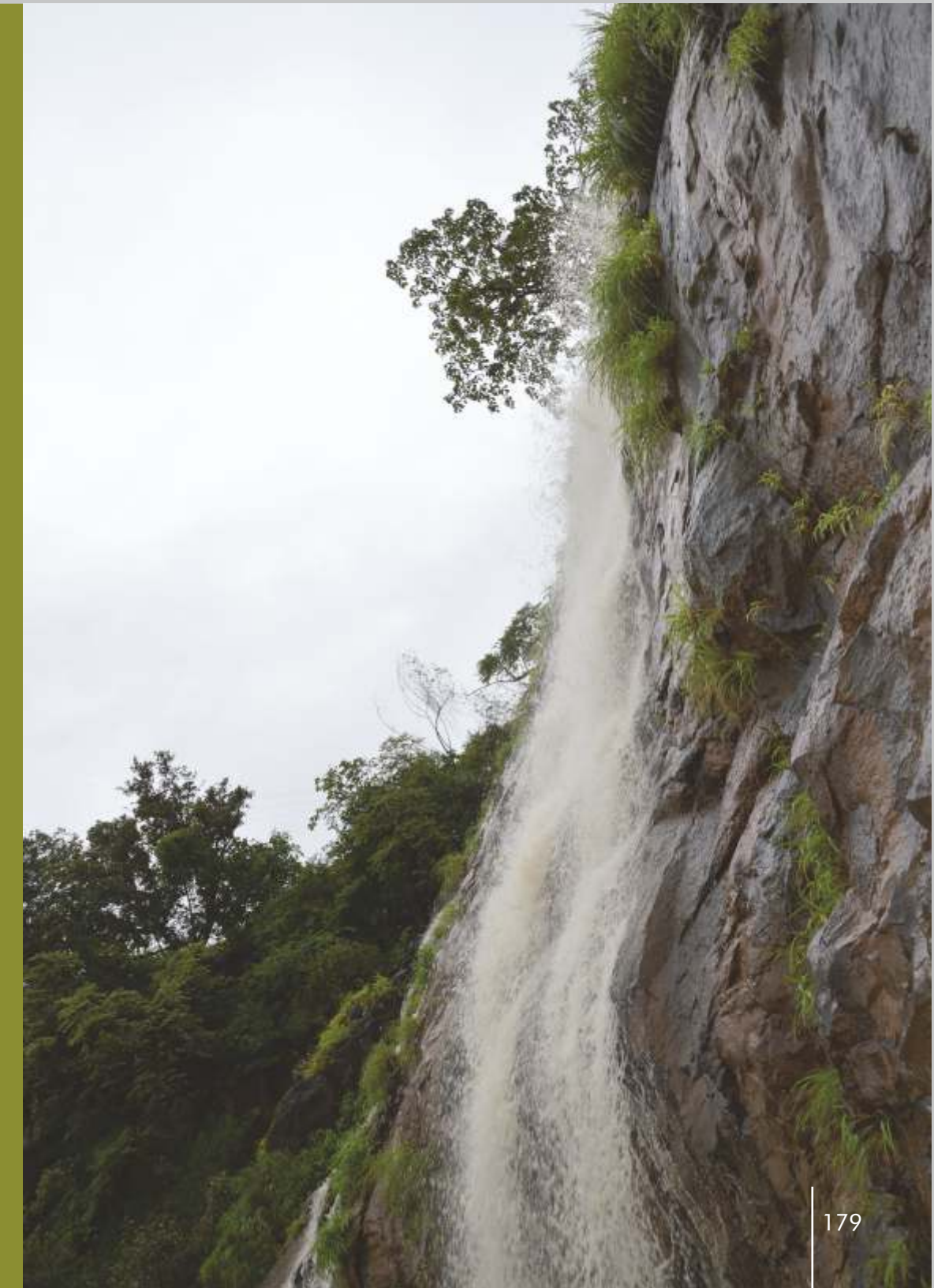


- Legends :**
- Villages
 - Major Road
 - Reservoir
 - Sanctuary Boundary

TAMHINI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



A part of the Sahyadri range of mountains, the Tamhini Ghat was designated as a Wildlife Sanctuary in January 2013. Situated 70 km. 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 is also occurs here. 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



Sudhagad Wildlife Sanctuary 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.



Indian Muntjac *Muntiacus muntjak*

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 304.81 sq. km, houses many rare and endangered species of flora and fauna. The Wildlife Sanctuary at Tansa in Thane district comprises the catchment area of Tansa Lake and the surrounding forests of Shahapur, Khardi, Vaitarna and East Wada Ranges in Shahapur tehsil of Thane 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.



Greater Racket-tailed Drongo
Dicurus paradiseus



Adina cordifolia



Common Pierrot *Castalius rosimon*



Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*

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 harbourage 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.



Damselfly-Coromandel Marsh Dart

TANSA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

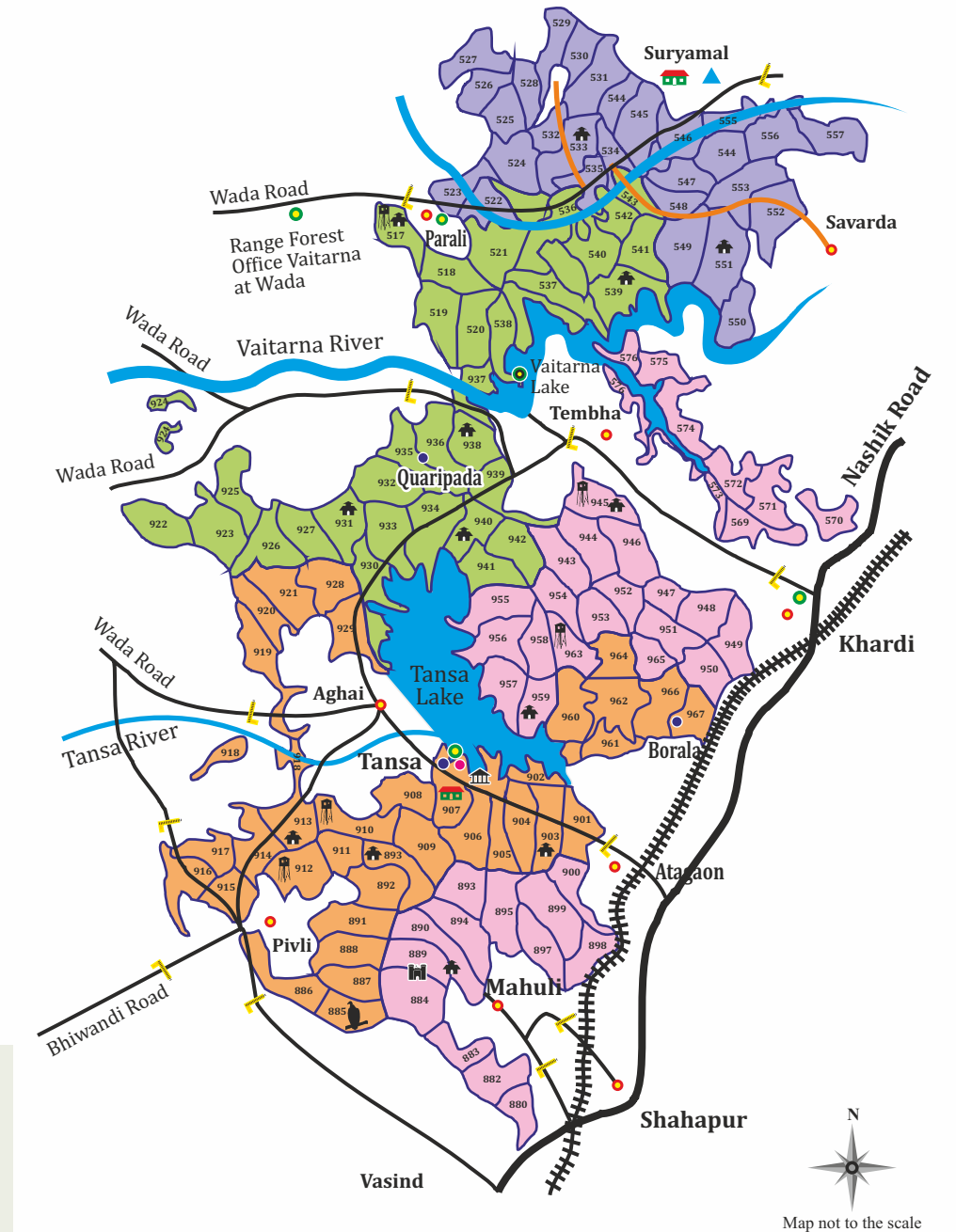
- Legend**
- ##### Train Route
 - Road
 - Earth Road
 - Lake
 - River
 - Village
 - 🏠 Forest Rest-house
 - 🏰 Mahuli Fort and
 - NIC
 - 🚧 Check Post
 - Range Forest Office
 - 🗼 Watch Tower
 - 🏠 Protection Hut
 - Jetty (Near Tansa lake)
 - 🏠 Pagoda
 - ▲ Hill Station
 - Tansa Range
 - Vaitarna Range
 - Khardi Range
 - Parali Range



Forest Owlet *Athene blewitti*

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.



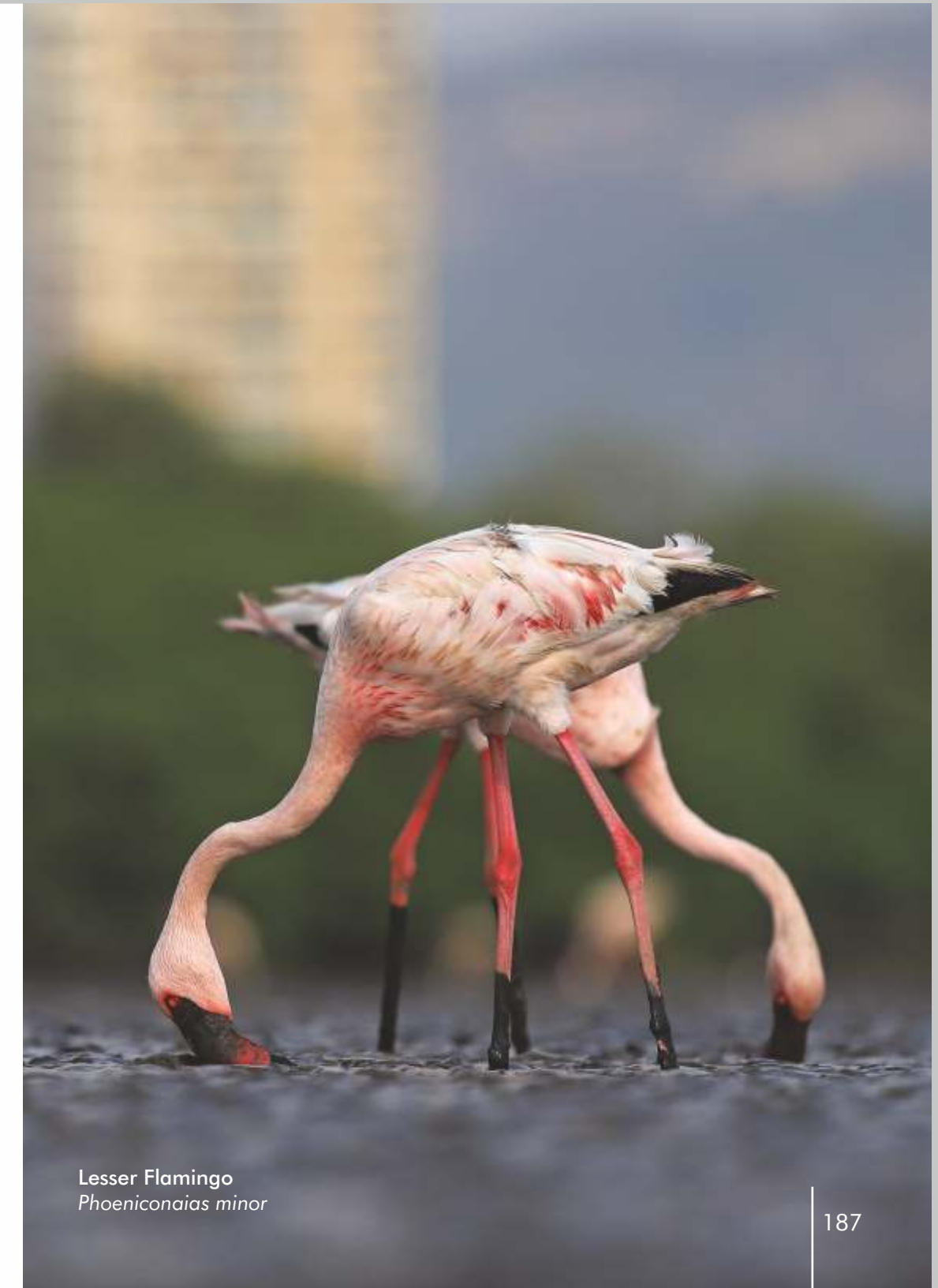
THANE CREEK FLAMINGO SANCTUARY



Thane Creek is Asia's largest creek with a length of 26 km. Large patches of mangroves border the Thane Creek and protect the city of Mumbai, Thane and Navi Mumbai from natural calamities, such as storms and tsunamis. The mangrove ecosystem here acts as an important coastal biodiversity heritage site in the middle of a metropolitan region. Its vibrant avian diversity has earned it the distinction of being declared an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) by BirdLife International. More than 200 species of birds have been reported from this place. Among these, the splendidly coloured Flamingoes are the topmost attraction in addition to various other migratory birds and waders. Greater and Lesser Flamingos are a common sight in the creek. Others, like the Kingfisher are found all year round. Sometimes, an Osprey or a Greater Spotted Eagle flies by. The elusive Golden Jackal has also been reported multiple times from the Sanctuary.

The Mangrove Cell has undertaken a major project for bird conservation in this mangrove-rich area. Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Centre has been set up to support conservation education, sensitise visitors about the coastal and marine biodiversity of Maharashtra, especially Thane Creek and the need to conserve this unique ecosystem.

Based on the 'International Climate Initiative' Agreement between the Government of India and the Federal Republic of Germany, a bilateral project towards improving the conservation of marine biodiversity called "Sustainable Management of Coastal and Marine Protected Areas" (SM-CMPA) was launched in Maharashtra with the help of the German agency called GIZ. The project led to the notification of the Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary. This is Maharashtra's second marine sanctuary, the first being the Malvan Marine Sanctuary in Sindhudurg district.



