

# GLOBAL TIGER PROTECTED AREA COMPENDIUM





**Photo Credits: Rajesh Gopal**

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Global Tiger Forum (GTF). 2021



# MESSAGE FROM THE GTF CHAIR



Wild tigers live in varied habitats from sea-level to high mountains.

This compilation highlights Protected areas across its range, spread over thirteen countries.

Efforts taken by Tiger Range Countries in declaring these protected areas, and committing to their conservation is praiseworthy.

Wild tiger conservation is more challenging than ever in the present Holocene epoch, characterized by ongoing transformations of wild landscapes with increase in anthropogenic habitats. Setting aside such protected areas for endangered wild animals like the tiger is a testimony to the commitment of tiger range countries for the cause, which also requires global support from one and all.

**H.E. Lyonpo Yeshey Penjor**  
**Minister for Agriculture and Forests**  
**Royal Government of Bhutan**

## MESSAGE FROM THE GLOBAL TIGER INITIATIVE COUNCIL

The GTI Council complements its tiger implementing arm, and the inter-governmental platform of Global Tiger Forum (GTF) for developing this unique compendium.

This gives a broad snapshot of Tiger Protected Areas across its range for the first time, and in turn recognizes the priority to safeguard some of our last remaining tiger habitats and wilderness, which have been accorded protection by Sovereign Governments.

A glimpse of Tiger PAs highlights the varied habitats occupied by the wild tiger, from mean sea level to almost 10,000 ft. As a member of the cat family, adaptations shown by this top predator are remarkable. However, its continued endangered status across the natural range indicates that such adaptations can no longer face anthropogenic transformations in its landscape. I am sure this will enthuse citizens across the globe, and garner more support for the wild tiger.



# PRELUDE

The Global Tiger Forum takes pride in presenting this compilation of Tiger Protected Areas of Range Countries, based on available information.

This modest effort is aimed to highlight the varied tiger source areas/habitats across the natural range of the endangered wild tiger. It is important that both initiated as well as uninitiated global citizens are aware of this spatial distribution, which has shrunk tremendously over the years. The Forum compliments tiger range countries for their ongoing efforts to save the wild tiger.

Wild tiger conservation is a “collective responsibility” between sovereign Governments and their people. Over the vicissitude of time, tiger landscapes have altered owing to several stressors, most of which are anthropogenic in nature. Securing in-situ conservation of wild tiger in such landscapes, characterised by dynamic transformations with an ever-increasing human footprint is a challenge. To achieve these cooperation and support of the global society. Organizations are required with an agenda where tiger is not the goal. Secured future of mankind through sustained well-being of environmental and ecological processes require viable populations of umbrella indicator species like the tiger.

Strengthened wild tiger conservation would safeguard mankind from loss of green capital resulting in disruption of eco-system services, zoonotic cycles, and vulnerability to climate change.

# Tiger Range Countries (TRCs)



Bangladesh



Bhutan



Cambodia



China



India



Indonesia



Lao PDR



Malaysia



Myanmar



Nepal



Russia

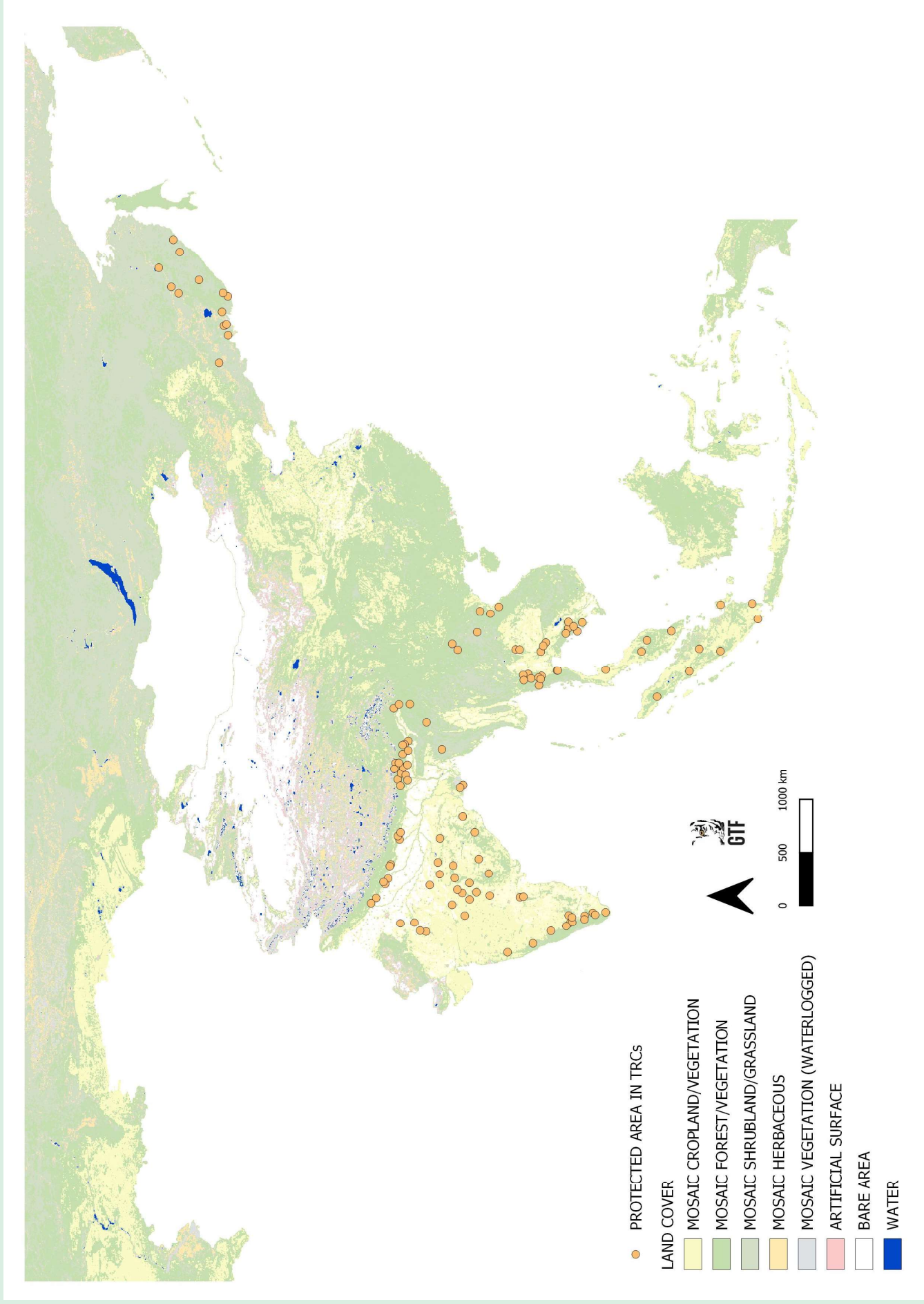


Thailand



Vietnam

# Tiger Protected Areas in Range Countries



# Abbreviations List

Abbreviations List	
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
DFSC	Department of Forest and Soil Conservation
DNPWC	Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation
DWNP	Department of Wildlife and National Park
GTF	Global Tiger Forum
GTRP	Global Tiger Recovery Programme
IBA	Important Bird Area as identified by Birdlife International
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	kilometre
m	metres
MH	Maharashtra
MOEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NP	National Park
NTCA	National Tiger Conservation Authority
PA/s	Protected Area/s
SA	South Asia
SEA	South East Asia
sq. km	square kilometres
TR	Tiger Reserve
TRC/s	Tiger Range Country/s
TRHS	Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WB	World Bank
WLPA, 1972	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 [India]
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
FD	Forest Department

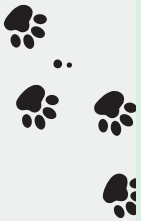


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# Bangladesh

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.13 million sq. km

Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.10 %

Total Land Protected Area: 4.6 %

Human Population(2019): 163.05 million

Share of World Population: 2.12 %

Common Boundary (TRCs): India, Myanmar



Photo: Zaher Iqbal

## Tiger Information

Bengal tiger (*Panthers tigris tigris*)

**Tiger Number:** 114 (2018),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** barking  
deer, spotted deer, wild pig

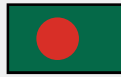
## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 1

Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 0.14

Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -10 %





# Sundarban Reserved Forest

**Year of Establishment:** 1997

**Area:** 6,017.00 sq. km



Photo: Team Delta

## Key Highlights




1. Biosphere Reserve
2. World's largest contiguous mangrove forest
3. Ramsar Site
4. UNESCO World Heritage Site
5. Important Bird Area

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tidal Mangrove

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, jackal

## Approach & Access

-  Khulna, 56km
-  Khulna, 56km
-  Jessore, 113km





# Bhutan

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.04 million sq. km

Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.03 %

Total Land Protected Area: 48 %

Human Population(2019): 0.76 million

Share of World Population: 0.01 %

Common Boundary (TRCs): China, India

## Tiger Information

Bengal tiger (*Panthers tigris tigris*)

**Tiger Number:** 103 (2016),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** Asiatic water buffalo, gaur, barking deer, goral, Himalayan musk deer, Himalayan serow, hog deer, sambar, spotted deer, takin, wild pig

Photo: Khalid Pasha



## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 10

Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 71.35

Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -0.85 %







# Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1994

**Area:** 1,520.61 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Bhutan's National butterfly, Ludlow's Bhutan swallowtail (*Bhutanitis ludlowi*), endemic to Bumdeling
2. Winter roosting site for the endangered black-necked crane (*Grus nigricollis*)

Photo: Wikimedia Commons




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Broadleaf and Alpine meadows

**Salient Fauna:** snow leopard, red panda, Himalayan musk deer

## Approach & Access

 Mongar, 114km

 Paro, 205km





# Jigme Dorji National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1974

**Area:** 4,316.00 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Hosts the largest thriving population of the Bhutan takin (*Budorcas taxicolor whitei*)
3. The only park to support snow leopard and high-altitude tiger co-occurrence
4. Highest elevation record for Bengal tiger occurrence at approx. 4100 masl

Photo: Wikimedia Commons



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Broadleaf and Alpine meadows

**Salient Fauna:** snow leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Bhutan takin, leopard, clouded leopard, Asiatic golden cat, marbled cat, leopard cat

## Approach & Access

 Gasa, 12.3km

 Paro, 160km



# Jigme Khesar Strict Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 609.51 sq. km



Photo: DoFPWS Bhutan



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, red panda, Himalayan musk deer, takin

## Key Highlights

1. Renamed in appreciation of His Majesty King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck's commitment to environmental conservation
2. It is the only strict nature reserve in the country and the sole global repository for the endangered and endemic white poppy (*Meconopsis superba*)

## Approach & Access

 Paro, 72km

 Paro, 72km



# Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1995

**Area:** 1,723.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Subtropical Broadleaf, Mixed Coniferous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, golden cat, leopard cat, red panda, golden langur, Himalayan musk deer

## Key Highlights

1. The Park links the southern (Royal Manas National Park) and northern (Jigme Dorji National Park and Wangchuck Centennial Park) Protected Areas of Bhutan through biological corridors.