Lesser Flamingo
Phoeniconaias minor







Coastal & Marine Biodiversity Centre

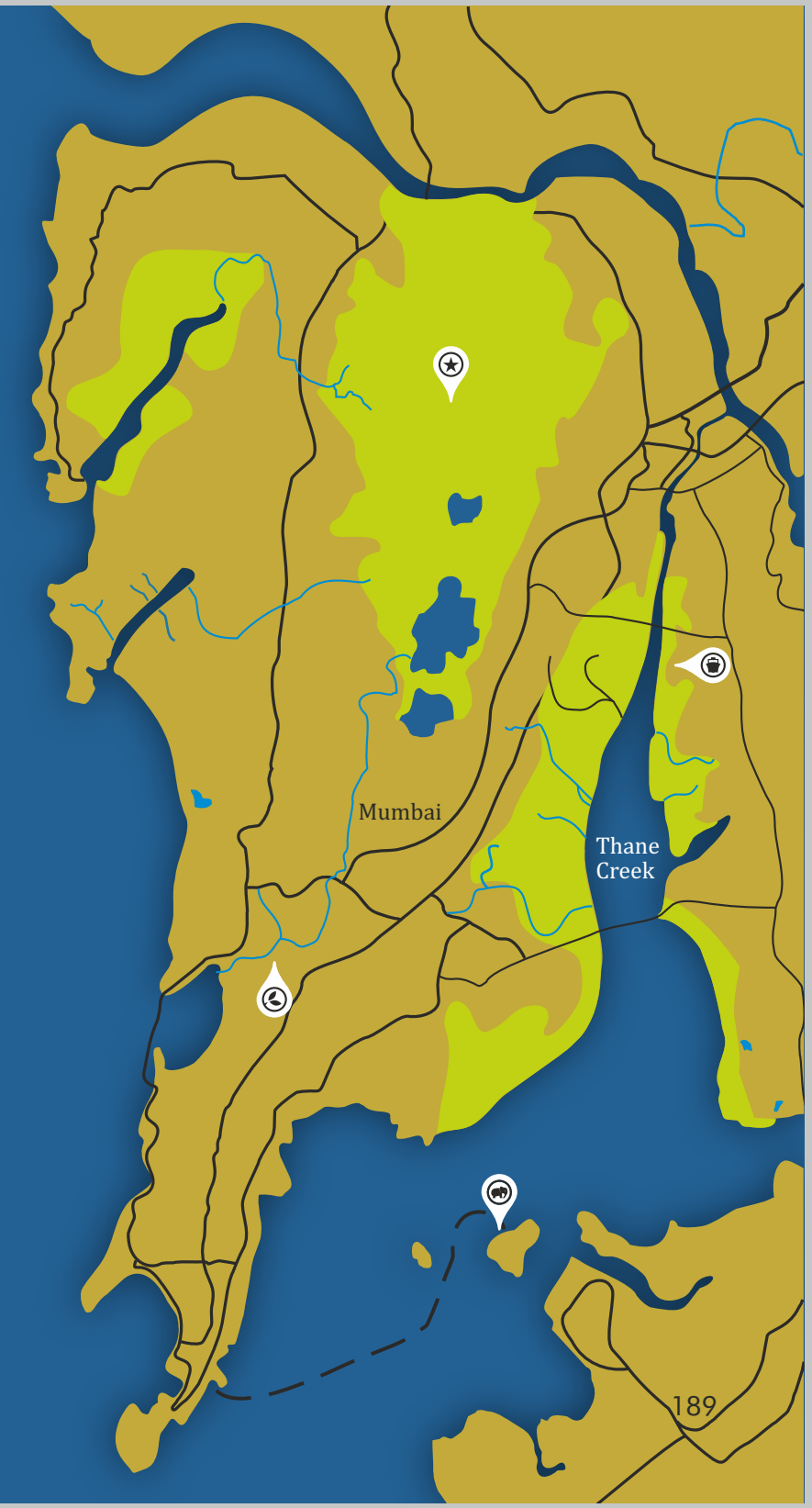


Entry Location and Address :

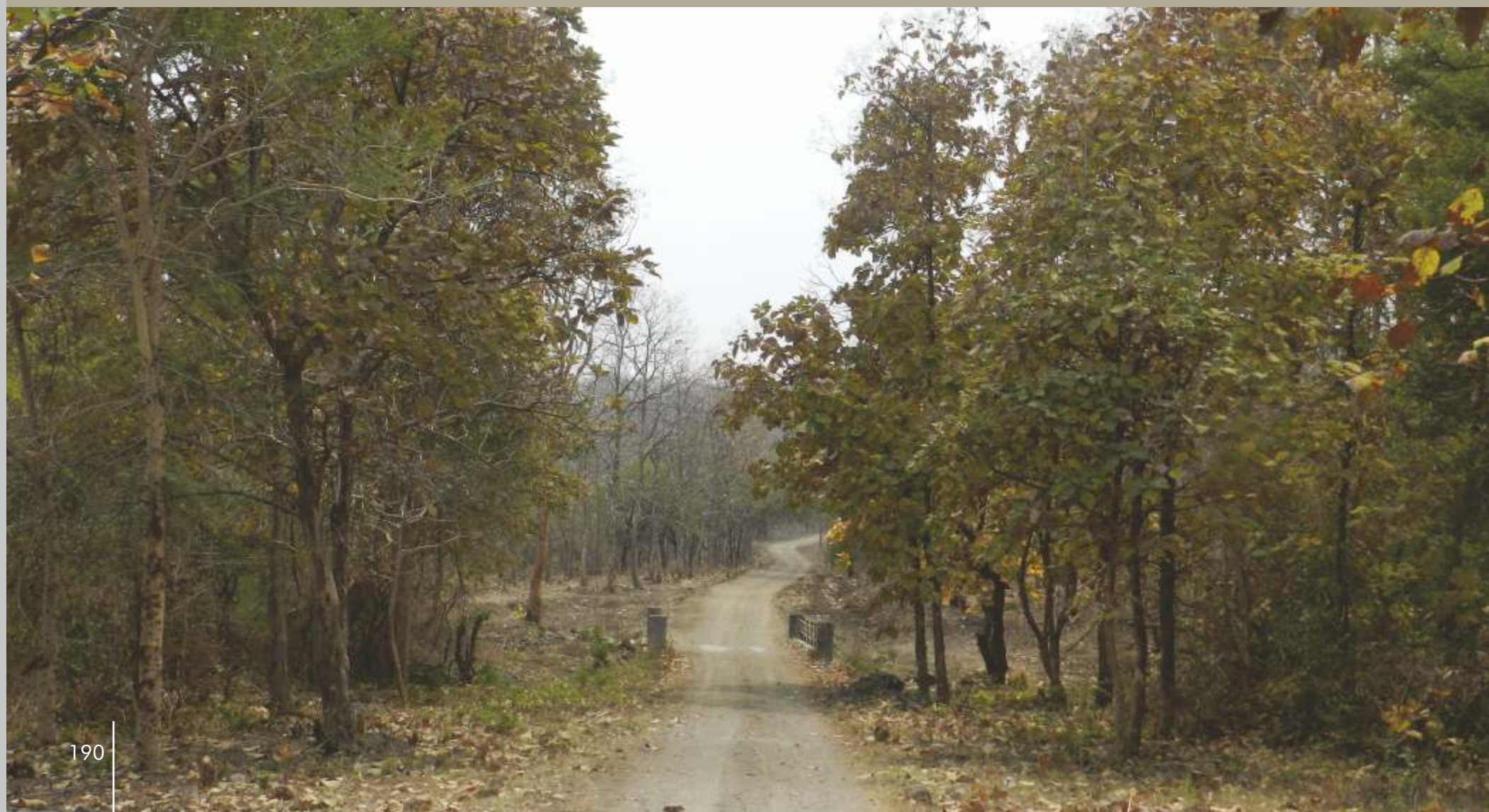
Reaching Airoli Bridge : From Thane or Mumbai, Head towards Mulund East area on Eastern Express Highway. On highway Junction comes Goregaon Mulund Link Road on one side and Mulund Airoli Road on other which leads to the bridge and entry for flamingo watching centre.

Right Season :
Right season to visit flamingo sanctuary is between February End & March beginning till May End (Summer time).

- 
 Elephanta
- 
 Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Park
- 
 Sanjay Gandhi National Park
- 
 Maharashtra Nature Park



TIPESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary comprising of 148.63 sq.km. which 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.



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.

Grey Junglefowl
Gallus sonneratii



Chocolate Pansy
Junonia iphita



Giant Wood Spider



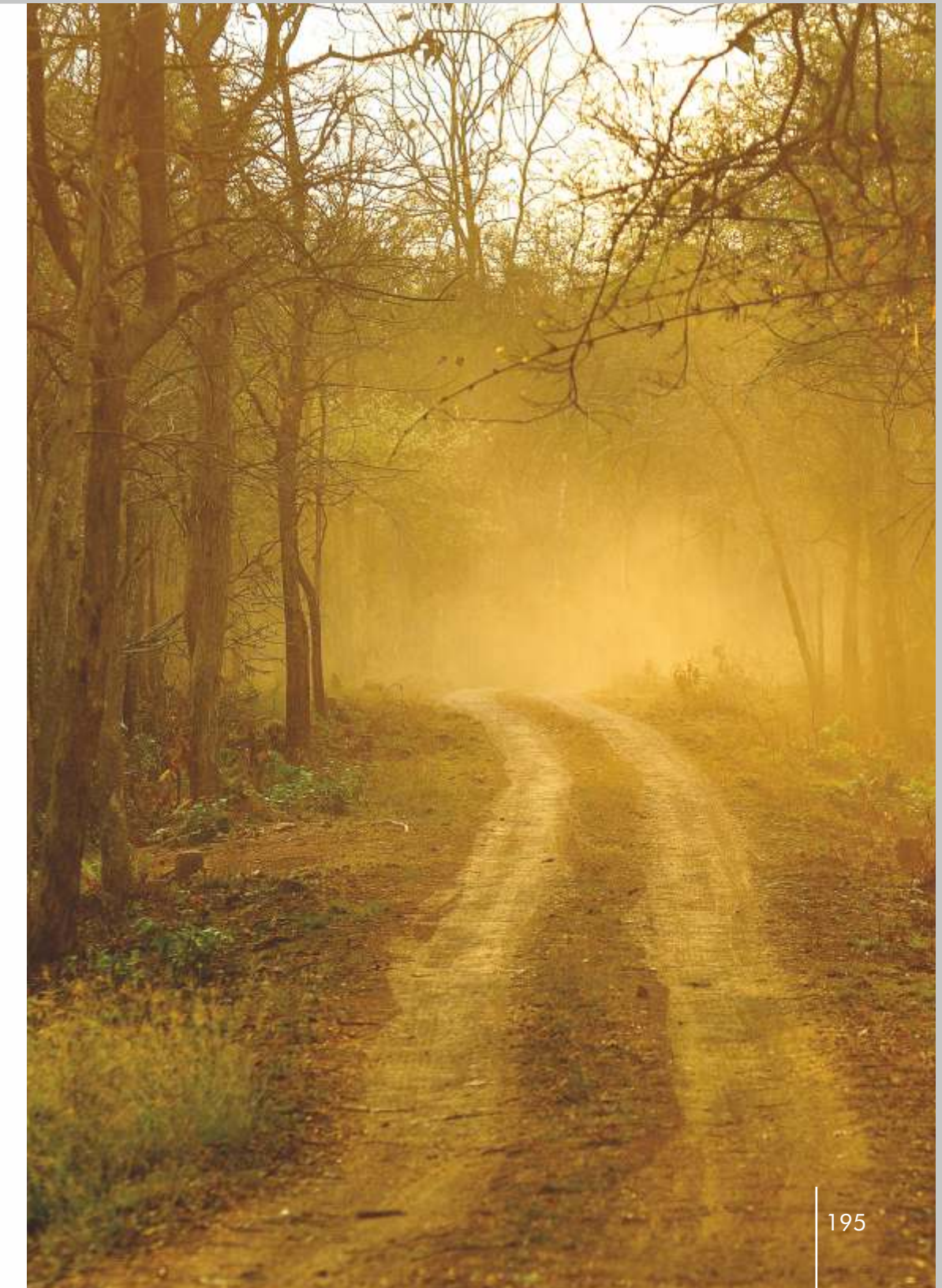
UMRED-KARHANDLA WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Tiger *Panthera tigris*

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 Gaurs, Wild Dogs and also rare animals like Flying Squirrel, Pangolin and Honey 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.

Umred Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary is a biodiversity hotspot in central India and is a treat to all nature lovers for the variety of flora and fauna it offers.





Gaur *Bos gaurus*

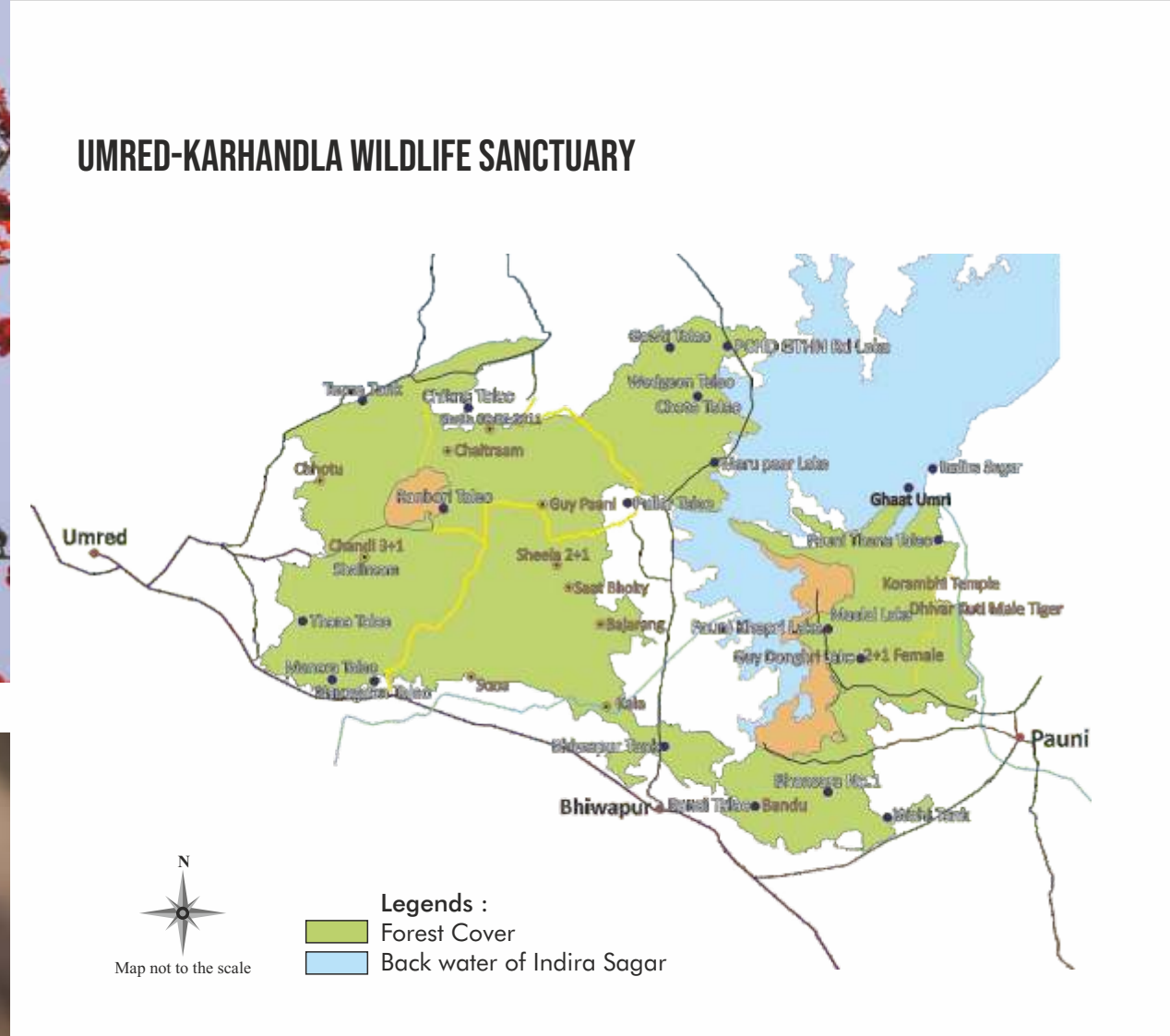


Butea monosperma



Oriental Honey-buzzard *Pernis ptilorhynchus*

How to reach
 By Air : Nearest airport Nagpur 100 km.
 By Rail : Nearest railway station Nagpur 100 km.
 By Road : Umred Bus station 53 km.



Bengal Monitor Lizard
Varanus bengalensis

YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN SAGARESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

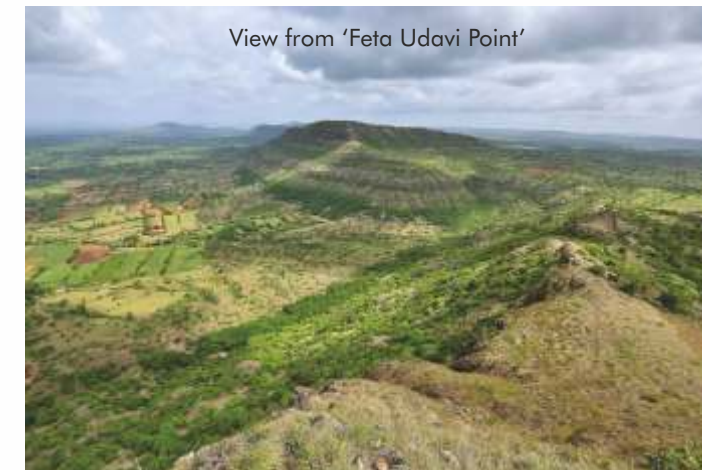


Chital *Axis axis*

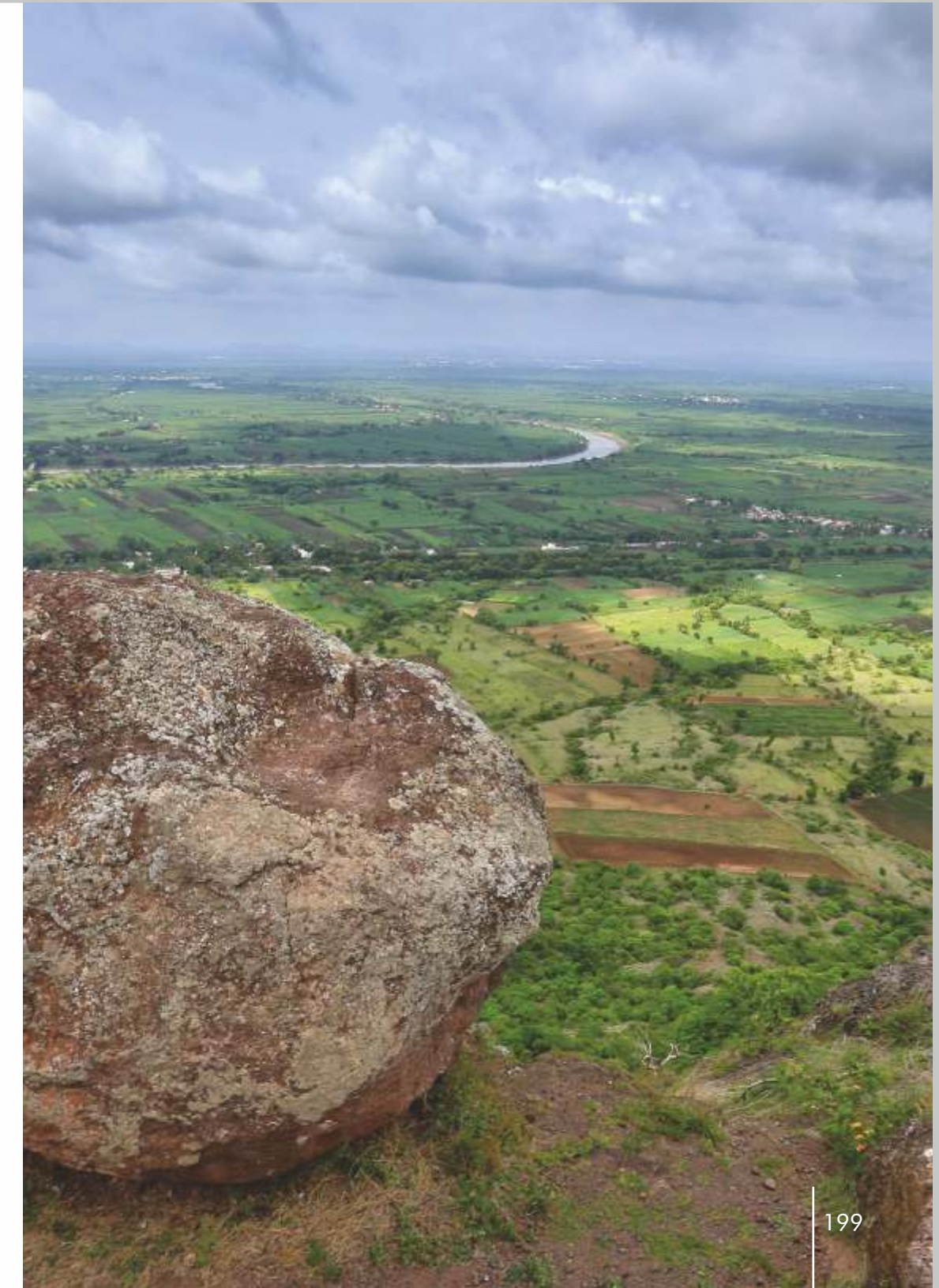
Yashwantrao Chavan Wildlife Sanctuary popularly known as the Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary is a man-made sanctuary principally due to the efforts of one Shri. D.M. Mohite. The sanctuary notified in 1985, is situated in the Sangli district, about 25 kms from city of Sangli; the 10 sq.kms Wildlife Sanctuary offers an excellent bird's 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 frequently visited by the adjoining school children who quench their thirst for knowledge in the information centre and short rides in the Sanctuary.



Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*



View from 'Feta Udavi Point'



Krishna River landscape view from Kirloskar Point,
Sagareshwar Wildlife Sanctuary





Frerea indica

Flora

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

Fauna

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.

Other key fauna

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

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

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



Holostemma annulare



Chatri Bungalow



Nature Information Centre

Tourist places :

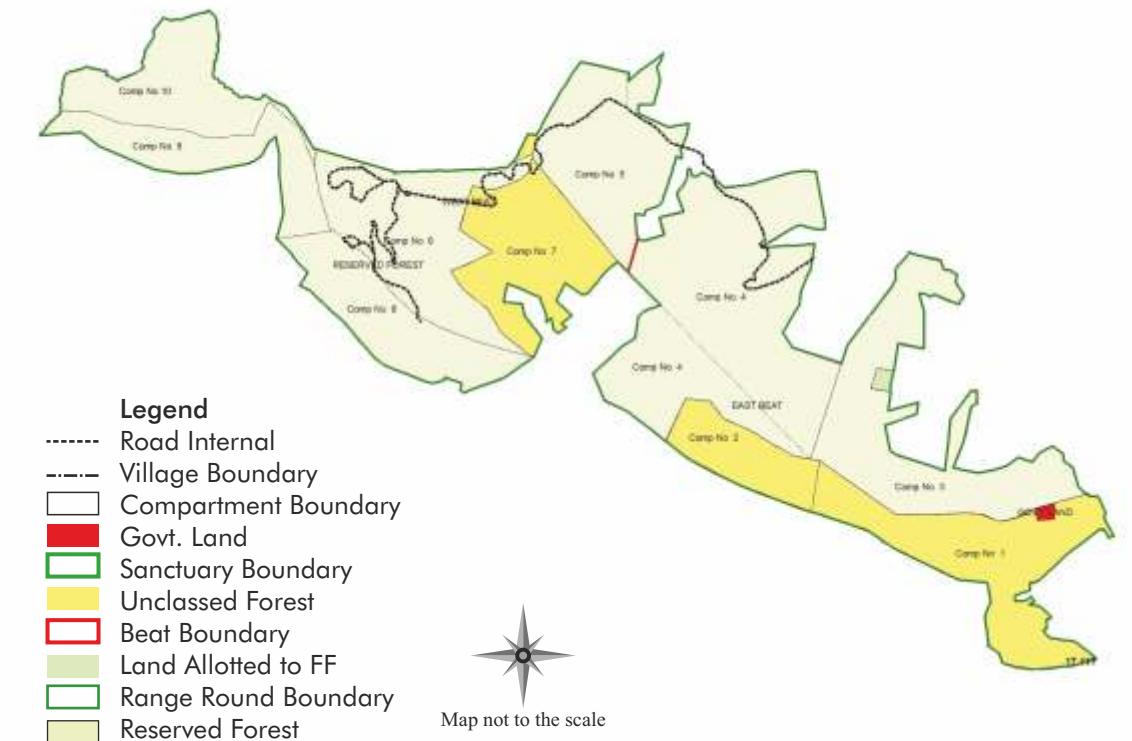
Sagareshwar Temple, Mahangund Point, Takari Project, Kirloskar Point, Pheta Udavi Point, Chatri Bungalow, Information Centre, Amphi Theatre, Children Play Garden

How to Reach :

By Air : Pune - 175km, Kolhapur 70km, Belgaum 180km
 By Road : Islampur - 20 km, Sangli - 55 km, Kohapur - 70km,
 Pune - 175 km
 By Rail : Takari - 0.5 km., Sangli - 55 km, Kohapur - 70km

Best Session to visit : November to March

YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN SAGARESHWAR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



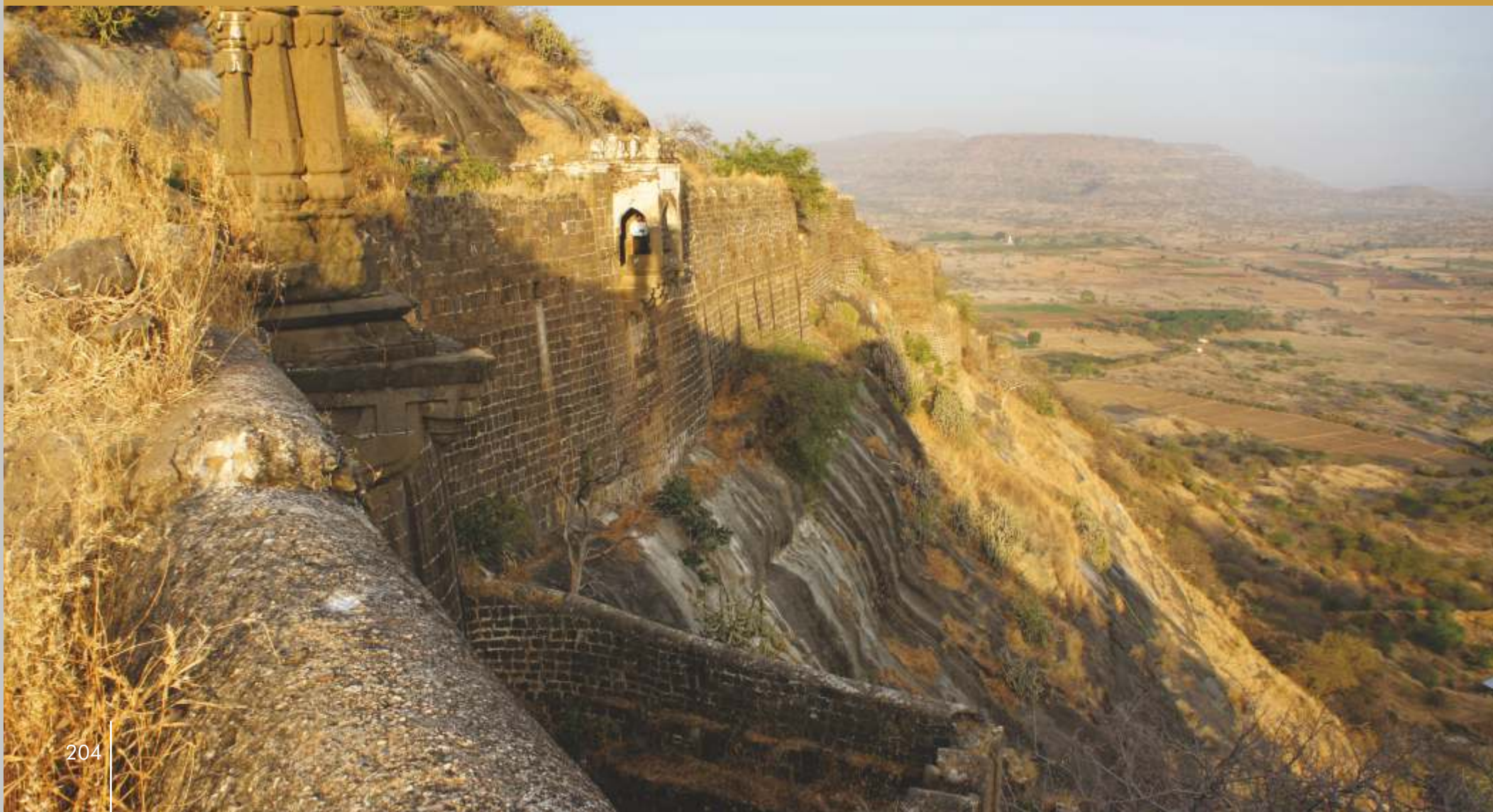
Bamboo Tent House



Welcome Gate



YAWAL WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



It is situated in 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 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.



Sambar *Rusa unicolor*





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.



Butea monosperma

YEDSHI RAMLING GHAT WILDLIFE SANCTUARY



Cassia fistula

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 trees 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, Marvel and Shedy. 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.



Wild Boar *Sus scrofa*

AMBOLI - DODAMARG CONSERVATION RESERVE



Amboli-Dodamarg Conservation Reserve is located in Dodamarg & Amboli Forest Range in Sawantwadi Forest Division of Sindhudurg district. It came into existence with the notification WLP.1220/CR-251/F-1 dated 15th March, 2021.

Area of Conservation Reserve is of 5692.24 hectares (56.92 sq.km.) and it is spread over 13 Villages. 6 villages of Dodamarg taluka namely Ghodagewadi, Morle, Tervan, Medhe, Khadpade, Bhekurli and 7 villages of Sawantwadi taluka namely Parpoli, Amboli, Nene, Masure, Kegad, Chaukul, Kumbhwade are included in this Conservation Reserve.

Amboli is well known as a hill station situated in the Sindhudurg District of Maharashtra. At an altitude of 690 m (2,260 ft) it is the last hill station before the coastal highlands of Goa.