The Park together with Royal Manas National Park and Manas Tiger Reserve (India) forms the largest tiger conservation area in South Asia

## Approach & Access

 Paro, 86km

 Paro, 86km



# Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary

Year of Establishment: 1974

Area: 334.73 sq.km

## Key Highlights

1. Important habitat for the Asian elephant and the gaur, as well as forms suitable habitat for the rare pygmy hog (*Porcula salvania*) and hispid hare (*Caprolagus hispidus*)
2. The Sanctuary forms an important part of the Himalayan subtropical broad-leaved forest ecosystem
3. Forms trans-boundary reserve with the adjacent Khaling Reserve in Assam (India)



Photo: Wikimedia Commons



## Ecological Information

Forest Type: Tropical

Salient Fauna: Asiatic elephant, gaur, hispid hare, pygmy hog

## Approach & Access

 Gelephu, 45.5km

 Gelephu, 45.5km



# Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary

Year of Establishment: 1993

Area: 269.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. The only Protected Area in the country with spotted deer population and natural Sal forests
2. Forms the westernmost limit of the globally threatened golden langur (*Trachypithecus geei*) and the rare agar tree (*Aquillaria malaccensis*).
3. It has proven to be the potential habitat of the globally endangered white-bellied heron (*Ardea insignis*)

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Subtropical

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, marbled cat, clouded leopard, leopard cat, golden cat, Asiatic black bear, sloth bear, spotted deer, hog deer, gaur, goral, serow, golden langur

## Approach & Access

 Phuntsholing, 50km

 Paro, 87km





# Phrumsengla National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1998

**Area:** 905.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Globally threatened rufous-necked hornbill, black-necked crane, blood pheasant found here
2. The Park protects large tracts of broad-leaf and old-growth fir forests.


## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Alpine, Subtropical Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, red panda, Himalayan black bear, Malayan giant squirrel

## Approach & Access

 Mongar, 121km

 Paro, 337km





# Royal Manas National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1966  
**Area:** 1057.00 sq. km



Photo: Prasajit Navgire



## Key Highlights

1. Bhutan's first Protected Area
2. UNESCO World Heritage Site
3. Natural World Heritage Site
4. Important Bird Area
5. Awarded Tx2 Conservation Excellence Award in 2020

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Monsoon  
**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, golden cat, leopard cat, jungle cat, fishing cat, Malabar giant squirrel, pygmy hog, hispid hare

## Approach & Access

 Gelephu, 51.8km  
 Gelephu, 51.8km







# Sakteng Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 2003

**Area:** 742.46 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. With 35 out of the 46 Rhododendron species in the country growing wild in the park, it is popularly known as the 'Paradise of Rhododendron'
2. It is well connected to Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary by biological corridor, forming a part of the Bhutan Biological Conservation Complex (B2C2)





## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf, Alpine Meadows

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, Himalayan black bear, red panda, Himalayan serow

## Approach & Access

 Yonphula, 55.9km

 Yonphula, 55.9km



# Wangchuck Centennial Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2008

**Area:** 4,919.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights


1. Largest National Park of Bhutan
2. It contains headwaters of four major river systems: Punatshangchu, Mangdechhu, Chamkarchu and Kurichu
3. Has permanent snow clad mountains: Gangkar Puen-sum, Rinchen Zoegila and Jazayla

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Broadleaf, Mixed Coniferous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, snow leopard, Himalayan black bear, Tibetan wolf

## Approach & Access

 Mongar, 184km

 Jakar, 127km





# Cambodia

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.18 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.14 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 26 %  
Human Population(2019): 16.49 million  
Share of World Population: 0.21 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Lao PDR,  
Thailand, Vietnam

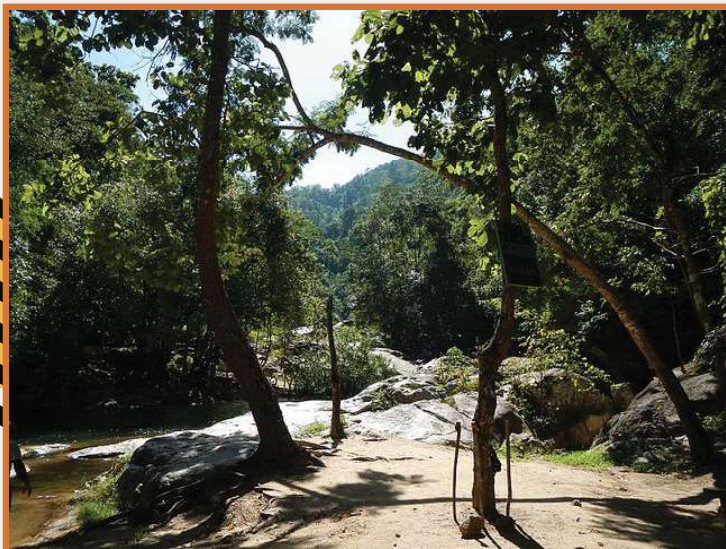


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Tiger Information

Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)

**Tiger Number:** 0 (2016),  
Sub-Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** banteng,  
Eld's deer, gaur, hog deer,  
large antlered muntjac, red  
muntjac, sambar, wild pig

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 6  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 47.47  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -28 %





# Bokor National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 1400.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Natural Heritage Site
3. Important Bird Area
4. Abandoned Bokor Hill Station settlement (French 1922)

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Evergreen Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard

## Approach & Access

 Kampot, 38.1km

 Kampot, 38.1km

 Sihanoukville, 111km





# Botum Sokor National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 1,712.50 sq. km

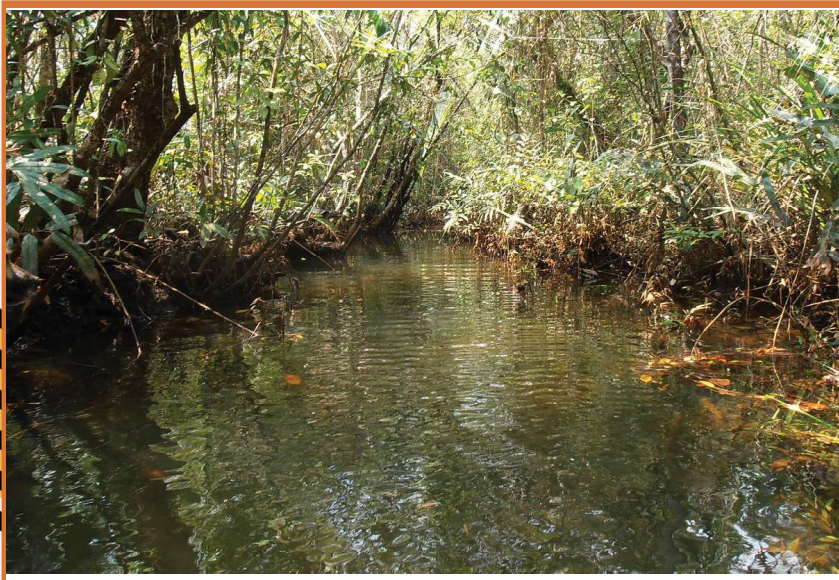


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Cambodia's largest National Park
2. Represents the Southern section of the South-West Elephant Corridor
3. Has the largest population of Asiatic elephants in Cambodia

## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Evergreen Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** fishing cat, clouded leopard

## Approach & Access

 Sihanoukville, 195km

 Sihanoukville, 195km

 Sihanoukville, 195km





# Central Cardamom Mountains National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1999

**Area:** 4,010.65 sq. km

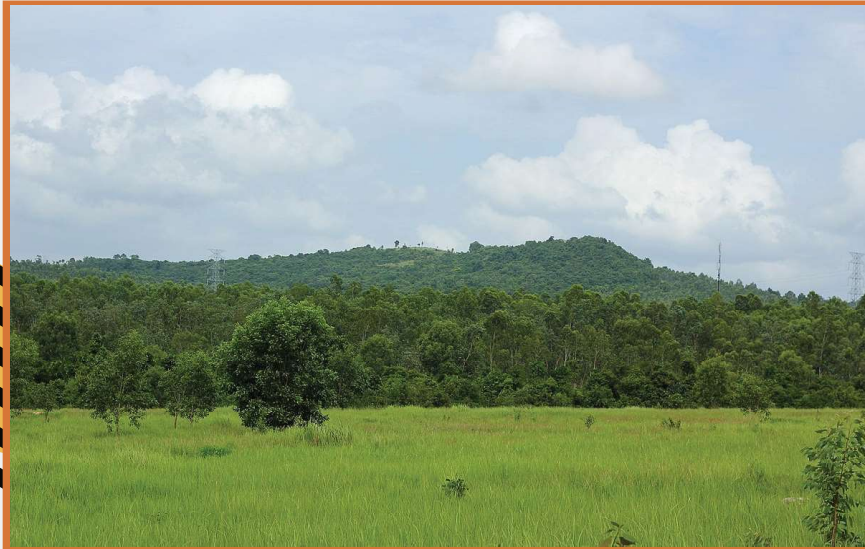


Photo: Dmitry Makeev

## Key Highlight

1. Important Bird Area especially for the endemic, chestnut-headed partridge (*Arborophila cambodiana*)

## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Lowland Evergreen Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard, Asiatic elephant, gaur, Southern serow, long-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

 Pursat, 68.6km

 Pursat, 57.6km

 Battambang, 160km





# Phnom Aural Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 2,537.50 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights




1. Cambodia's tallest peak, Phnom Aural situated here
2. Important Bird Area

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Semi-evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** Asiatic elephant, gaur, slow loris, pig-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

-  Kampong Chhnang, 121km
-  Bannak, 91.7km
-  Kampong Chhnang, 145km





# Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 3,337.50 sq. km

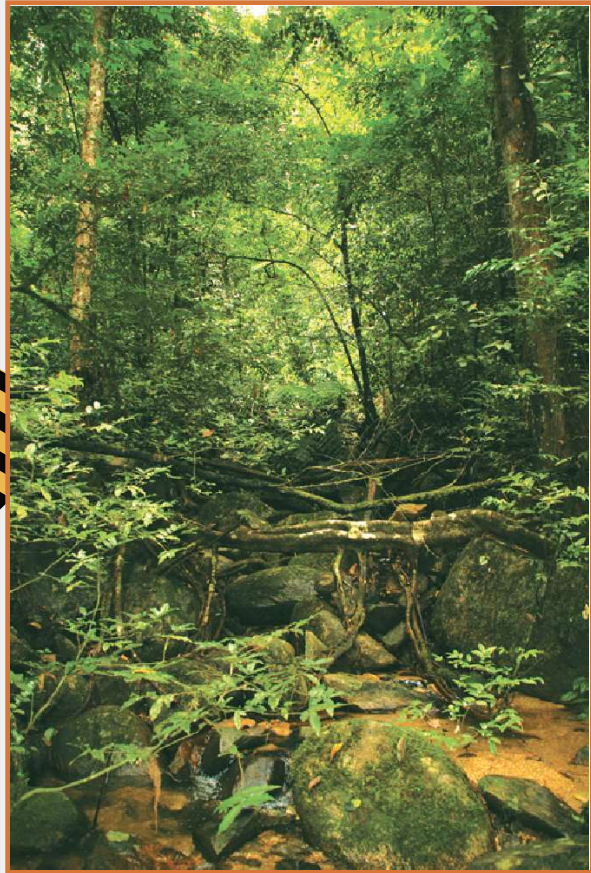


Photo: Grismer and Grismer

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. The mountaineous terrain is dominated by three discrete peaks: Phnom Samkos, Phnom Khmaoch and Phnom Tumpor