The NW Ghats in Maharashtra end just south of Amboli area, in the Tillari region. The entire region has well preserved wilderness. Dense semi-evergreen forests can still be seen. Recent surveys reveal high biodiversity of plants, insects, herpetofauna, birds and good densities of carnivores.



Malabar Gliding Frog *Rhacophorus malabaricus*

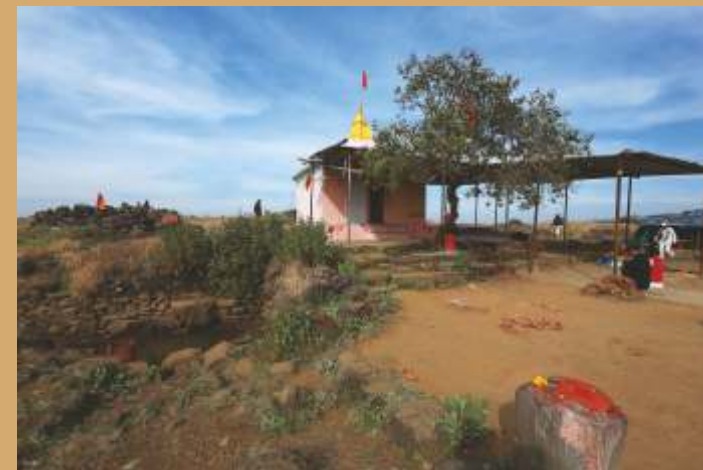


ANJANERI CONSERVATION RESERVE



Ceropegia anjanerica

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 off 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*; Anjaneri's steep slopes to the western side offers home to the severely endangered species of Vultures, and the Nature Conservation Society Nashik has records of their presence for the past 10 years.



Long-billed Vulture *Gyps indicus*

How to Reach :

By Road: Distance between Nashik & Anjaneri is 20 km. ST buses and private vehicles are available from Nashik till Anjaneri Phata. Then you have to walk towards the base village which takes 15-20 minutes then start Anjaneri fort trek.
By Rail : Nashik Road railway station is the nearest railhead to reach this fort. You can catch vehicles outside the station.
By Air : Nashik airport is the nearest airport to this fort.

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 Shri. Biswarup Raha have improved the area significantly and the area is now to a home variety of endangered flora and fauna.



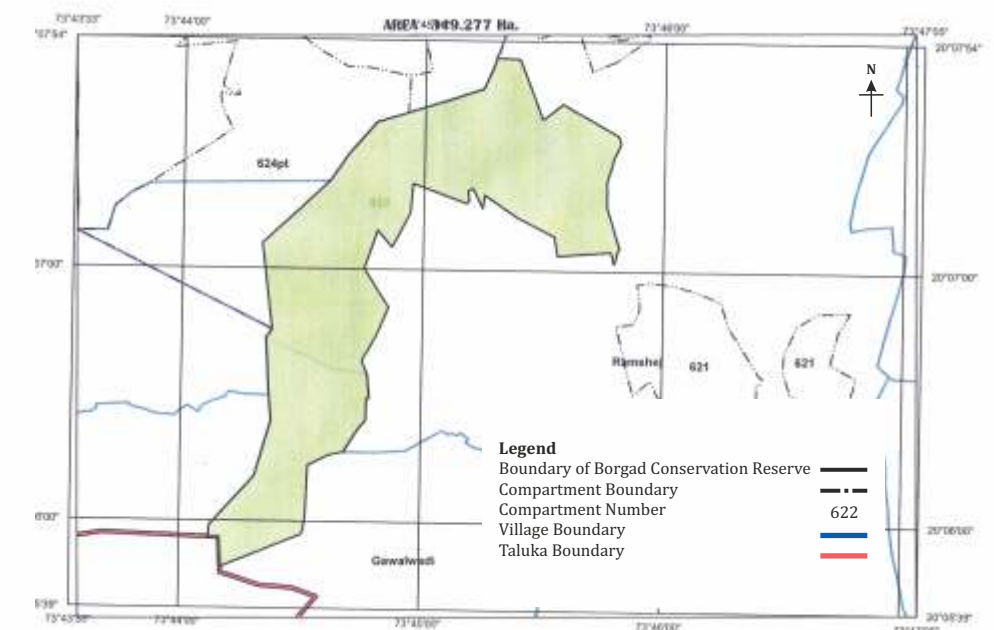
Ceropegia mahabalei



Pink-striped Trumpet Lily
Crinum latifolium



BORGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE



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

CHANDGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE



Chandgad Conservation Reserve is located in Chandgad and Patne Forest Range of Kolhapur Forest Division of Kolhapur district. It came into existence with the notification WLP.1220/CR-248/F-1 dated 15th March, 2021. Chandgad is the southernmost taluka for Kolhapur district. Chandgad receives more rainfall compared to any other town of Kolhapur district, receives nearly 3000 mm of rainfall under the direct influence of the Arabian Sea branch of the South-West monsoon.

Area of Conservation Reserve is of 22523.95 hectares (225.24 sq.km.) and it is spread over 23 villages of Chandgad taluka namely Adure, Bhogoli, Gudavale Kh., Isapur, Jambhare , Kokare, Nagve, Naveli, Pilani, Umgaon, Waghotre, Jalugade, Kalsgade, Kalivade, Kitavade, Kodali, Kolik, Mhalunge Kh., Parle, Hajgoli, Jangamhatti, Madavale, Gulumb .

Being part of Western Ghat, Chandgad's surroundings are rich in biodiversity and it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Many new species of flora and fauna are found in this region.

Ghataprabha and Tamraparni are the largest rivers of Chandgad. Many dams are there in Chandgad. Jangam Hatti dam is one of the major sources of water to many villages in Chandgad Taluka.



Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*

Slender Loris *Loris lydekerianus* ▶





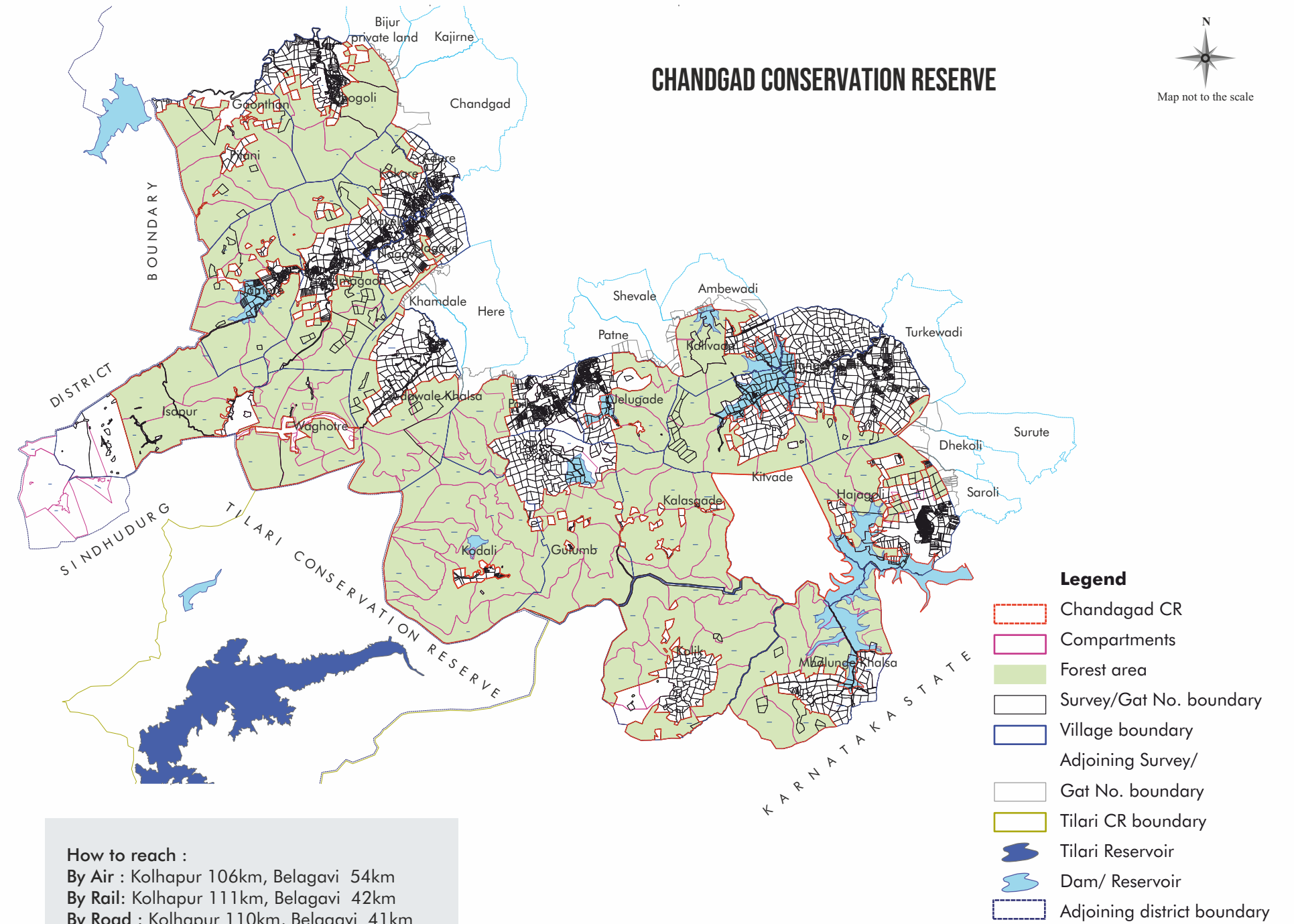
Malabar Pied Hornbill *Anthracoceros coronatus*



Indian Giant Squirrel *Ratufa indica*



Malabar Gliding Frog *Rhacophorus malabaricus*



JOR - JAMBHALI CONSERVATION RESERVE



Jor - Jambhali and adjoining 16 villages are located 30 KM West from Wai. Dist.: Satara. Area is based in between foothills of "Mahabaleshwar", "Koleshwar" and "Raireshwar" ranges. Jor - Jambhali Jungle area is Semi evergreen Rain Forest. Average Height of Area is around 1100 Mts. above sea level. As per Forest Dept. records, Total area Reserved Forest (RF) is around 65 sqr km (including all nearby villages). Average Rainfall is around 4500 to 5000 mm annually. The rivers Krishna and Kamandalu meander through the Area. It also forms the Catchment area for the Dhom, Balakawadi and Jambhali reservoir. It comes under Northern Western Ghats of Satara District.

Currently Jor - Jambhali area is certainly Key Vital Link between STR (Sahyadri Tiger Reserve) and Northern Western Ghats (Bhor (Pune) region). Various animals are using this area as a 'Corridor'. E.g. Indian Gaur and Wild Dogs came to this area from STR area. As we know, at present there are no valid records or proofs of Wild Dog and Sloth Bear presence in Northern Western Ghats. This area is the last known destination of Northern Western Ghats which has valid proofs where Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear and Indian Gaur co-exist and are residents.

We have some very rare and endemic animal species presence in Jor-Jambhali area like "Leopard Cat", "Brown Palm Civet", "Striped necked Mongoose", "Indian Pangolin", "Four Horned Antelope (Chausingha)" and "Indian Giant Squirrel".



Syzygium cumini



Jor - Jambhali area is very rich in Biodiversity. The array of Fauna is so rich that it is the last known area of Northern Western Ghats (which has valid proofs) where Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear and Indian Gaur co-exist. In near future, this area would have great potential for residing Tigers as well. Because it has good prey base, good forest cover and plenty of water sources though out the year.

Flora:

Anjani, Jambhul, Beheda, Katesavar, Karvy, Umbar, Kanphodi, Gela, Bahawa, Bamboo, Narakya, Ranmodi, Shikekai, Hirda, Tagar, Gulmohar, Garambi, Awala, Pisa, Ain, Kumbha, Bhoma, Karvand, Ranmiri, Tamalpatra, Dhayati, Kadipatta, etc.

Fauna:

Leopard, Wild Dog, Sloth Bear, Indian Gaur, Leopard Cat, Indian Jackal, Sambar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Chausingha, Wild Pig, Indian Pangolin, Porcupine, Ruddy Mongoose, Indian Grey Mongoose, Striped Necked Mongoose, Brown Palm Civet, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Long Tailed Tree Mouse, Malabar Giant Squirrel, Indian Hare, Hanuman Langur, Bonnet Macaque, Jungle Cat, Rusty-Spotted Cat, etc.

Also already identified more than 100 species of Birds including 5 types of Eagles like Black Eagle, Fish Eagle, Crested Serpent Eagle, Crested Hawk Eagle, Bonelli's Eagle, etc.



Common Leopard *Panthera pardus*



Nothapodytes nimmoniana



Crested Serpent Eagle *Spilornis cheela*

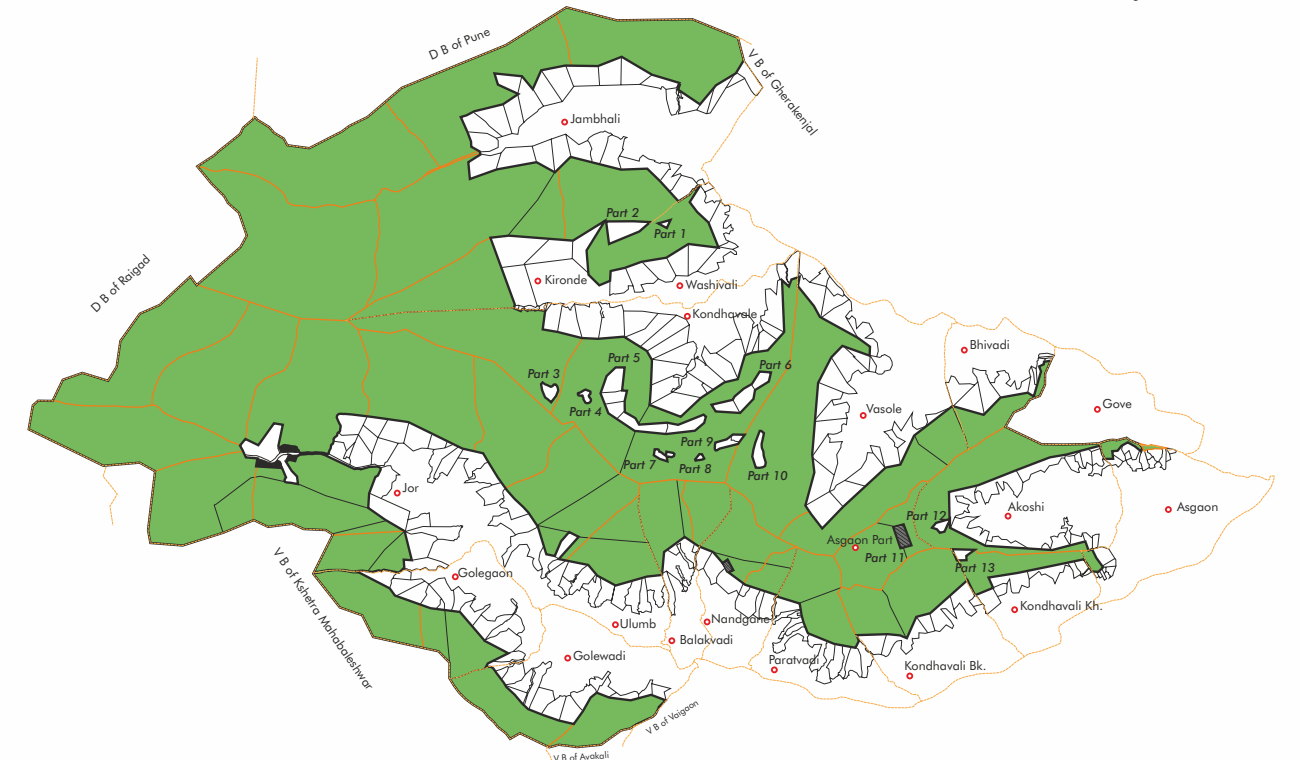


Indian Wild Dog *Cuon alpinus*



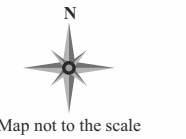
Aerides crispum

**JOR - JAMBHALI
CONSERVATION RESERVE**



- Legend**
- Boundary of Jor-Jambhali CR
 - Village Boundary
 - Village
 - Forest Compartment Boundary
 - ▨ Deforest Area
 - Gat Boundary
 - Forest Area

How to Reach :
 By Air : Pune Airport 123 km
 By Rail : Kshetra Mahuli (Satara) 65 km
 By Road : Wai 26km, Satara 62 km



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 individuals 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 endeavour of the department.



Wild Buffalo *Bubalus arnee*



Indian Giant Squirrel
Ratufa indica



MAMDAPUR CONSERVATION RESERVE



Black Bucks abound in their habitats in the forest belt of Yeola region comprising Rajapur, Somthanjosh, Mamdapur, Kharvandi and Devdari has got protection after 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 dependence on forests are the main focal points of management. Other animals like Hyena, Jackal and list of bird species like Peacock abound in area.



Common Hoopoe
Upupa epops



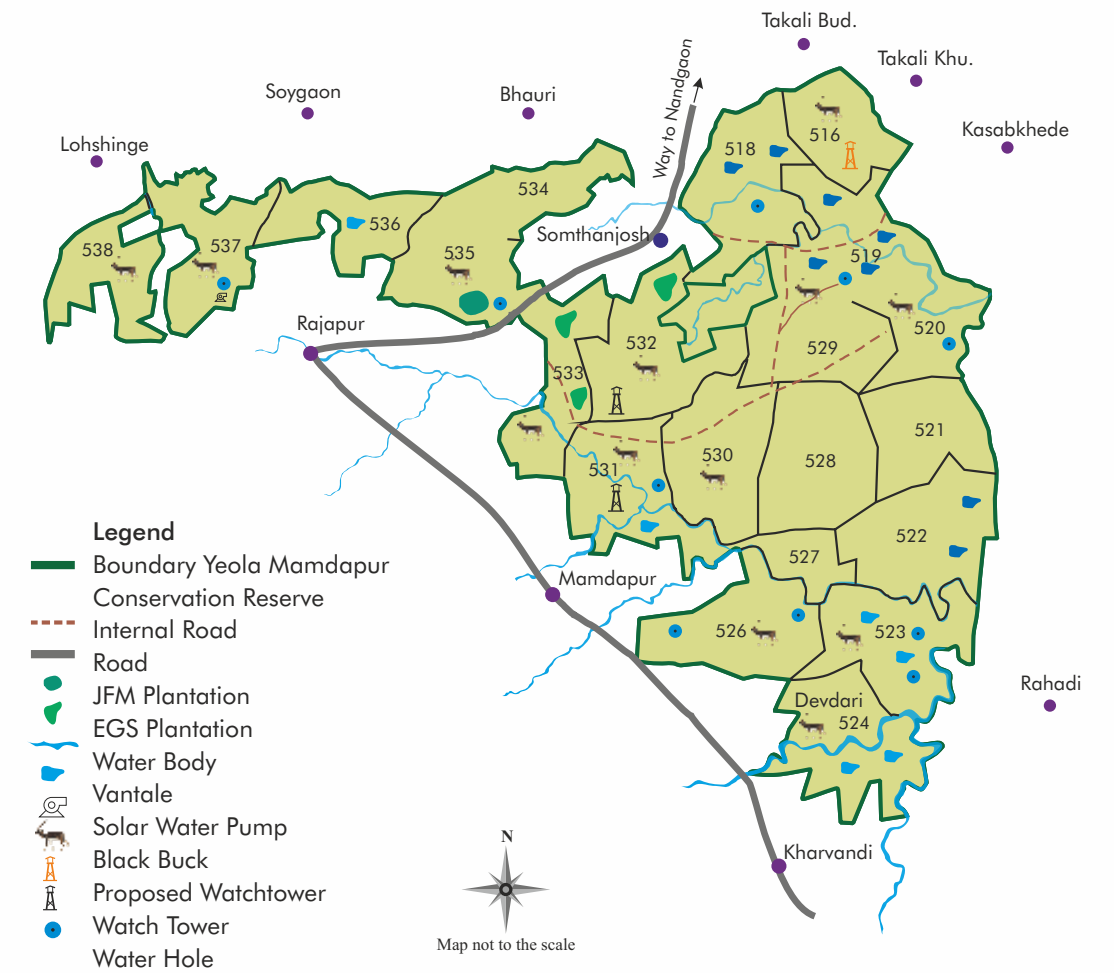
Butea monosperma
(Yellow colour forms)





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

MAMDAPUR CONSERVATION RESERVE



Golden Jackal *Canis aureus*

MAYANI BIRD CONSERVATION RESERVE



Mayani Conservation Reserve is located in Vaduj Forest Range of Satara Forest Division of Satara district. It came into existence with the notification WLP.1220/CR-246/F-1 dated 15th March, 2021. It is about 71 km from Satara.

Area of Mayani Conservation Reserve is of 866.75 hectares (8.67 sq.km.) and It is spread over 6 villages of Vaduj taluka namely Mayani, Kankatre, Ambavade, Nadval, Yeralwadi, Banpuri.



Painted Stork *Mycteria leucocephala*



Woolly-necked Stork *Ciconia episcopus*

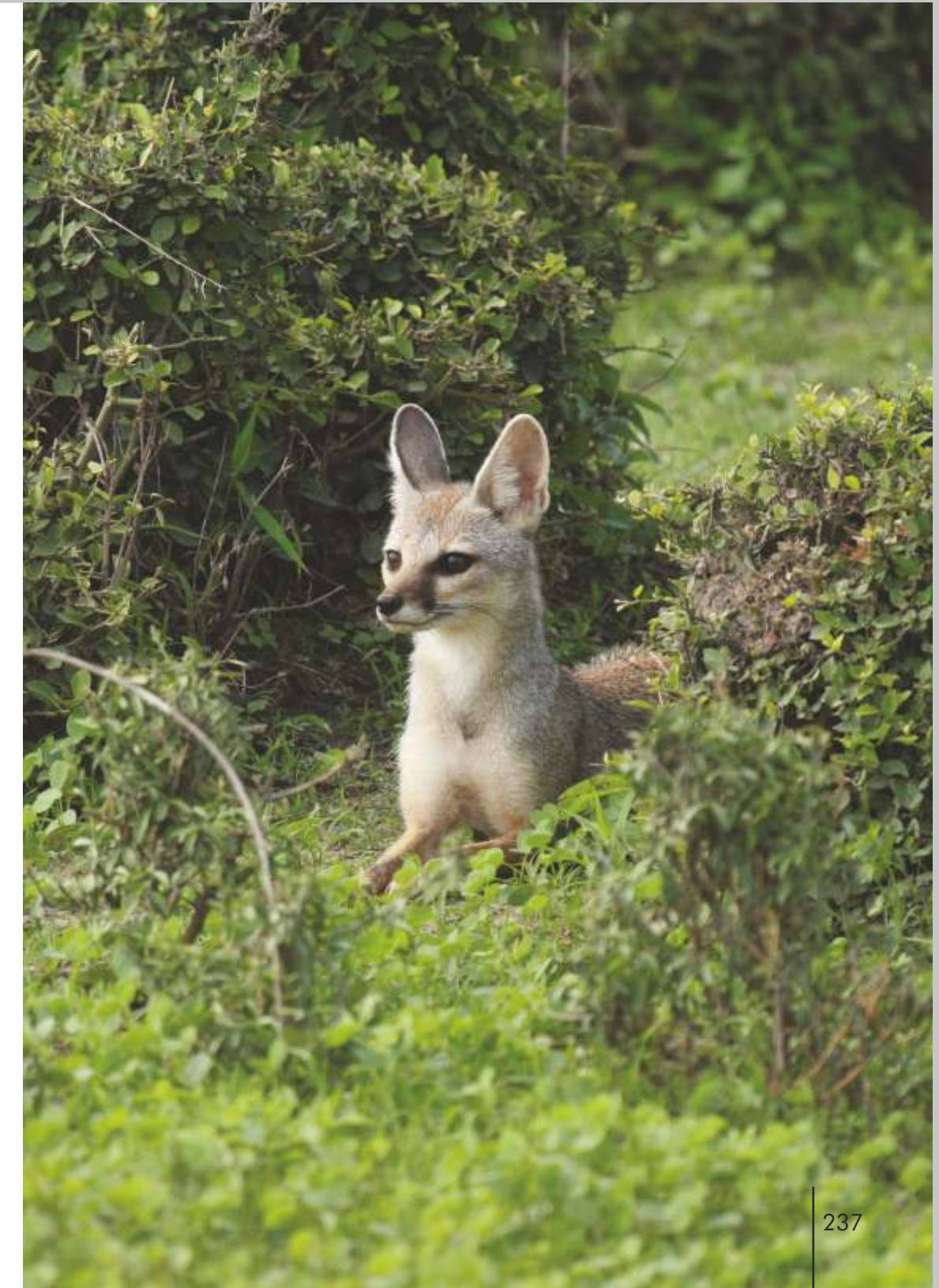


Greater Flamingo
Phoenicopterus roseus

MUKTAI BHAWANI CONSERVATION RESERVE



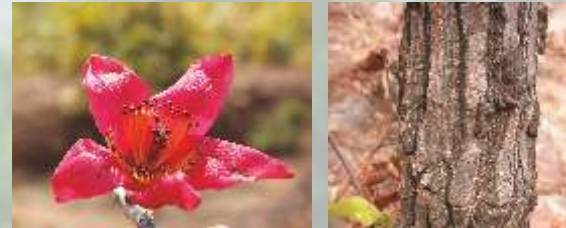
122.74 sq km Muktai Bhawani conservation reserve in Jalgaon under Dhule Circle. This will be the third such reserve in the state after Kolamarka in Gadchiroli and Borgad in Nashik.





Flora

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



Fauna

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

Birds: Peacock, Common Hawk Cuckoo, Eagle Owllet, Spotted Owllet, Yellow-fronted Pied Woodpecker, Babbler, Ashy Prinia, Jungle Prinia, Weaver Bird, Chestnut-shouldered Petronia, White-browed Fantail, Rosy Starling, Grey Hornbill, White-bresterd Waterhen, Dabchick, Spot Billed Duck, Brahmini Duck, Spoonbill, Woolly-necked Stork, Cormorant, Glossy Ibis, Common Sandpiper, Long Billed Vulture, Bonellie's Eagle, White-eyed Buzzard, Honey Buzzard, Shikra etc.



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



How to Reach :

By Air :

By Rail :

By Road :

MUNIYA CONSERVATION RESERVE



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Blackbuck
Antelope cervicapra

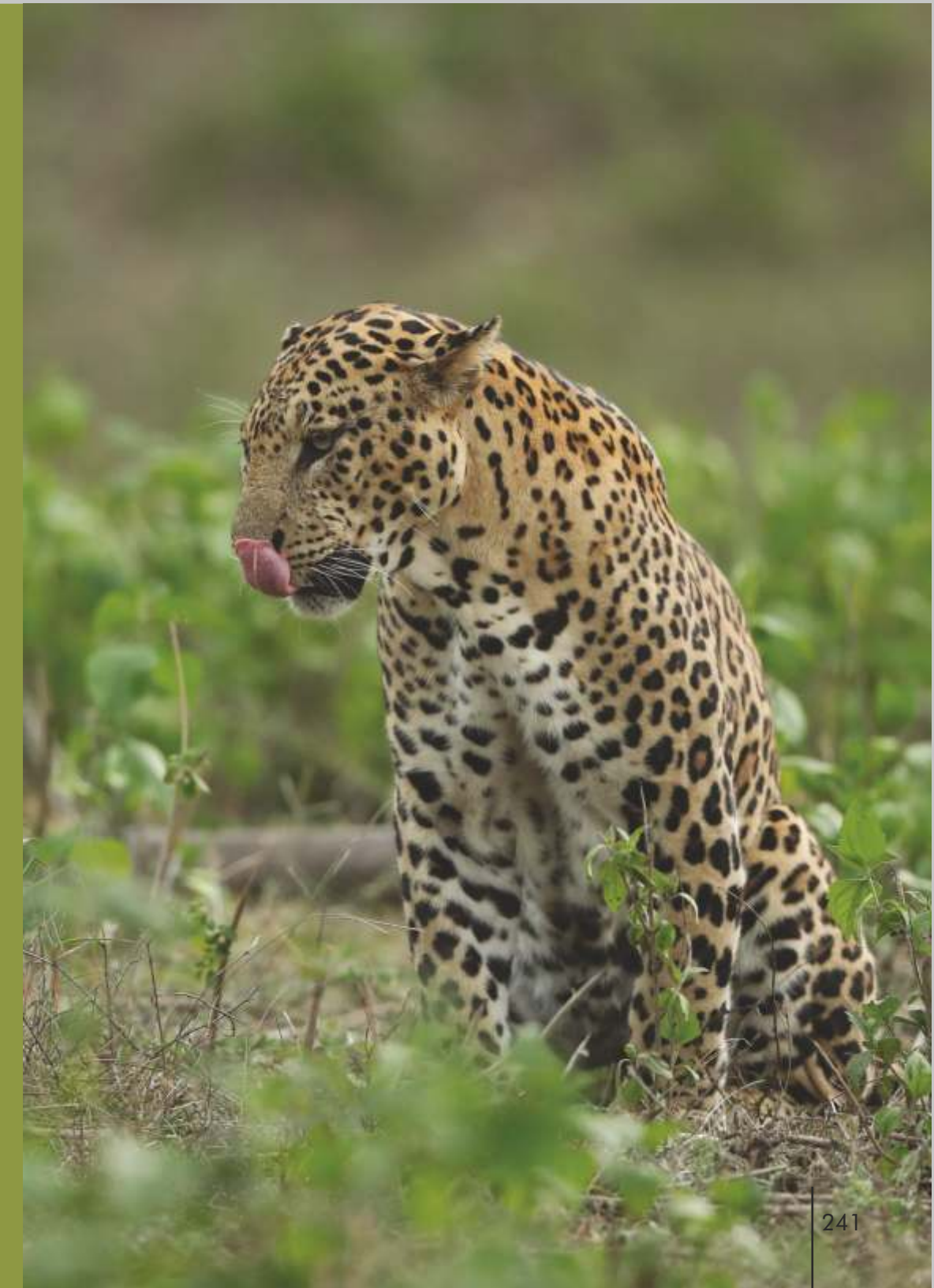
The 96 sq.km. Muniya has been carved from Butibori and North Umred forest range under the Nagpur division. Of total area, 60.82 sq.km. is reserve forest and 35.18 sq.km. is protected forest. The area consists of 24 compartments of Butibori and 15 compartments of North Umred ranges.