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Evergreen Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard, Asiatic elephant, gaur, Southern serow

## Approach & Access

 Pursat, 133km

 Pursat, 133km

 Battambang, 151km







# Southern Cardamom Protected Forest

**Year of Establishment:** 2016

**Area:** 4,970.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO site
2. Part of the Indo-Burma hotspot
3. Critical watershed for the Gulf of Thailand

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard

## Approach & Access

 Kampot, 156km

 Kampot, 156km

 Sihanoukville, 139km





# China

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 9.42 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 7.25 %  
Human Population(2019): 1397.72 million  
Share of World Population:18.22 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Bhutan, India,  
Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Vietnam



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Tiger Information

Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*), Bengal tiger (*Panthera tigris tigris*), Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)  
**Tiger Number:** >7 (2016),  
Sub-Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** Alpine musk deer, black musk deer, Chinese forest musk deer, Eurasian wild pig, gaur, Gongshan muntjac, Himalayan musk deer, hog deer, sambhar, Siberian musk deer, sika deer

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 5  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 22.94  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -6.40 %





# Huangnihe National Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 2012

**Area:** 415.83 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Has a unique vertical distribution spectrum of vegetation in this area
2. known for pine-narrow-leaf cotton sedge-sphagnum moss marsh
3. There are ancient relict plants of the Tertiary Period preserved in the area, such as walnut tree, ginseng

Photo: Han Lianxian




## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Broadleaf Mixed

**Salient Fauna:** sable, otter, black bear, brown bear, red deer

## Approach & Access

 Dunhua, 35km

 Jilin City, 200km

 Yanji, 140km



# Huanglianshan National Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 2003

**Area:** 650.58 sq. km



Photo: WWF China



## Key Highlights

1. Part of a China-Laos-Vietnam cross-border nature reserve and a “green triangle” with extremely diversified species
2. Huanglianshan Mountain connects with the Muong Nhe National Nature Reserve of Vietnam and is close to the Fong Sali National Nature Reserve of Laos

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Broadleaf Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, Himalayan black bear, wild dog, Mongolian wolf

## Approach & Access

 Lvchun County, 42km

 Huangshan, 77.8km

 Huangshan, 77.8km



# Hunchun National Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 2001

**Area:** 1,087.00 sq. km

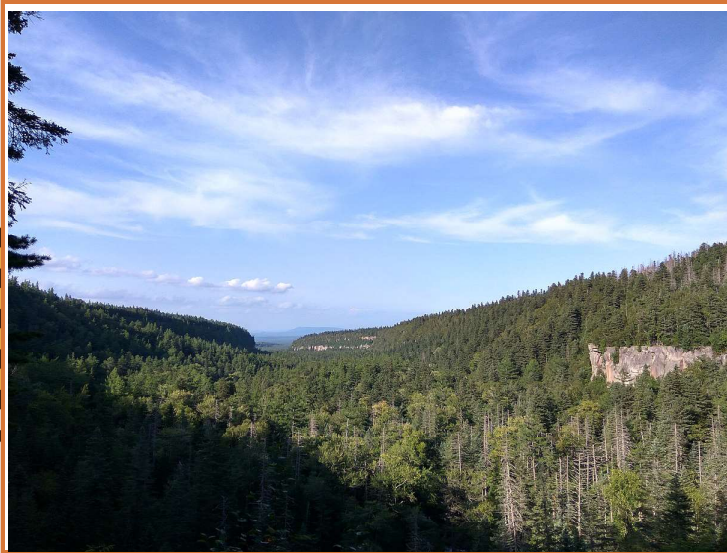


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Forms part of the proposed north-eastern amur leopard and tiger national park
2. Famous for its mountains, including the Gora Vysotnaya
3. The reserve shares boundary with Russian Federation and DPRK




## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Broadleaf Mixed

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, red fox, raccoon dog, yellow-throat marten, Siberian weasel, sika deer, Siberian hare

## Approach & Access

 Hunchun, km

 Yanji, 237km

 Yanji, 237km



# Wangqing National Nature Reserve

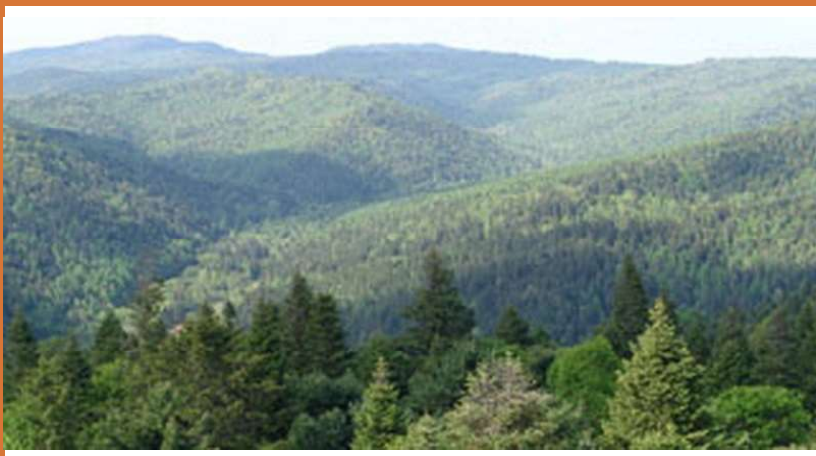
Year of Establishment: 2013

Area: 647.34 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. One of the extremely rare concentrated distribution areas of North-east yew (*Taxus cuspidata*)
2. Forms a contiguous Amur tiger habitat with Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve, Russia
3. An important source of water for the two major river systems (Suifen River and Tumen River)

Photo: Baïke Baidu



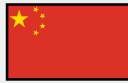
## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Coniferous, Broadleaf Mixed

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, sika deer, red deer, roe deer, black bear, Siberian weasel

## Approach & Access

- Wang quing, 21.6km
- Yanji, 111km
- Yanji, 111km



# Xishuangbanna National Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1986

**Area:** 2,400.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights



1. Biosphere Reserve
2. UNESCO World Heritage site
3. Important Bird Area
4. Elephant Reserve and called Gajah Liar Valley
4. Bordering Myanmar and Laos, the reserve comprises the largest tropical forest in China

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jackal, Asiatic elephant, Asiatic brush-tailed porcupine, gaur, sambar, serow

## Approach & Access

-  Xishuangbanna, 10km
-  Xishuangbanna, 10km





# India

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 2.97million sq. km

Share of Global Geographical Area: 2.29 %

Total Land Protected Area: 6 %

Human Population(2019): 1366.42 million

Share of World Population:17.81 %

Common Boundary (TRCs): Bangladesh, Bhutan,  
China, Myanmar, Nepal



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Tiger Information

Bengal tiger (*Panthers tigris tigris*)

**Tiger Number:**2967 (2018),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** Alpine musk deer, barking deer, black musk deer, four-horned antelope, gaur, goral, Himalayan musk deer, hog deer, indian gazelle, leaf deer, nilgai, sambar, spotted deer, swamp deer, wild buffalo, wild pig

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 52

Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 24.09

Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -5 %







# Achanakmar Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2009

Area: 914.02 sq. km



Photo: Himesh Tripathi

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Two critically endangered species, the sacred grove bush frog (*Philautus sanctisilvaticus*) and the white-rumped vulture (*Gyps bengalensis*), found here
3. Forms important corridor connectivity with Kanha Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Moist

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, sloth bear, wild dog, golden jackal, Indian fox, striped hyena

## Approach & Access

 Kota, 45km

 Bilaspur, 80km

 Raipur, 170km



# Amrabad Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2014

**Area:** 2,611.39 sq. km



Photo: Charan GS

## Key Highlights

1. Origin of the river Krishna which also supplies water to Srishailam Dam and Nagarjunsagar Dam
2. Home to the 'Chenchus', one of the primitive tribes of India






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, striped hyena, jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Achampet, 25km
-  Jadcherla, 105km
-  Hyderabad, 134km



# Anamalai Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,479.87 sq. km



Photo: N. Ravikumar

## Key Highlights

1. Elephant Reserve
2. Important Bird Area
3. UNESCO World Heritage Site
4. Harbours approx. 2500 species of angiosperms, including those of Balsam, *Crotalaria*, Orchids and Kurinchi



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Shola Grasslands, Tropical Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, leopard cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, sloth bear, Nilgiri Tahr, lion-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

- Pollachi, 67km
- Coimbatore, 121km
- Coimbatore, 121km



# Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,536.94 sq. km



Photo: Rajesh Gopal

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. First successful mass translocation of gaurs from Kanha tiger reserve, across the species' entire distributional range in South Asia
3. Bandhavgarh is also known for its resident vulture species (four resident and two migratory)






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, Indian wolf, Asiatic wild dog, striped hyena, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Umaria, 36km
-  Umaria, 36km
-  Jabalpur, 172km



# Bandipur Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 1,456.30 sq. km



Photo: Anjali Mehra

## Key Highlights

1. Biosphere Reserve (Nilgiri)
2. Important Bird Area
3. Reserve area drained by the perennial Kabini, Nugu and Moyar rivers

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, leopard cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, sloth bear, Asiatic elephant

## Approach & Access

 Gundlupet, 20km

 Udagamandalam, 50km

 Mysore, 68km





# Bhadra Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 1,064.29 sq. km

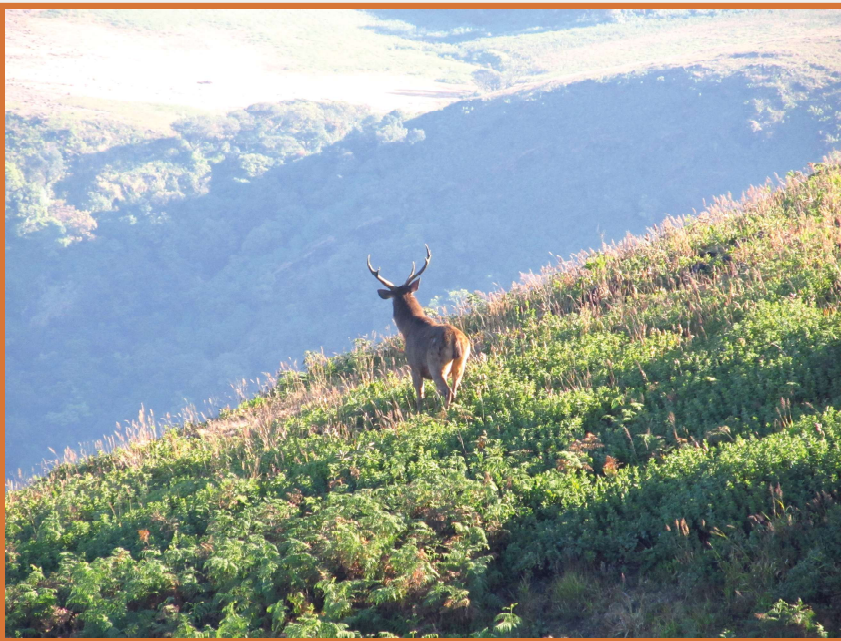


Photo: Soundaryavalli Madhugiri

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Elephant Reserve
3. Forest floor carpeted with wild ginger in closed canopy areas

## Ecological Information

Forest Type: Moist Deciduous

Salient Fauna : leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Chikmagalur, 40km

 Tarikere, 40km

 Shivamogga, 75km





# Biligiri Ranganatha Temple Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2011

Area: 574.82 sq. km



Photo: Arun Kumar

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Rich butterfly diversity (150 species identified)
3. Unique bio-geographical bridge habitat between Eastern and Western Ghats




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, leopard cat, Asiatic wild dog, sloth bear, Asian palm civet, small Indian civet

## Approach & Access

 Talavadi, 44km

 Chamarajanagar, 36km

 Mysore, 84km



# Bor Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2014

Area: 816.27 sq. km



Photo: Mohanish Kapoor

## Key Highlights

1. Smallest tiger reserve in the country
2. The reserve is a “stepping stone” within the larger Vidarbha landscape






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, golden jackal, Indian wolf, Asiatic wild dog, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Wardha, 34km
-  Tuljapur, 27km
-  Nagpur, 64km





# Buxa Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2009

Area: 757.90 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Located at the confluence of three major biogeographic zones, namely, lower Gangetic plains, central Himalayas and Brahmaputra valley

Photo: Mohish Kapoor




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Tropical

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, leopard cat, fishing cat, clouded leopard, striped hyaena, Indian wolf, Bengal fox, Chinese Pangolin

## Approach & Access

 Jaldapara, 37km

 Raja Bhat Khawa, 4km

 Baghdogra, 195km





# Corbett Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2010

**Area:** 1,369.31 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. First park to come under the Project Tiger (1973)
3. Lying in sub-Himalayan region; the reserve is well known for its almost pure stands of sal (*Shorea robusta*)
4. Highest tiger density in the country

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, rusty spotted cat, fishing cat, golden jackal, sloth bear, Himalayan black bear

## Approach & Access

 Ramnagar, 83km

 Ramnagar, 83km

 Pantnagar, 80km





# Dampa Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 988.00 sq. km

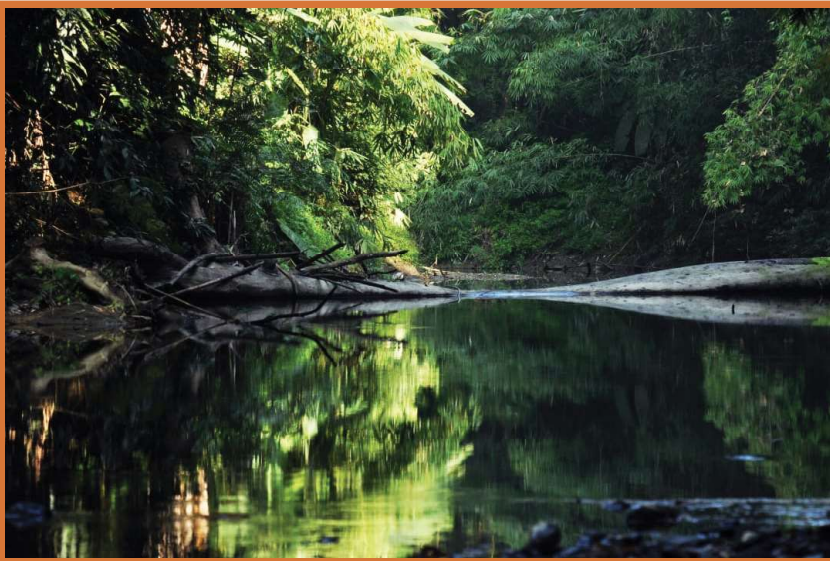


Photo: Zakhuma

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Often called a "roadless wonder" with a continuous and undisturbed habitat for all wild life forms
3. Biodiversity hotspot for a variety of species of Indo-Malayan origin.
4. Shares international border with Bangladesh
5. Dampa has one of the last remaining low to mid-elevation forests in western Mizoram

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Wet Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic golden cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, leopard cat, Asiatic wild dog, Himalayan black bear, Malayan sun bear

## Approach & Access

 Aizawl, 135km

 Silchar, 230km

 Aizawl, 135km



# Dudhwa Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 2,201.77 sq. km



Photo: Anjali Mehra

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Five out of the seven Indian deer species (sambar, swamp deer, hog deer, spotted deer and barking deer) are found in Dudhwa
3. It also protects one of the world's largest populations of the northern swamp deer (*Cervus duvauceli duvauceli*) and harbours successfully reintroduced population of rhinos



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Semi-evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, large Indian civet, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Makan Pur, 5km

 Palia Kalan, 1.6km

 Lucknow, 236km



# Indravati Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2009

Area: 2,799.07 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

## Key Highlights




1. One of the last remaining stronghold for the Asiatic wild buffaloes in central India
2. Important Bird Area

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, striped hyaena, Indian wolf, Bengal fox, Chinese pangolin, wild water buffalo

## Approach & Access

-  Jagdalpur, 22.4km
-  Jagdalpur, 22.4km
-  Raipur, 486km





# Kalakad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,601.54 sq. km



Photo: N. Ravikumar

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. As many as fourteen rivers originate and flow through three major watersheds in the reserve providing water to wildlife and humans
3. Integral part of the inter-state Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve
4. Reserve area consists of two sanctuaries namely Kalakad Sanctuary and Mundanthurai Sanctuary, and portions Kanyakumari Sanctuary




## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Tropical Wet Evergreen, Dry Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, wild dog, Nilgiri tahr, Nilgiri langur

## Approach & Access

 Papanasam, 12km

 Tirunelveli, 45km

 Thiruvananthapuram, 160km



# Kali Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 1,097.51 sq. km

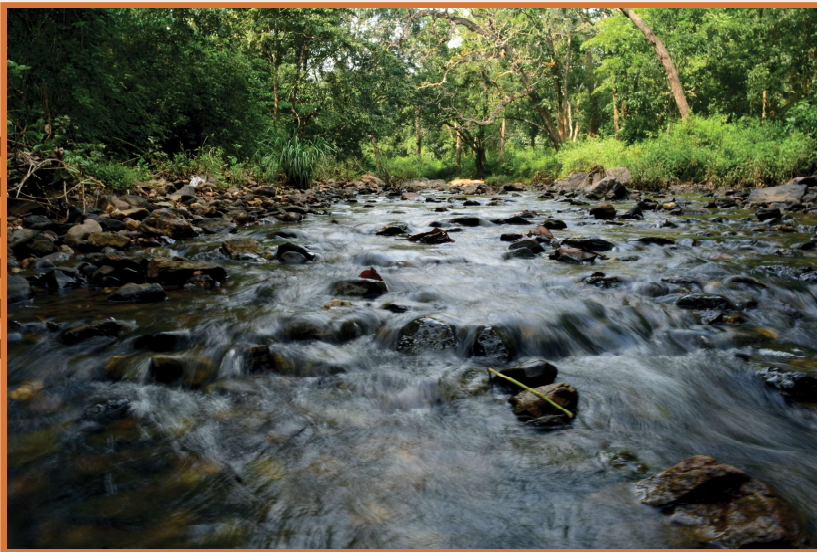


Photo: Sharath SA

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Part of the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot
3. Supports good populations of the second largest Indian butterfly, southern birdwing (*Troides minos*), and the endemic Malabar tree nymph (*Idea malabarica*).



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, Asiatic wild dog, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

- Dandeli, 14km
- Hubli, 73km
- Hubli, 73km



# Kamlang Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2015

**Area:** 783.00 sq. km



Photo: Arun Kumar

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Lakes (beels) scattered throughout the area attract the migratory waterfowls
3. The reserve receives rains for almost 8 months a year, with only November being a 'dry' month.






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Sub-tropical Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic golden cat, leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, black bear, hoolock gibbon, stump-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

-  Lohit, 2.3km
-  Dibrugarh, 180km
-  Dibrugarh, 180km





# Kanha Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 2,051.79 sq. km

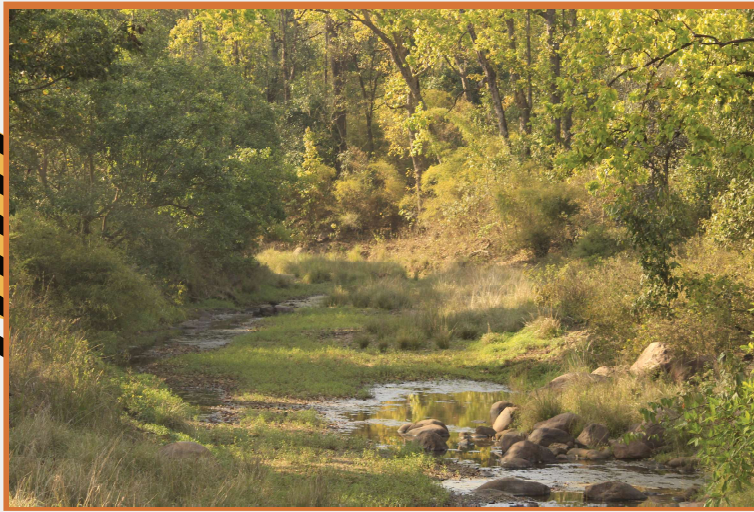


Photo: Anjali Mehra

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Harbours the only surviving population of the hard ground barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii branderi*) with an abundant tiger source population
3. One of the oldest sanctuaries of the country, in existence since 1935
4. Banjar and Halon rivers flow through the park dividing the park into two distinct respective valleys






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Semi-evergreen, Mixed Deciduous, alluvial grassland

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, rusty spotted cat, jungle cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Bengal fox, Indian wolf, sloth bear, hard ground swamp deer

## Approach & Access

-  Jabalpur, 130km
-  Nainpur, 51km
-  Jabalpur, 130km



# Kawal Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012

**Area:** 2,015.44 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Forms a potential sink for the larger tiger landscape of Tadoba -Kawal-Indravati
2. Located along the banks of the river Godavari, it forms a part of the Deccan peninsula-central highlands

Photo: Ridhima Solanki



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, jungle cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Kothapet, 10km