Muniya Conservation Reserve is a potential wildlife corridor (a natural habitat linkage allowing for wildlife movement between two larger forest patches) connecting Bor Tiger Reserve in the Umred-Karhandla Wildlife Sanctuary with Tadoba-Andheri Tiger Reserve. It is spread over 1700 hectares of protected forest and about 710 hectares of reserve forest in the North Umred Range of Nagpur Forest Division, and sees regular movement of wildlife, including threatened/near threatened species like Leopards and Blackbucks and the critically endangered Great Indian Bustard.



Indian Chameleon *Chamaeleo zeylanicus*

Common Leopard *Panthera pardus* ▶



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PANHALGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE



Columnar Joints in Basalt
at near Bandivade Village, Panhala

Panhala lies on the Sahyadri Mountain Range and is situated in the Kolhapur District of Maharashtra. It is about 22 km to the northwest of Kolhapur on the Kolhapur-Ratnagiri road and it is situated at an altitude of 3177 feet above sea level. 'Panhalgad Conservation Reserve' is located in Panhala Forest Range of Kolhapur Forest Division of Kolhapur District. It came into existence with the notification WLP-1220/CR 249/F-1 dated 15th March, 2021.

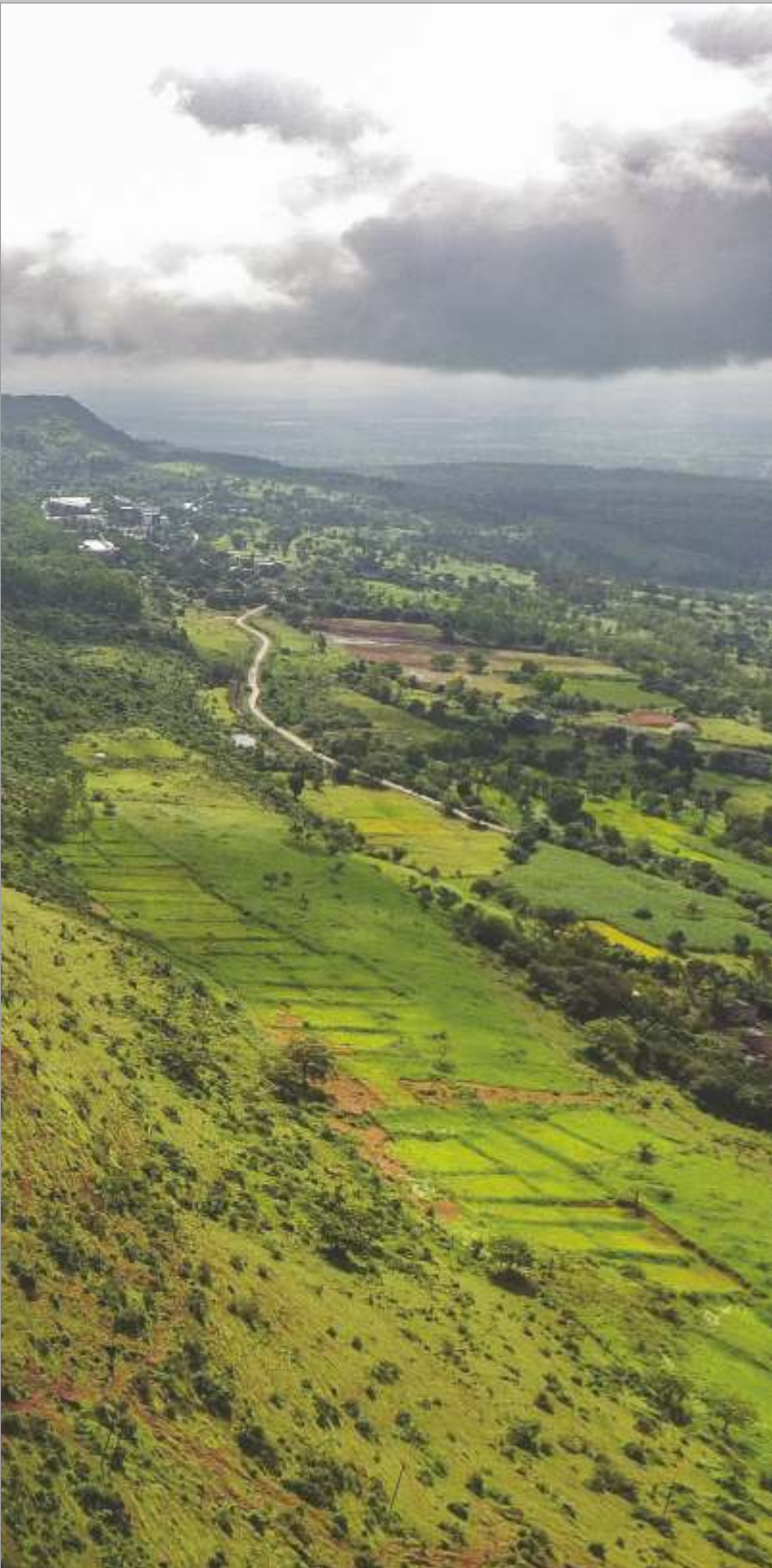
Area of Conservation Reserve is 7289.67 hectares and It is spread over 12 villages of Panhala taluka namely Kaljavade, Kisrul, Dagadwadi (Kisrul), Peth Panhala, Manvad, Pisatri, Kolik, Padsali, Vashi, Pohalvadi, Pombare and Gothane.



White-cheeked Barbet
Psilopogon viridis



Dipcadi montanum



Bonelli's Eagle *Aquila fasciata*

◀ Panhala Fort bird eye view from Masai Plateau

Flora

Panhalgad Conservation Reserve has rich biodiversity and is home to evergreen as well as deciduous trees. Various tree species like *Mallotus philippensis*, *Caryota urens*, *Mimusops elengi*, *Mangifera indica*, *Careya arborea*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pongamia pinnata*, *Grewia tiliifolia*, *Dillenia indica*, *Tamarindus indica*, *Tectona grandis*, *Lagerstroemia microcarpa*, *Oroxylum indicum*, *Terminalia belirica*, *Terminalia cuneata*, *Terminalia belirica*, *Phyllanthus emblica*, *Memecylon umbellatum*, *Ficus arnottiana*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Bombax ceiba*, *Ficus amplissima*, *Ficus racemosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Moullava spicata*, *Erythrina variegata*, *Butea monosperma*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Drosera indica* are found here.

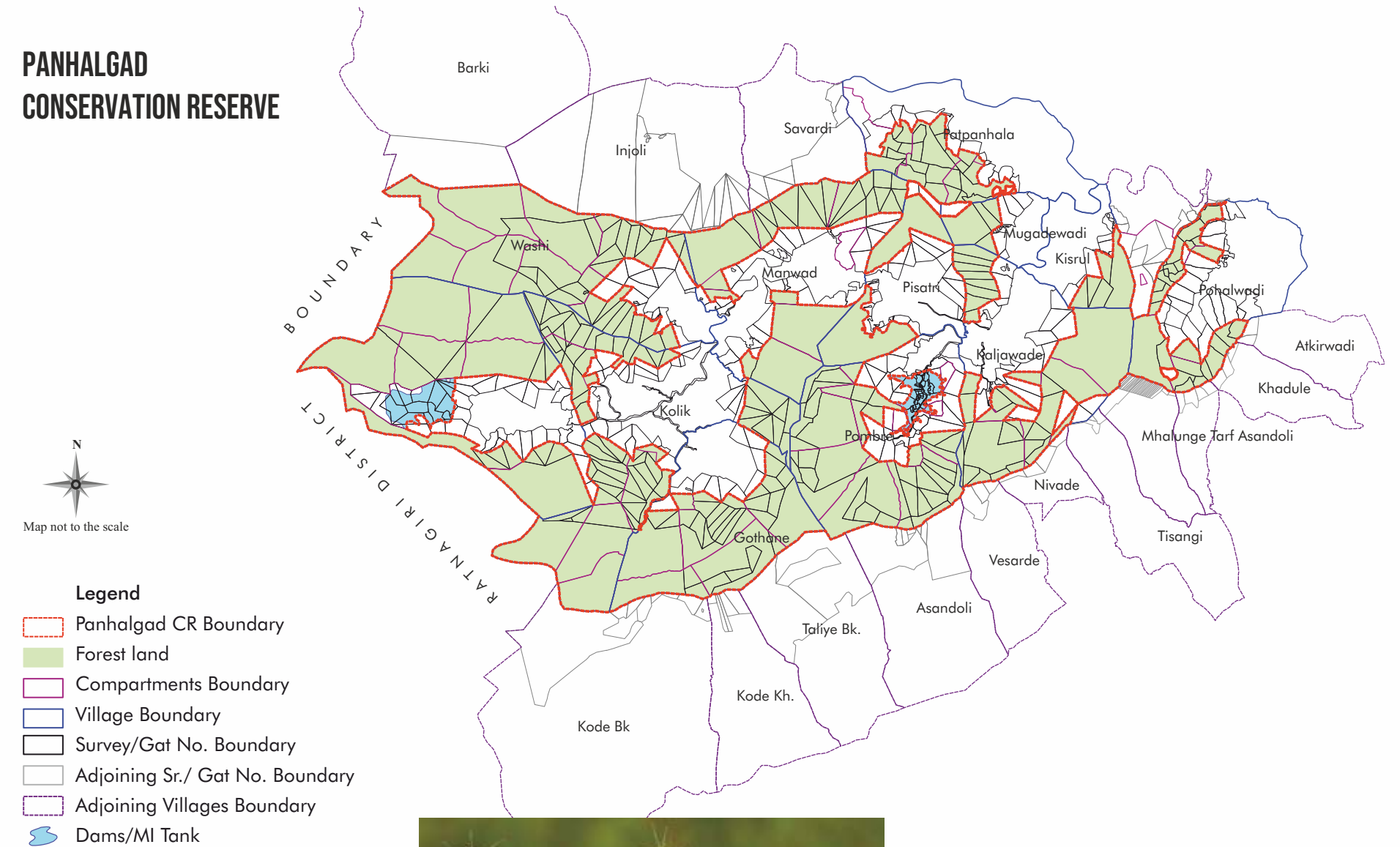
Fauna

Mammals like Leopards, Wild Boars, Indian Pangolin and rarely Gaurs are also seen in and around Panhalgad. Palm Civet and Squirrels are seen in large numbers. The habitat and climate of Panhalgad supports many species of reptiles and amphibians. The species of Caecilian which is an indicator of pure environment is recorded here, which underlines the importance of this area. Various species of butterflies are found here.

The ecological and environmental characteristics of Panhala represent rich and diverse habitats required for Birds. Masai Plathar is a plateau and grassland area. Panhalgad and area around has crevices and Tabak garden which holds many semi evergreen tree species. The shrubs and thorny bushes at the base of Panhalgad makes a different habitat altogether. Gopalirth Garden, Nehru Garden and Tabak Garden play a key role in making them the paradise for Birds. Masai Pathar is an ideal habitat for Indian Courser, Crested Lark and some birds of prey. The unique habitat of Masai Pathar works as a breeding ground for some bird species. The green cover and naturally available water sources are vital for Birds and is a reason why the migratory birds like Olive-backed Pipit and Forest Wagtail are attracted here. The lowlands around fort and its proximity are not as green in terms of dense vegetation on Panhala. Human residence and agriculture has largely covered this area. The Forest range of Konkan region is away from here, in spite of all this, bird species found in deep forests of Western Ghats like Malabar Crested Lark, Forest Wagtail, White-cheeked Barbet, Vigor's Sunbird, Black Bird, Leaf Bird, Nilgiri Wood Pigeon, Emerald Dove are often seen here.



PANHALGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE



How to Reach :
 By Air : Kolhapur airport 32 km
 By Rail : Kolhapur 23 km
 By Road : Kolhapur 23 km



Drosera indica

TILLARI CONSERVATION RESERVE

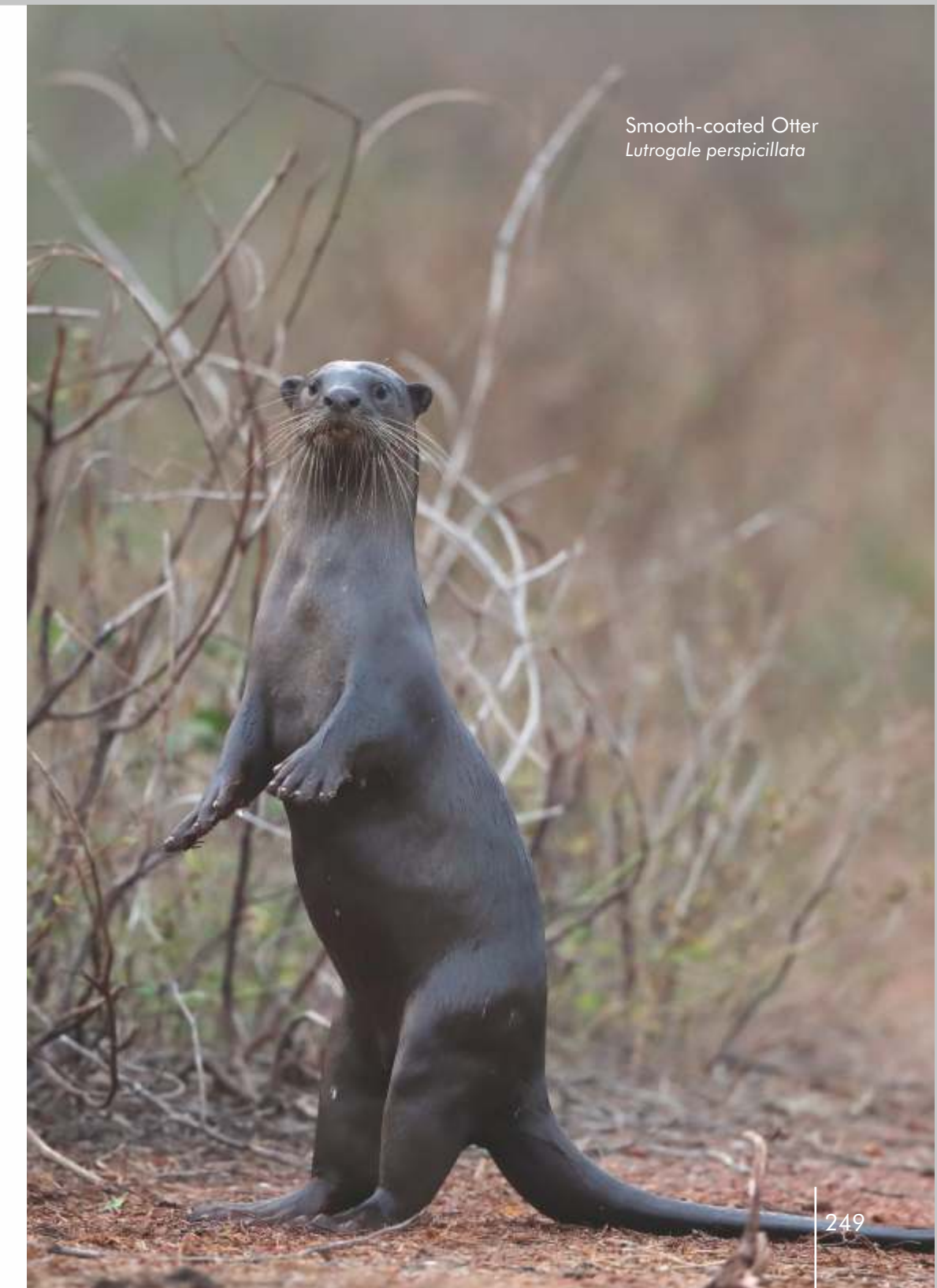


Western Ghats are the lifelines for South India. The mountain ranges of Western Ghats in southern most part of Maharashtra share the boundaries with Goa and Karnataka. This tri-junction has dense evergreen, semi evergreen, and moist deciduous types of forests. The most dense forest for Maharashtra that offer the natural abode to myriads of creatures..Tillari

In 2001, when the elephants entered the Tillari region through the forest of Mhadai region of Karnataka and Goa, the wild lifers realise the greatness of this natural habitat. Since last more than a quarter century, environmentalists jointly from Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka have been striving hard to get Tillari Forest Region the legal protection.