 Manchiryal, 63km

 Hyderabad, 259km





# Kaziranga Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007  
**Area:** 1,173.58 sq. km



Photo: Anjali Mehra

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. ASEAN Heritage Site
3. Important Bird Area
4. Elephant Reserve
5. Largest source of tigers (*Panthera tigris*) along the Brahmaputra flood - plains and North East hills, Kaziranga also harbors the single largest global population of the greater one-horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) and wild water buffalo (*Bubalis arnee*)



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Moist Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, clouded leopard, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

- Tezpur, 50.6km
- Jakhalabandha, 20km
- Tezpur , 50.6km



# Manas Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2008

**Area:** 2,837.10 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Biosphere Reserve
3. ASEAN Heritage Site
4. Important Bird Area
5. Shared the TX2 Conservation Excellence award with Royal Manas in Bhutan
6. It forms a part of Ripu-Chirang Elephant Reserve (status 2018)






Photo: Sam E

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, golden cat, leopard cat, jungle cat, fishing cat, Malabar giant squirrel, pygmy hog, hispid hare

## Approach & Access

-  Barpeta, 20km
-  Guagachha, 26.3km
-  Guwahati, 138km





# Melghat Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 2,768.52 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar



## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Some rare plants includes: *Convolvulus flavus*, striped bladderwort (*Utricularia striatula*), Indian sundew (*Drosera indica*), orchids like checkered vanda (*Vanda tessellata*), cat's-tail orchid (*Aerides maculosa*)
3. The reserve forms an important catchment for Tapi and Purna river systems
4. The Chandrabhaga river originating from Chikhaldara has its watershed in the reserve

## Ecological Information

Forest Type: Dry Deciduous

Salient Fauna : leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, sloth bear, Indian wolf, Asiatic wild dog

## Approach & Access

 Akot, 52km

 Chandur Bazar, 90km

 Amravati, 134km



# Mudumalai Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 688.59 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
3. Ray-finned fish species (*Puntius mudumalaiensis*) is found only here
4. The reserve is famous for the scenic waterfall at the Moyar River Gorge, also known as the Moyar Canyon

Photo: Anjali Mehra



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, striped hyena, golden jackal, Asiatic wild dog, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Ooty, 53.6km

 Ooty, 53.6km

 Mysuru, 93km



# Mukundara Hills Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2013

**Area:** 759.99 sq. km



Photo: Bijo Joy

## Key Highlights




1. Named after the two continuous flat topped and almost parallel hills with narrow central ridges, which are a part of Vindhyan Range system, extending from river Chambal to Kalisindh
2. Darrah sanctuary is the distinguishing feature of this range

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna :** leopard, caracal, fishing cat, jungle cat, desert cat, rusty spotted cat, Indian wolf, golden jackal, striped hyena, bengal fox, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Kota, 50km
-  Kota, 50km
-  Udaipur, 300km





# Nagarahole Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

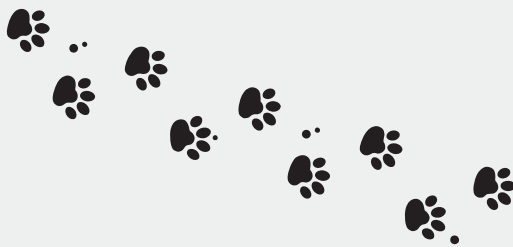
**Area:** 1,205.76 sq. km



Photo: Nimmi Viridi

## Key Highlights

1. Part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
2. Its corridor linkage towards the south with Bandipur (Udbur-old Kakanakote) is important for elephant movement
3. The connectivity on the western and north western side link Nagarhole and Wayanad to the Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, leopard cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Mysuru, 50km
-  Mysuru, 50km
-  Mysuru, 50km





# Nagarjunsagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

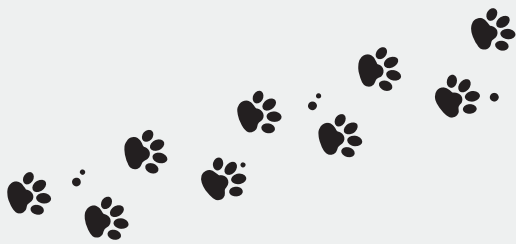
**Area:** 3,296.31 sq. km



Photo: Ridhima Solanki

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. India's largest Tiger Reserve (based on total geographical area)
3. Unique geo-morphology consisting of plateau, ridges, gorges, and deep valleys






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wolf, striped hyena, golden jackal, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Kurnool, 190km
-  Marchelna, 152km
-  Hyderabad, 216km



# Namdapha Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012

**Area:** 2,052.82 sq. km



Photo: Mayur H. Valriya

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Namdapha's forests are contiguous across the international boundary with Myanmar and several adjoining Protected Areas
3. It has four of the iconic cat species-tiger, leopard, clouded leopard and snow leopard
4. It is also home to five hornbill species



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic golden cat, marbled cat, leopard cat, clouded leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Himalayan black bear, Assamese macaque, hoolock gibbon

## Approach & Access

- Tinsukia, 91km
- Dangari, 151km
- Tezu, 105km



# Nameri Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2000

Area: 464.00 sq. km



Photo: Nameri Forest Department

## Key Highlights




1. Important Bird Area
2. The endemic Assam roofed terrapin (*Kachuga sylhetensis*) and the keeled box turtle (*Pyxidea mouhotii*), have been reported from Nameri
3. The biologically rich is also famous for the white winged wood duck (*Asarcornis scutulata*)
4. The reserve is one of the important conservation areas on the north bank landscape of the Brahmaputra

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Evergreen, Semi-evergreen, Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, leopard cat, jungle cat, clouded leopard, sloth bear, Himalayan black bear, wild dog, yellow-throated marten

## Approach & Access

-  Rangapara, 26.8km
-  Balipara, 20km
-  Tezpur, 30km



# Nawegaon Nagzira Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2013

**Area:** 1,894.94 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Has linkages with the forests of Kanha, Pench and Tadoba Tiger Reserves
3. Forms part of the Gaikhuri range and was historically part of the old Dandakaranaya



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Indian wolf, striped hyena, Asiatic wild dog, sloth bear, Indian pangolin, honey badger

## Approach & Access

- Sakoli, 47km
- Gondia, 80km
- Nagpur, 172km



# Orang Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2016

**Area:** 492.16 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. One of the three outstanding Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas of Assam (IBAs)
2. Home to an excellent assemblage of herpetofauna
3. High species diversity and endemism - transition zone between the Indian and Malayan eco-regions

Photo: Orang Forest Department



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, small Indian civet, smooth-coated otter

## Approach & Access

- Guwahati, 32km
- Guwahati, 32km
- Tezpur, 95km



# Pakke Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012

**Area:** 1,198.45 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Four hornbill species, nine small and medium cat species and the rare white winged wood duck (*Asarcornis scutulata*) can be found here

Photo: Pakke Forest Department






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, golden jackal, Asiatic wild dog, Himalayan black bear, binturong

## Approach & Access

-  Tezpur, 50km
-  Soibari, 36km
-  Tezpur, 50km





# Palamau Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012  
**Area:** 1,129.93 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Formed in the catchment of the river North Koel, the reserve also has several waterfalls and a hot water spring

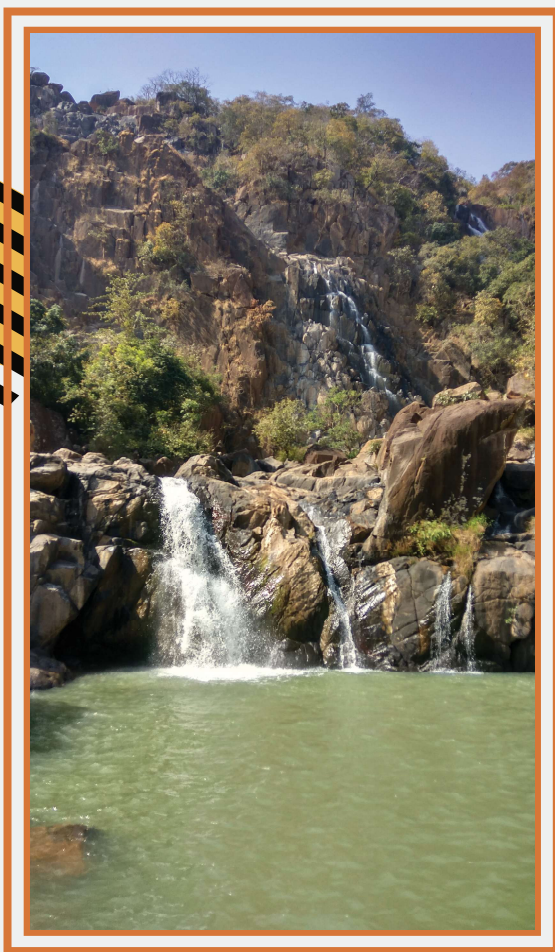





Photo: Arun Kumar

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Dry Deciduous  
Sal

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wolf, golden jackal, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Daltonganj, 25km
-  Dhanbad, 245km
-  Jharkhand, 161km





# Panna Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,598.10 sq. km



Photo: Abhinandan Shukla

## Key Highlights

1. Biosphere Reserve
2. Important Bird Area
3. India's second successful tiger reintroduction site
4. Teak (*Tectona grandis*) and kardhai (*Anogeissus pendula*) are the dominant trees
5. The area is characterized by plateaus and gorges, rising from the perennial river Ken flowing through it






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, striped hyena, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Khajuraho, 25km
-  Satna, 90km
-  Khajuraho , 25km





# Parambikulam Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2011

**Area:** 643.66 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Key Highlights




1. Important Bird Area
2. “Kannimara”, the ever-youthful teak tree, one of the oldest and largest trees in the world (about 360 years old) is situated here
3. One of Kerala's best natural teak (*Tectona grandis*) found here

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Evergreen, Moist Deciduous, Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, leopard cat, sloth bear, Asiatic wild dog, Nilgiri tahr

## Approach & Access

-  Pollachi, 40km
-  Pollachi, 40km
-  Coimbatore, 93.6km





# Pench Tiger Reserve(MP)

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,179.63 sq. km



Photo: Shreya Sethi



## Ecological Information




**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, sloth bear, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wolf, striped hyena, golden jackal

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Located in the southern reaches of the Satpura hills
3. Almost pure patches of *Cleistanthus collinus* and *Terminalia alata* at can be located at several places
4. The Pench reservoir serves as a major attraction to migratory waterfowls
5. The forests of Pench form a major inspiration behind Rudyard Kipling's 'The Jungle Book'

## Approach & Access

-  Seoni, 36km
-  Seoni, 36km
-  Nagpur, 168km



# Pench Tiger Reserve(MH)

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 741.22 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Natural diversity and richness of the area finds special mentions in several natural history books and historical texts (such as the *Ain-i-Akbari*)
3. Awarded the 'Best Maintained Tourist Friendly National Park' Award under the National Tourism Prize (2006-07)






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Nagpur, 86km
-  Nagpur, 86km
-  Nagpur, 86km



# Periyar Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2008

**Area:** 925.00 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Elephant Reserve
2. Major rivers flowing through the reserve are Mullayar and Periyar
3. Kottamala forms the highest peak at 2016 m
4. Bagged the National Tiger Conservation Authority's (NTCA) biennial award (2015) for encouraging local public participation in managing the reserve