On 22 June 2020 after consulting local communities, Government of Maharashtra issued the notification under Section 36-A of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 to declare 29.53 sq. kms. of forested area as Tillari Conservation Reserve. The Reserve Forest from Bambarde, Ghatiwade, Kendre Khurd, Kendre Budruk, Patiye, Shirange, Konal, Ainode, Medhe and Hewale villages of Dodamarg range of Sawantwadi division have been included in this reserve.

Intensive studies from 2014 to 2019 by wild lifers have identified 7 individual Tigers in Tillari region. A tigress with two cubs was camera trapped in Tillari Valley points out the uniqueness of this region. A continued study have revealed that Tigers breeding in Tillari Valley, Mhadai wildlife Sanctuary and Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary have been migrating towards north reaching upto Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary and further till the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve. The presence of Tigers in northern Western Ghats especially in Sahyadri Tiger Reserve depends entirely on forest connectivity from Tillari to Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary.



Smooth-coated Otter
Lutrogale perspicillata





Lanternfly *Pyrops delessertii*



Banded Royal *Rachana jalindra*



Tiger *Panthera tigris*

Tillari's forests show much heterogeneity in structure, with Tropical Semi-evergreen forest, stunted forest, and grasslands dominant in the higher elevation areas in Chandgad tehsil of Kolhapur district. The forest in Dodamarg tehsil of Sindhudurg district is Moist deciduous, dominated by bamboo species (*Bambusa arundinacea*, *Pseudoxycanthera ritcheyi*) and Semi-evergreen in the valleys.

The uniqueness of Tillari also stems from the assemblage of fauna the region supports. Tillari is a suitable habitat for the Tiger, Dhole, Leopard and Sloth Bear all four large carnivores which are found in the Western Ghats. In terms of ungulates, the region has a fairly high density of Sambar, Gaur and Barking Deer. Although Chital deer is rare in the northern Western Ghats, it has been recorded to occur in the Tillari region. The Four-horned Antelope has also been recorded in the drier parts of the region. A herd of Asian Elephant which have migrated from the neighbouring forests of Karnataka are now resident in the Tillari region. Almost all species have now been recorded to breed in Tillari, indicating that the region has the potential to become a vital refuge for wildlife given adequate protection.

Also startling is the richness of bird species in the area. Where, the higher elevation grassland regions have resident species such as Larks or occasionally a migrant Montagu's Harrier, the neighbouring reservoir at a lower elevation has White-bellied Sea Eagles or sometimes an Osprey perching on dead trees. The forests are home to the Great and Malabar Pied Hornbills, their calls echoing through the valley at dawn and dusk. And the streams, darkened by the canopies, often burst with activity by Shamans, Flycatchers and Thrushes.

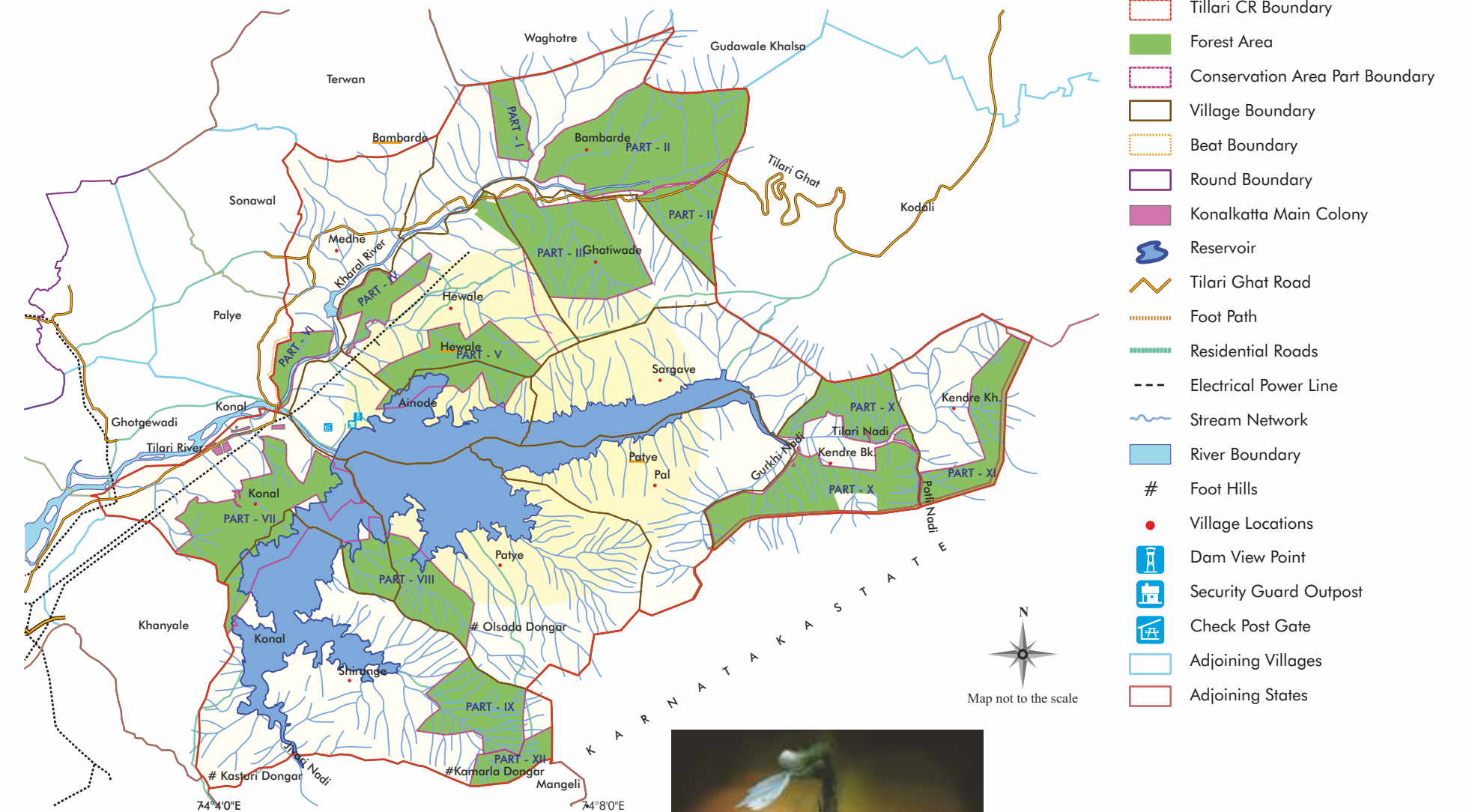


Asian Elephant *Elephas maximus*

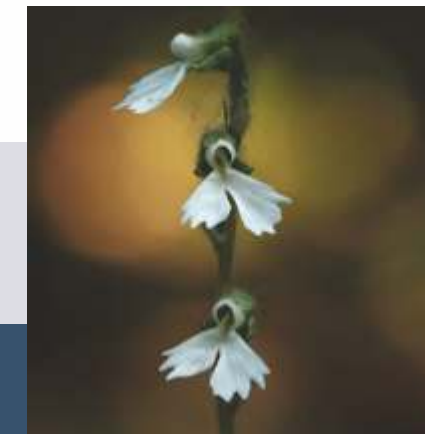


Malabar Trogon *Harpactes fasciatus*

TILLARI CONSERVATION RESERVE



How to Reach :
 By Air : Belgaum 100km
 By Rail : Niravade (Sawantwadi) 74.2km, Belgaum 86km
 By Road : Sawantwadi 73km, Belgaum 87km



Zeuxine longilabris

TORANMAL CONSERVATION RESERVE



Toranmal Reserve Forest is located in Shahada tehsil of Nandurbar District, Maharashtra. Situated south of the Narmada river, c. 100 km from the Gujarat border, this area is located on the Deccan plateau of Central India. The general topography of the area is undulating hills with open as well as dense patches of forests, which are Dry Deciduous type. There are 46 villages in and around the Reserve Forest, and the local population depends entirely on the forest for livelihood. Nine different tribal communities reside in and around the Reserve Forest. The Pawara, Bheel, Nahal, and Rathod tribals are the dominant tribal communities who have been living in these forests for hundreds of years. This Reserve Forest has two water reservoirs which support the surrounding villages and wildlife. However, the area experiences acute water shortage during the hot dry summer months. This IBA has Tropical Dry Deciduous type of forest. About 225 species of plants are reported from the Reserve Forest (Forest Department checklist). The dominant species are Teak *Tectona grandis*, Salai *Boswellia serrata*, Kadam *Mitragyna parvifolia*, Mahua *Madhuca indica* and Red Silk Cotton *Bombax ceiba*.



Boswellia serrata



VISHALGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE



Vishalgad fort bird eye view

Vishalgad Conservation Reserve is located in Malkapur and Pendakhale Forest Range of Kolhapur Forest Division in Kolhapur District. It came into existence with the notification WLP.1220/CR-245/F-1 dated 15th March, 2021.

Area of Conservation Reserve is of 9296.37 hectares (92.96 sq.km.) and it is spread over 22 villages of Shahuwadi taluka namely Man, Dhangarwadi, Ainwadi, Chalanwadi, Manoli, Wadikalkavane, Humbavali, Gholasvade, Jawali, Kasarde, Anuskura, Barki, Injoli, Marale, Gajapur, Gelavade, Shembavane, Vishalgad, Yelvanjugai, Savardi, Gavadi, Kumbhavade.

Vishalgad Conservation Reserve is rich in biodiversity and lies on the Sahyadri Mountain Range. Vishalgad fort is about 80 km from Kolhapur and is at an altitude of 3500 feet above sea level.

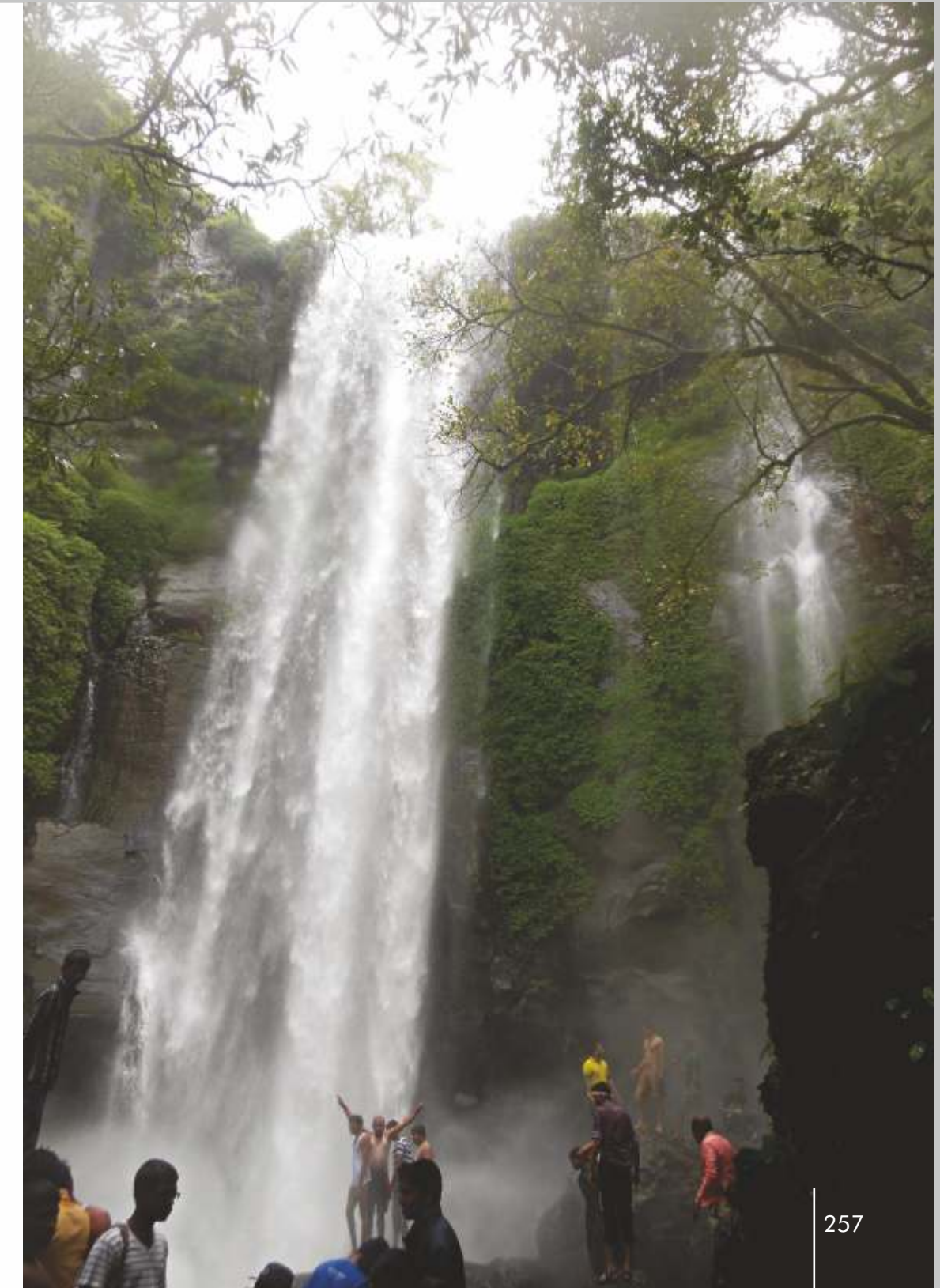
Vishalgad, a fort in Shahuwadi tehsil of Kolhapur district is also called 'Khelna' by locals. The fort is popular for the battle fought between the Maratha sardar Bajji Prabhu and Siddhi Masud of Bijapur Sultanate while King Shivaji Maharaj reached the for safely passing through steep stops and dense forest.