Photo: Riddhima Solanki



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, Asiatic wild dog, Nilgiri langur, lion-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

 Thekkady, 4km

 Kottayam, 110km

 Cochin, 190km



# Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

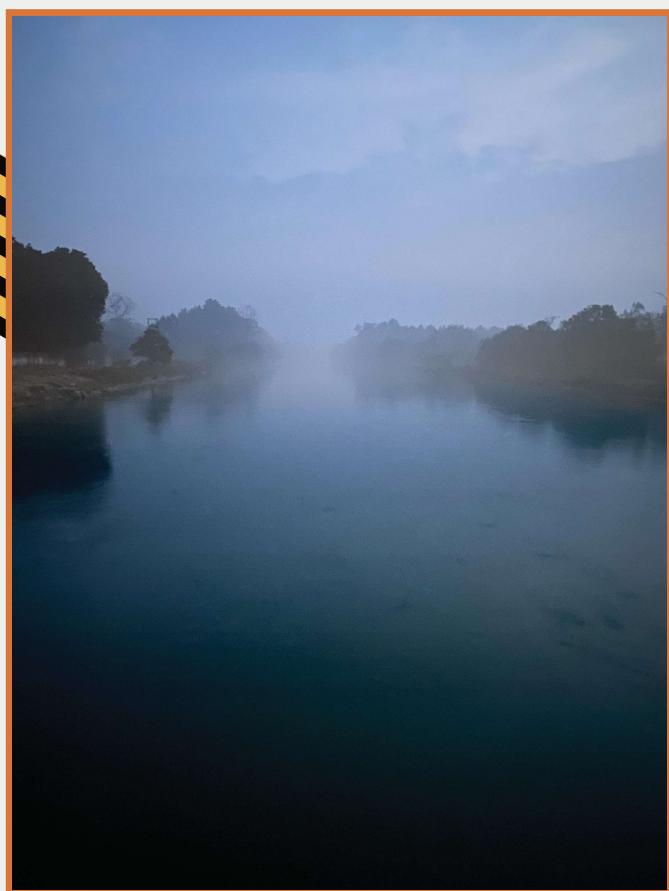
**Year of Notification:** 2004

**Area:** 730.25 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Part of the Terai Arc Landscape, in the upper Gangetic Plain Biogeographic Province
2. Contiguous with trans-boundary Suklaphanta National Park (Nepal)
3. Awarded the first Tx2 award for doubling wild tiger numbers

Photo: Mohnish Kapoor






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, fishing cat, leopard cat, rusty-spotted cat, Indian wolf, golden jackal, Asiatic wild dog, striped hyena, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Pilibhit, 40km
-  Bareilly, 46km
-  Lucknow, 243km





# Rajaji Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2015

**Area:** 1,075.17 sq. km



Photo: SharathSA

## Key Highlights

1. Elephant Reserve
2. Part of the Terai landscape between Sharda and Yamuna river in the Shivaliks
3. The Ganges flows through Rajaji for a distance of 24 km



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, golden jackal, striped hyena, sloth bear, Himalayan black bear

## Approach & Access

 Rishikesh, 18km

 Haridwar, 22.3km

 Dehradun, 33km



# Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2021

**Area:** 1,075.00 sq. km



Photo: Bijo Joy

## Key Highlights

1. A newly designated tiger reserve, making it fourth in the state
2. Recently documented the first record of the rusty-spotted cat within the reserve

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, sloth bear, Indian wolf, striped hyena, golden jackal, Indian fox

## Approach & Access

 Bundi, 50km

 Bundi, 50km

 Jaipur, 206km





# Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,411.29 sq. km



Photo: Rajesh Gopal

## Key Highlights

1. Situated between the junction of the rivers Chambal and Banas, Ranthambore is a hotspot of tiger population & also comes under the transition zone between the real deserts and seasonally wet peninsular India
2. A huge fort towers over the reserve, atop a hill

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, caracal, fishing cat, jungle cat, desert cat, rusty spotted cat, Indian wolf, golden jackal, striped hyena, bengal fox, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Sawai Madhopur, 21km

 Alwar, 21km

 Jaipur, 180km







# Sahyadri Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012

**Area:** 1,165.57 sq. km

## Key Highlight

1. Located in the Western Ghats biodiversity hotspot
2. Shivsagar reservoir of Koyana River and Vasant Sagar reservoir of Warana River are present in the central portions of the reserve

Photo: Ravikiran Govekar




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wolf, striped hyena, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Karad, 64km

 Satara, 47km

 Pune, 192km





# Sanjay Dubri Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2011

**Area:** 1,674.50 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

## Key Highlight

1. Several perennial streams such as the Gopad, Mawai, Mahan, Kodmad, Banas, Umadari, Magdar, Bijaur, Bastua and Patnaiya rivers flow through the reserve
2. Sanjay Dubri-Guru Gasidas-Palamau landscape holds promise for future expansion of tiger population






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Evergreen Sal

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, caracal, fishing cat, jungle cat, desert cat, rusty spotted cat, Indian wolf, golden jackal, striped hyena, Bengal fox, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

-  Allahabad, 157km
-  Marwasgram, 40km
-  Allahabad, 157km



# Sariska Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,213.31 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor



## Key Highlight

1. India's first successful tiger reintroduction site
2. Nestled in the oldest mountain ranges of the country, the Aravallis form a repository of serene dense forests, wide valleys and sprawling plateaus within Sariska
3. *Anogeissus pendula*, *Boswellia* and *Zizyphus* form the dominant vegetation

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, caracal, fishing cat, jungle cat, desert cat, rusty spotted cat, Indian wolf, golden jackal, striped hyena, Bengal fox, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

- Bhangarh, 27.2km
- Alwar, 37km
- Jaipur, 110km



# Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2013

**Area:** 1,408.40 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Key Highlights

1. Contiguous with the large Nagarhole-Bandipur-Mudumalai-Wayanad tiger landscape
2. Serves as the gateway to Eastern Ghats



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wolf

## Approach & Access

 Coimbatore, 59km

 Coonoor, 52km

 Coimbatore, 59km



# Satkoshia Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 963.87 sq. km



Photo: Arun Kumar



## Key Highlight

1. Meeting point of the Deccan Peninsula and Eastern Ghats biogeographic regions of India
2. The Satkosia gorge forms the natural habitat of the endangered gharial and mugger crocodile
3. River Mahanadi flows through the valleys in the mid of the Reserve

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, Asiatic wild dog, striped hyena

## Approach & Access

 Angul, 113km

 Angul, 113km

 Bhubaneswar, 125 km



# Satpura Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 2,133.31 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Biosphere Reserve (Pachmarhi plateau Biosphere Reserve, also known as the Queen of Satpura)
2. Hosts several rare and endemic plants
3. Satpura (translating to 'seven folds'), forms a watershed between the Narmada and the Tapi river
4. It is one of the oldest forest reserves with a well-established tradition of scientific forest management



Photo: Shreya Sethi



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

- Madhai, 18km
- Sohagpur, 18km
- Bhopal, 220km



# Similipal Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2011

**Area:** 2,750.00 sq. km

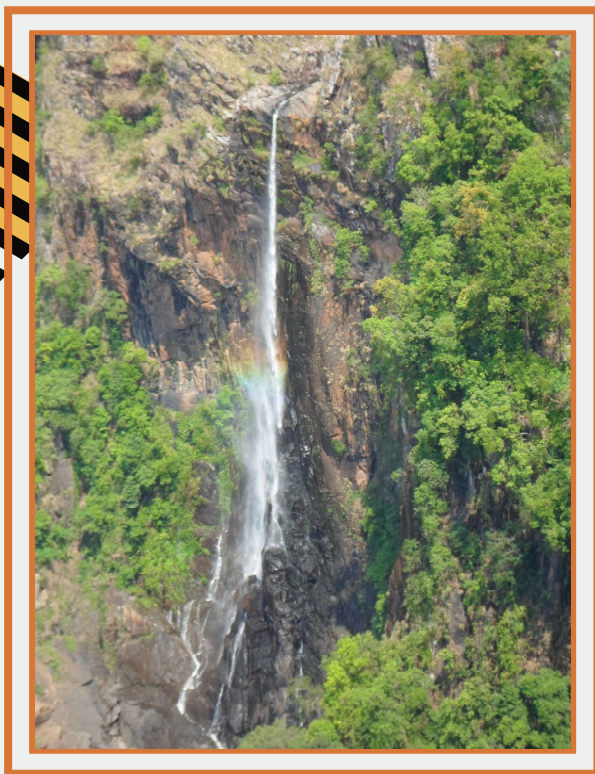


Photo: Prasentjeel Navgire



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Key Highlights

1. Biosphere Reserve
2. Well known for its melanistic tigers
3. Rich biodiversity hotspot harbouring floral-faunal elements from the Western Ghats and the eastern Himalayas (such as the collared falconet (*Microhierax caerulescens*) and several orchid species from the east and Malabar pied hornbill (*Anthracoceros coronatus*) found in the Western Ghats)

## Approach & Access

 Baripada, 20km

 Balasore, 76km

 Bhubaneswar, 195km



# Srivilliputhur Megamalai Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2021

**Area:** 1,016.57 sq. km



Photo: N Ravikumar



## Key Highlights

1. Connecting link between Kerala's Periyar Tiger Reserve and Tamil Nadu's Kalakkad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve
2. Its conservation status is likely to facilitate the ancient Vaigai River rejuvenation

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dense Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, sloth bear, Nilgiri tahr, Nilgiri langur, lion-tailed macaque

## Approach & Access

 Theni, 52.5km

 Madhurai ,115km

 Madhurai ,115km





# Sunderban Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 2,584.89 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Biosphere Reserve
3. Ramsar Protected Site
4. Houses population of many endangered species such as the Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*), Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*), estuarine crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*), olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*)

Photo: Debolina Banerjee




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mangrove

**Salient Fauna:** jungle cat, fishing cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, Gangetic dolphin

## Approach & Access

 Dumdum, 109km

 Canning, 48km

 Kolkata, 112tkm



# Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2007

**Area:** 1,727.59 sq. km



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

## Key Highlight

1. Andhari river, Erai dam, Kolsa lake, Junoria lake and the Tadoba lake together form the lifeline of the park providing surplus supply of freshwater to the ecosystem


## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Chandrapur, 48km

 Chandrapur, 48km

 Nagpur, 140km





# Udanti Sitanadi Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2003

**Area:** 1842.54 sq. km



Photo: Prasenjeet Navgire

## Key Highlights

1. Well known for its Asiatic wild buffalo (*Bubalus arnee*) population
2. Recent camera trapping revealed photographic tevidence of the Indian mouse deer in the state after 112 years

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear, wild water buffalo

## Approach & Access

 Dhamtari, 133.9km

 Raipur, 163km

 Raipur, 163km





# Valmiki Tiger Reserve

**Year of Notification:** 2012

**Area:** 899.38 sq. km



Photo: Prasenjeet Navgire

## Key Highlight

1. Part of the greater tiger landscape (the Shiwaliks and the Terai Arc Landscape), the forests of Valmiki connect to Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary (Uttar Pradesh), and Chitwan National Park & Parsa Wildlife Sanctuary (Nepal)

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Semi-Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, rusty-spotted cat, Asiatic wild dog, golden jackal, Indian wolf, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Patna, 222km

 Narkatiaganj, 56.2km

 Patna, 222km





# Indonesia

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 1.88 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 1.44 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 12.2 %  
Human Population(2019): 270.63 million  
Share of World Population: 3.53 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): None



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Tiger Information

Sumatran tiger (*Panthera tigris sumatrae*)

**Tiger Status:** 371 (2016),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:**  
barking deer, Malay tapir,  
mouse deer, sambar, wild  
pig

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 7  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 49.72  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -17 %





# Batang Gadis National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2004

**Area:** 1,080.00 sq. km



Photo: Tom Casadevall

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Newly designated, it connects two larger forest blocks of the Angkola and the Barumun-Rokan ecosystems and can potentially act as important corridor

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Rainforest  
**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog

## Approach & Access

- Panyabungan, 11.4km
- Rantau Parapat, 243km
- Padang, 105km





# Gunung Leuser National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1981

**Area:** 7,926.75 sq. km

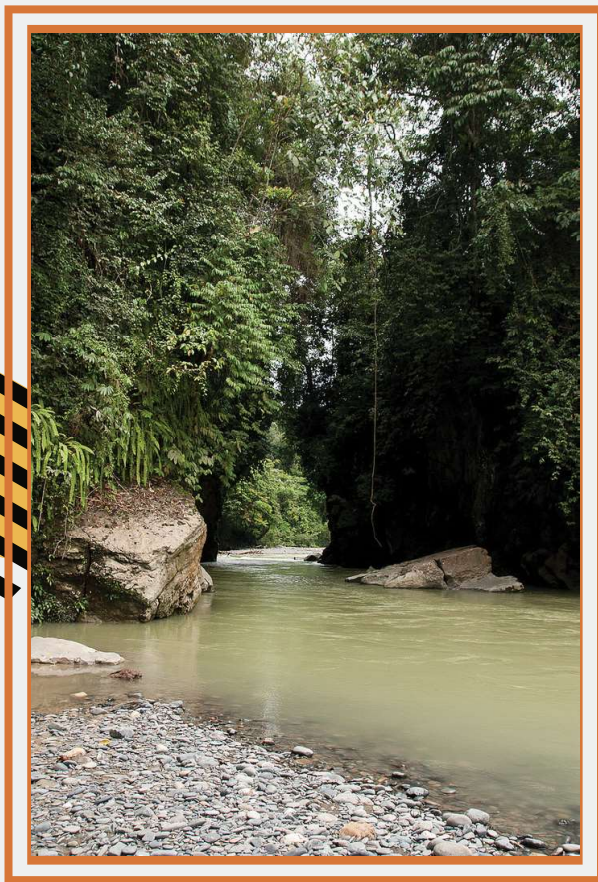


Photo: Arty F. Firdaus




## Key Highlights

1. Included in Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra , a UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Biosphere Reserve
3. The last place where orang-utans, tigers, elephants, rhinoceros and leopards lived together
4. Harbours more than 4,000 plant species, including 3 of 15 parasitic Rafflesias and several medicinal plants

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Rainforest  
**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog, Sumatran orangutan

## Approach & Access

-  Medan, 86km
-  Medan, 86km
-  Medan, 131km





# Kerinci Seblat National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1999

**Area:** 13,753.50 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. ASEAN Heritage Site
3. Important Bird Area
4. One of the largest conservation areas in south-east Asia harbouring the tropical rainforests of Asia
5. It also nestles several mountain lakes, notably the Danau Gunung Tujuh (Seven Mountain Lake), a caldera lake which is one of the highest in Southeast Asia

Photo: Uno C. Arte



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog, Sumatran muntjac

## Approach & Access

Padang, 243km

Padang, 243km

Padang, 243km





# Sembilang National Park

Year of Establishment: 2011

Area: 2,028.96 sq. km



Photo: Harry Sanjaya Putra

## Key Highlights

1. Part of Berbak-Sembilang Biosphere Reserve
2. Ramsar Protected Site
3. Provides refuge to the largest breeding colony of milky storks (*Mycteria cinerea*) and one of the largest colonies of lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*)

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mangrove, Peat Swamp Forest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog

## Approach & Access

 Palembang, 84.7km

 Palembang, 84.7km

 Palembang, 84.7km





# South Bukit Barisan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1982

**Area:** 3,568.00 sq. km



Photo: Pawel Opaska

## Key Highlights




1. Included in Tropical Rainforest Heritage of Sumatra , a UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. First protected by the Dutch East Indies government in 1935, that declared it as the South Sumatra I Nature Reserve
4. Hosts 25% of the Sumatran elephant population

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog, black-crested Sumatran langur, Sumatran striped rabbit

## Approach & Access

-  Bandar Lampung, 130km
-  Bandar Lampung, 130km
-  Bandar Lampung, 130km





# Tesso Nilo National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2004

**Area:** 830.68 sq. km

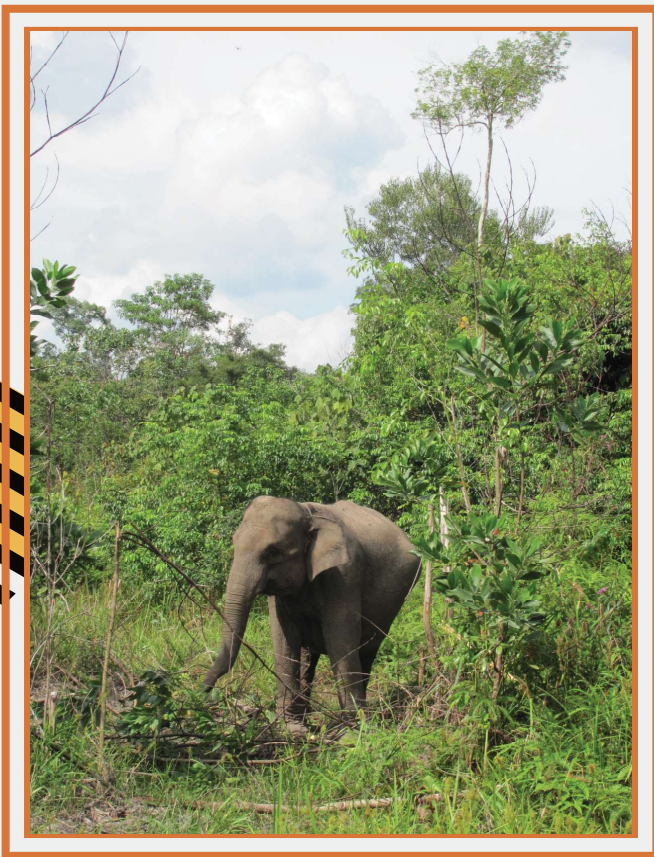


Photo: Jenny Kapau

## Key Highlights




1. Important Bird Area
2. Harbours the highest floral species diversity in Sumatra

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog

## Approach & Access

-  Pekanbaru, 105km
-  Pekanbaru, 105km
-  Pekanbaru, 105km





# Way Kambas National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1989

**Area:** 1,256.21 sq. km



Photo: Willem van Stryen

## Key Highlights

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. One of the oldest protected area of Indonesia

## Ecological Information

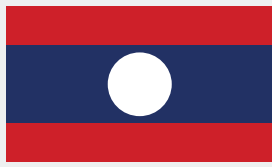
**Forest Type:** Lowland Swamp

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog, Sumatran rhino, Sumatran elephant

## Approach & Access

- Bandar Lampung, 97.2km
- Bandar Lampung, 97.2km
- Bandar Lampung, 97.2km





# Lao PDR

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.23 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.18 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 16.7 %  
Human Population(2019): 7.17 million  
Share of World Population: 0.09 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Cambodia,  
China, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam

## Tiger Information

Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)

**Tiger Status:** 2 (2016),  
Sub-Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** Eld's  
deer, banteng, dark  
muntjac, large antlered  
muntjac, sambar, saola,  
Sumatran serow, wild pig



Photo: Christophe

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 1  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 72.20  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -19%





# Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area

**Year of Establishment:** 2011

**Area:** 4,107.2 sq. km

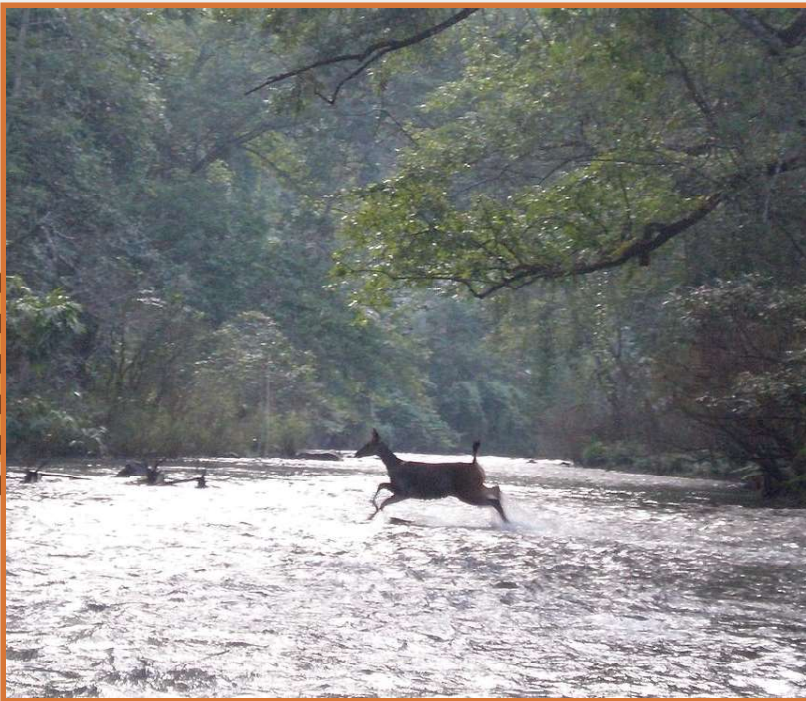


Photo: Nam Et Phou Louey Manager

## Key Highlights

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Phou Louey, which translates to 'mountains forever', takes its name from the Phou Louey massif on the west and the Nam Et river in the northeast.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Evergreen

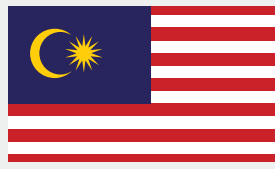
**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, Asian golden cat, marbled cat, wild dog, white cheeked gibbon

## Approach & Access

 Lao, 82km

 Phonsavan, 139km





# Malaysia

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.33 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.25 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 19.1 %  
Human Population(2019): 31.95 million  
Share of World Population: 0.42 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Thailand