Forest view from Manoli Plateau

Barki Waterfall ►

This scenic destination is situated at Shahuwadi taluka of Kolhapur. A scenic green way will take you to Barki (50 km. of tar road from Kolhapur)





Ambeshwar Devarai (Sacred Grove)

Sacred groves of India are forest fragments of varying sizes, which are communally protected, and which usually have a significant religious connotation for the protecting community. Hunting and logging are usually strictly prohibited within these patches

Flora

The main forest types are 'Southern Semi-evergreen Forest'. Dominant species are Anjani, Jambul, Hirda, Awala, Pisa, Ain, Kinjal, Amba, Kumbha, Bhoma, Chandala, Katak, Nana, Umbar, Jambha, Gela, Bibba etc. Karvi is found almost all over the area. Climbers such as Shikekai, Garambi are quite frequent. Shrubs species and medicinal plants such as Karvand, Vagati, Ranmiri, Tamalpati, Toran, Dhayati, Kadipatta, Narkya, Murudsheng, etc. are found in abundance.

Fauna

Amba Reserve Forest in Vishalgad Conservation Reserve is well known for Gaur sighting. Other animals like Leopard, Wild Boar, Barking Deer, Mouse Deer, Sambar, Giant Squirrel, Stripe-necked Mongoose are found in the Amba Reserve Forest. Many types of Reptiles, Amphibians and many Birds species such as Eagles, Jungle Fowl, Quails, Owlets, Doves, Owls, Nightjars, Kingfishers, Bee-eater, Hornbills, Woodpeckers, Bulbuls, Flycatchers, Warblers, Wagtails, Sunbirds are commonly seen.



Gaur Bos gaurus



Nilgiri Wood Pigeon *Columba elphinstonii*



Bombay Bush Frog *Raorchestes bombayensis*



Ceropogia huberi

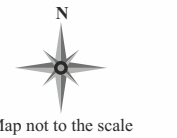
VISHALGAD CONSERVATION RESERVE

- Legend**
- Proposed Vishalgad CR
 - Forest Area
 - Survey/Gat No. Boundary
 - Compartments Boundary
 - Village Boundary
 - Adjoining Villages
 - Adjoining Sr./Gat No.
 - Dam/ Reservoir
 - Adjoining District Boundary



There is a Nature Information Center for nature lovers in Amba village. It also has excellent accommodation and dining facilities

How to Reach :
 By Air : Kolhapur Airport 90km
 By Rail : Kolhapur 83km
 By Road : Kolhapur 83km



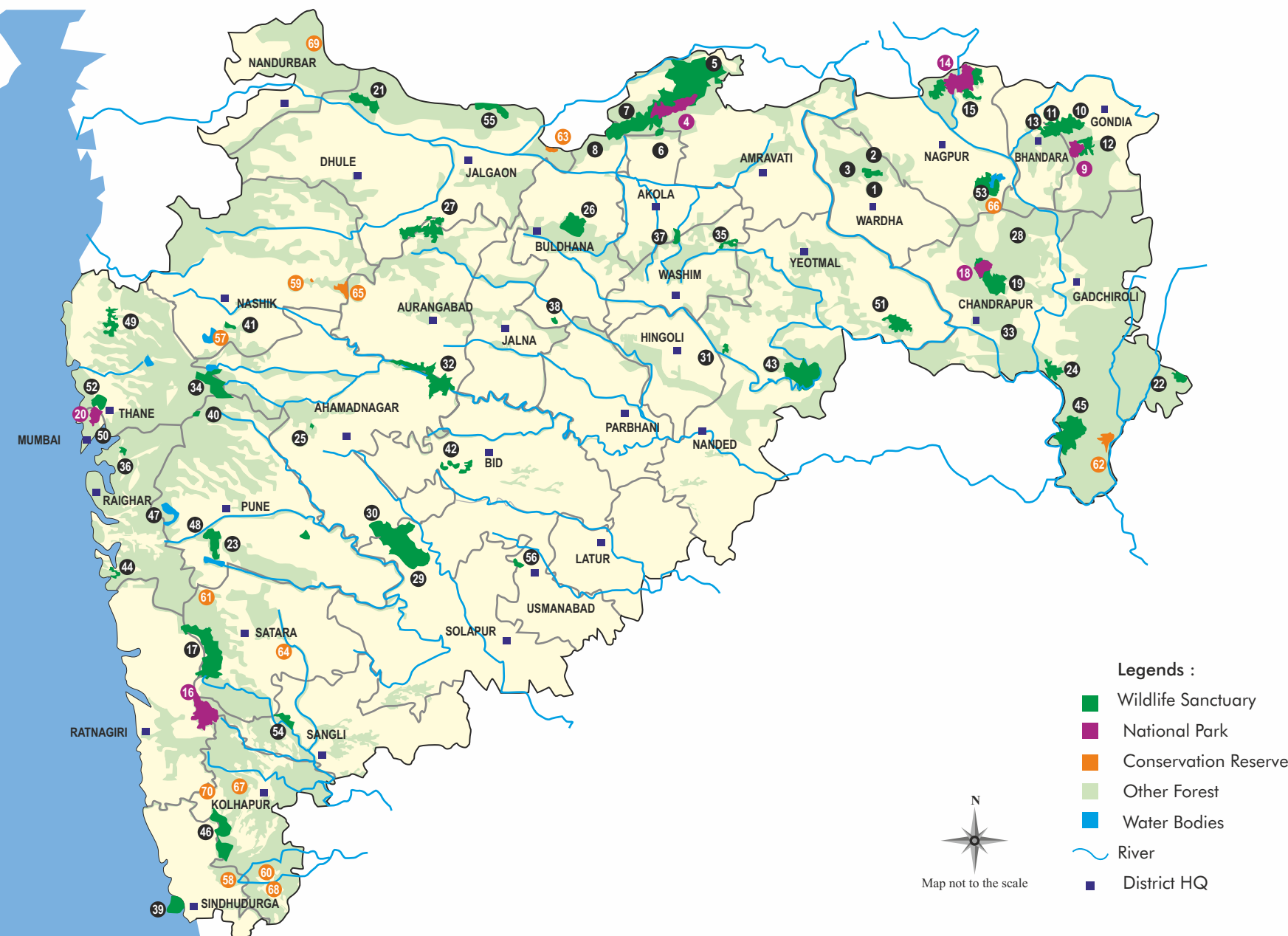
MAHARASHTRA Tiger Reserves, National Parks, Sanctuaries & Conservation Reserves

Sr.No.	Tiger Reserves / National Parks / Sanctuaries / Conservation Reserves	Notification Date	Area (Sq.Km.)	Page No.
	Bor Tiger Reserve			18-23
1	Bor Wildlife Sanctuary	27/11/1970	61.100	
2	New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary	28/2/2012	60.69	
3	New Bor Extended Wildlife Sanctuary	3/5/2014	16.32	
	Melghat Tiger Reserve	27/12/2007 & 29/9/2010	2027.39	24-35
4	Gugamal National Park	27/11/1987 & 8/8/2000	361.28	
5	Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary	5/9/1985, 15/2/1994 & 6/11/2000	788.75	
6	Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary	2/5/1997	12.35	
7	Wan Wildlife Sanctuary	28/7/1997 & 29/7/1997	211.00	
8	Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary	9/4/1997	127.11	
	Navegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve	12/12/2013	656.36	36-43
9	Navegaon National Park	22/11/1975 & 21/12/2000	129.55	
10	Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary	3/6/1970	152.810	
11	New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary	29/2/2012	151.335	
12	Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary	28/2/2012	122.756	
13	Koka Wildlife Sanctuary	18/7/2013	100.138	
	Pench Tiger Reserve	27/12/2007 & 29/9/2010	741.22	44-51
14	Pench National Park	22/11/1975	257.26	
15	Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary	2/11/2010	182.580	
	Sahyadri Tiger Reserve	21/8/2012	1165.57	52-59
16	Chandoli National Park	14/5/2004	317.670	
17	Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary	19/9/1985 & 29/5/2019	335.30	
	Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	27/12/2007 & 05/05/2010	1727.59	60-69
18	Tadoba National Park	31/3/1955	116.550	
19	Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	509.270	
20	Sanjay Gandhi National Park	4/2/1983 & 16/1/1996	86.965	70
21	Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary	10/10/1986	82.940	78
22	Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary	6/5/1997	104.380	82
23	Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary	16/9/1985	130.780	86
24	Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	134.780	92
25	Deulgaon Rehekuri Wildlife Sanctuary	29/2/1980	2.17	96
26	Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary	7/5/1997 & 9/5/1997	205.210	98
27	Gautala Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	260.610	108
28	Ghodazari Wildlife Sanctuary	23/3/2018	153.31	112
29	GIB Wildlife Sanctuary	9/3/2016	366.73	102
30	New GIB Wildlife Sanctuary	28/2/2012	1.98	102
31	Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary	27/8/2014	37.803	114
32	Jaykwadi Wildlife Sanctuary	10/10/1986	341.050	116

Sr.No.	Tiger Reserves / National Parks / Sanctuaries / Conservation Reserves	Notification Date	Area (Sq.Km.)	Page No.
33	Kanhargaon Wildlife Sanctuary	15/3/2021	269.4	120
34	Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	361.710	122
35	Karanja Sohale Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary	7/12/2000	18.321	130
36	Karnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary	6/5/1986 & 23/7/2003	12.155	132
37	Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary	8/2/1988	73.690	136
38	Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary	8/6/2000	3.831	140
39	Malvan Marine Wildlife Sanctuary	13/4/1987	29.122	144
40	Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary	19/8/1997	5.145	150
41	Nandurmadyameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	100.120	154
42	Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary	8/12/1994	29.89	160
43	Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986 & 24/2/2004	424.890	162
44	Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary	25/2/1986	69.790	166
45	Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary	27/8/2014	420.06	170
46	Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary	2/12/1958 & 16/9/1985	351.160	172
47	Sudhagad Wildlife Sanctuary	27/8/2014	77.128	178
48	Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary	3/5/2013	49.62	180
49	Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary	12/2/1970 & 16/9/1985	304.810	182
50	Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary	10/5/2018	16.90	186
51	Tipeshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	24/1/1997 & 30/4/1997	148.632	190
52	Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	24/10/2003	85.700	192
53	Umred-Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary	29/6/2012	189.29	194
54	Yashwantrao Chavan Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary	16/9/1985	10.877	198
55	Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary	21/3/1969	177.520	204
56	Yedshi Ramling Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary	16/5/1997 & 17/5/1997	22.374	208
57	Amboli - Dodamarg Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	56.92	210
58	Anjaneri Conservation Reserve	31/3/2017	5.69	214
59	Borgad Conservation Reserve	5/3/2008	3.493	216
60	Chandgad Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	225.24	220
61	Jor - Jambhali Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	65.11	224
62	Kolamarka Conservation Reserve	8/1/2018	180.72	228
63	Mamdapur Conservation Reserve	24/6/2014	54.46	230
64	Mayani Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	8.67	234
65	Muktai Bhawani Conservation Reserve	3/5/2014	122.74	236
66	Muniya Conservation Reserve	11/5/2021	96.01	240
67	Panhalgad Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	72.90	242
68	Tillari Conservation Reserve	22/6/2020	29.53	248
69	Toranmal Conservation Reserve	11/7/2016	93.42	254
70	Vishalgad Conservation Reserve	15/3/2021	92.96	256

• National Park : 6 • Wildlife Sanctuary : 50 • Conservation Reserve : 14

NATIONAL PARKS, SANCTUARIES & CONSERVATION RESERVES IN MAHARASHTRA AS ON MARCH 2021



1. Bor Wildlife Sanctuary
2. New Bor Wildlife Sanctuary
3. New Bor Extended Wildlife Sanctuary
4. Gugamal National Park
5. Melghat Wildlife Sanctuary
6. Narnala Wildlife Sanctuary
7. Wan Wildlife Sanctuary
8. Ambabarwa Wildlife Sanctuary
9. Navegaon National Park
10. Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary
11. New Nagzira Wildlife Sanctuary
12. Navegaon Wildlife Sanctuary
13. Koka Wildlife Sanctuary
14. Pench National Park
15. Mansingh-Deo Wildlife Sanctuary
16. Chandoli National Park
17. Koyana Wildlife Sanctuary
18. Tadoba National Park
19. Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary
20. Sanjay Gandhi National Park
21. Anerdam Wildlife Sanctuary
22. Bhamragarh Wildlife Sanctuary
23. Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary
24. Chaprala Wildlife Sanctuary
25. Deulgaon Rehekuri Wildlife Sanctuary
26. Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuary
27. Gautala Autramghat Wildlife Sanctuary
28. Ghodazari Wildlife Sanctuary
29. GIB Wildlife Sanctuary
30. New GIB Wildlife Sanctuary
31. Isapur Wildlife Sanctuary
32. Jaykwadi Wildlife Sanctuary
33. Kanhargao Wildlife Sanctuary
34. Kalsubai Harishchandragad Wildlife Sanctuary
35. Karanja Sohale Blackbuck Wildlife Sanctuary

- **National Park : 6**
- **Wildlife Sanctuary : 50**
- **Conservation Reserve : 14**

36. Karnala Bird Wildlife Sanctuary
37. Katepurna Wildlife Sanctuary
38. Lonar Wildlife Sanctuary
39. Malvan Marine Wildlife Sanctuary
40. Mayureshwar Supe Wildlife Sanctuary
41. Nandurmadhyameshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
42. Naygaon Mayur Wildlife Sanctuary
43. Painganga Wildlife Sanctuary
44. Phansad Wildlife Sanctuary
45. Pranhita Wildlife Sanctuary
46. Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary
47. Sudhagaon Wildlife Sanctuary
48. Tamhini Wildlife Sanctuary
49. Tansa Wildlife Sanctuary
50. Thane Creek Flamingo Sanctuary
51. Tipeswar Wildlife Sanctuary
52. Tungreshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
53. Umred-Karhandala Wildlife Sanctuary
54. Yashwantrao Chavan Sagarshwar Wildlife Sanctuary
55. Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary
56. Yedshi Ramling Ghat Wildlife Sanctuary
57. Anjaneri Conservation Reserve
58. Amboli - Dodamarg Conservation Reserve
59. Borgad Conservation Reserve
60. Chandgad Conservation Reserve
61. Jor - Jambhali Conservation Reserve
62. Kolamarka Conservation Reserve
63. MAMDAPUR Conservation Reserve
64. Mayani Conservation Reserve
65. Muktai Bhawani Conservation Reserve
66. Muniya Conservation Reserve
67. Panhalgad Conservation Reserve
68. Tillari Conservation Reserve
69. Toranmal Conservation Reserve
70. Vishalgad Conservation Reserve





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