Photo: Uno C. Arie

## Tiger Information

Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*)

**Tiger Status:** 250 (2016),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:**  
barking deer, gaur, greater  
mouse-deer, lesser  
mouse-deer, sambar,  
serow, tapir, wild pig

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 3  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 58.48  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -29%





# Royal Belum State Park

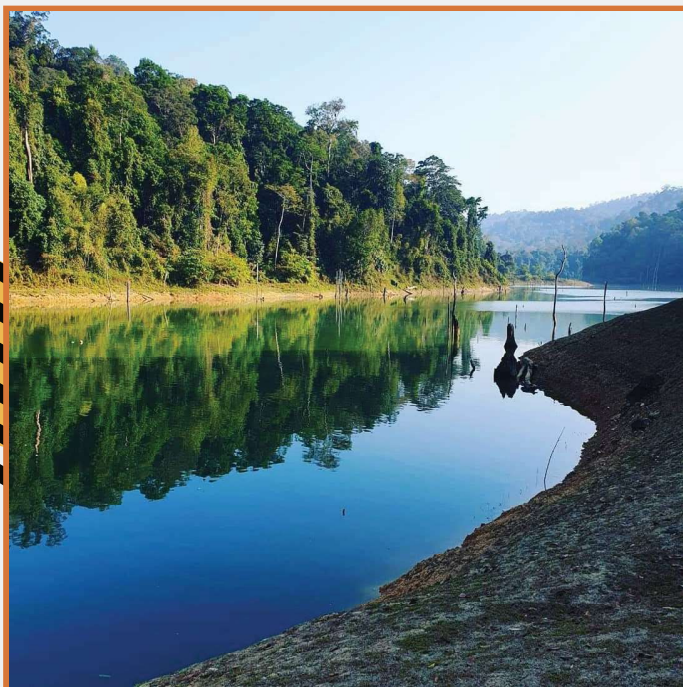
**Year of Establishment:** 2007

**Area:** 1,175.00 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Forms the largest continuous forest and second largest park in Peninsular Malaysia
3. It adjoins the trans boundary with Hala Bala and Bang Lang protected areas of Thailand
4. The iconic giant Rafflesia species can be found here
5. Belum-Temengor forests are the only place in the world where all ten species of horn-bills inhabiting Malaysia can be found

Photo: Mohish Kapoor





## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Malayan sun bear, Sumatran Rhino

## Approach & Access

 Ipoh, 176km

 Ipoh, 176km

 Ipoh, 176km





# Endau Rompin (Johor and Pahang) National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1993

**Area:** 805.02 sq. km

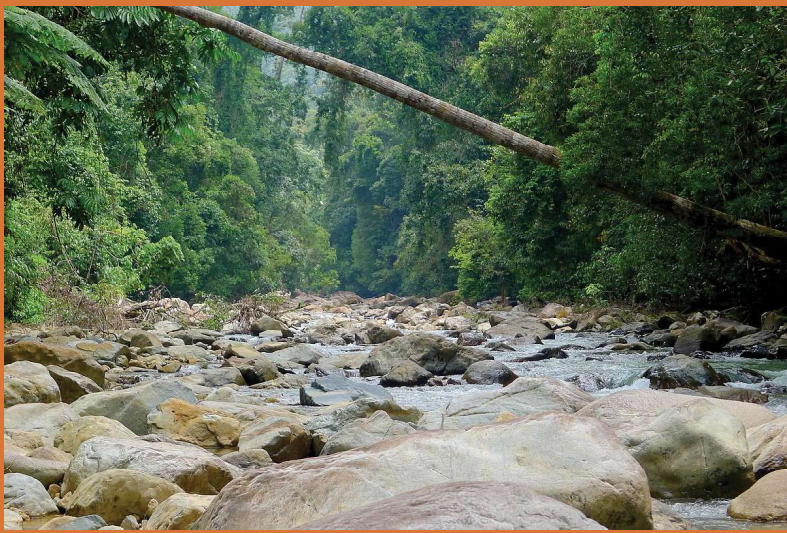


Photo: Toni Wohlt

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Second largest park in Peninsular Malaysia
3. The endemic Rebecca's Sprite damselfly (*Archibasis rebecca*) first recorded from Johor state




## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic wild dog, Malayan sun bear, Sumatran Rhino

## Approach & Access

 Kuala Lumpur, 36.1km

 Kluang, 94km

 Johor, 178km



# Taman Negara National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1939

**Area:** 4,343.00 sq. km



Photo: DWNP Peninsular Malaysia

## Key Highlights

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. Largest terrestrial Protected Area in Malaysia
4. Tri-state Protected Area straddling the borders of Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu state


## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Tropical

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, Asian elephant, Malayan tapir, gaur, Mountain peacock pheasant

## Approach & Access

 Jerantut, 67.8km

 Jerantut, 67.8km

 Kuantan, 210km





# Myanmar

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.65 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.50 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 6.4 %  
Human Population(2019): 54.05 million  
Share of World Population: 0.70 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Bangladesh, China, India, Lao PDR, Thailand



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Tiger Information

Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)

**Tiger Status:** Data deficient (2016), Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** banteng, black musk deer, Eld's deer, Feae's muntjac, Gongshan muntjac, hog deer, leaf deer, red goral, Roosevelt muntjac, sambar, serow, takin, wild pig

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 3  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 44.61  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -9.30%





# Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1974

**Area:** 2,150.73 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. lies in a transition zone of three biodiversity hotspots (Himalaya, Indo-Burma and Mountains of Southwest China)
4. The endemic Burmese Roofed Turtle (*Batagur trivittata*) found here

Photo: Mohish Kapoor



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, Asiatic golden cat, leopard cat, Asiatic black bear

## Approach & Access

 Homalin, 5.7km

 Shwebo, 487km

 Homalin, 5.7km





# Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 2001

**Area:** 17,890.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights


1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area (the Critically Endangered white-bellied heron (*Ardea insignis*) documented here)


## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Broadleaf Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, golden cat, leopard cat, marbled cat, wild dog, Himalayan black bear, Malaysian sunbear

## Approach & Access

 Myitkyina, 205km

 Myitkyina, 205km

 Myitkyina, 205km





# Tanintharyi Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 2005

**Area:** 1,700.00 sq. km

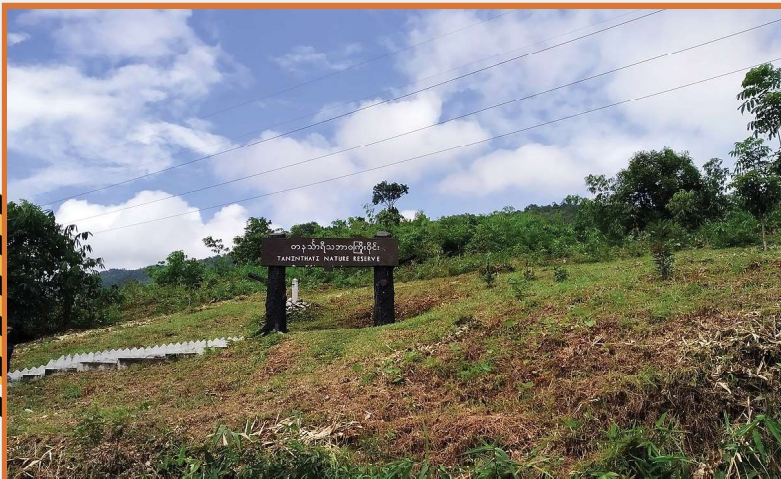


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Home to the world's smallest mammal, Kitti's hog-nosed bat (*Craseonycteris thonglongyai*)
3. Transition zone between the Indo-Chinese and the Sundaic biogeographical regions

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Evergreen Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** Sunda Pangolin, lar Gibbon

## Approach & Access

 Dawei, 69.6km

 Za Har, 59.6km

 Dawei, 69.6km





# Nepal

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.14 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.11 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 23.6 %  
Human Population(2019): 28.61 million  
Share of World Population: 0.37 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): China, India

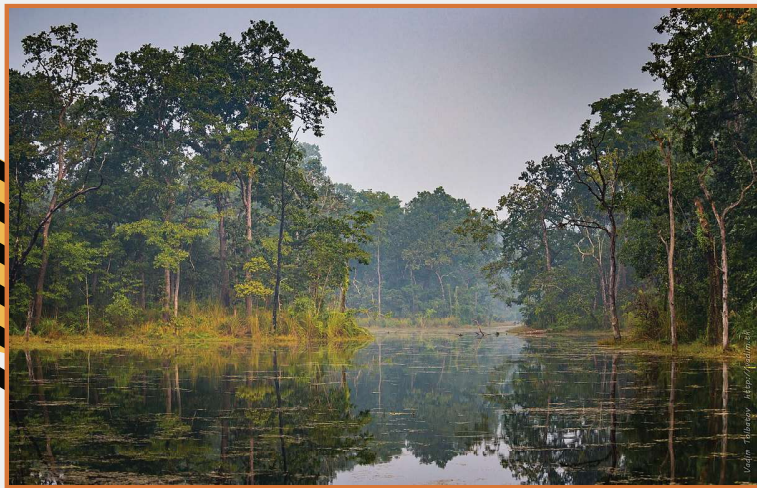


Photo: Vadim Tolbatov

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 5  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 41.59  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -0.94 %

## Tiger Information

Bengal tiger (*Panthers tigris tigris*)

**Tiger Status:** 235 (2018),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:**  
barking deer, blackbuck,  
four horned antelope,  
gaur, Himalyan goral, hog  
deer, nilgai, sambar,  
spotted deer, swamp deer,  
wild pig





# Banke National Park

Year of Establishment: 2010

Area: 893.00 sq. km



Photo: Haribhadra Acharya

## Key Highlights

1. Recognized as “a Gift to the Earth” for its rich biodiversity and important habitats
2. The network of corridors adjoining Banke connects it to Bardia National Park further reconnecting with Katarniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary and Suhelwa Wildlife Sanctuary in India



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Subtropical Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, jungle cat, leopard cat, golden jackal, bengal fox, striped hyenas, sloth bear, smooth coated otters

## Approach & Access

 Kohalpur, 25km

 Nepalgunj, 38km





# Bardiya National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1988

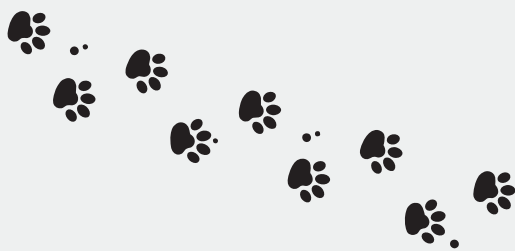
**Area:** 1,295.00 sq. km



Photo: Prabina Karki

## Key Highlights

1. The Karnali river houses the endangered gharial (*Gavialis gangeticus*), marsh crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*) and the Gangetic dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*)
2. Known for its first successful translocation of the greater one-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) in Nepal



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Riverine

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, rusty spotted cat, fishing cat, Gangetic dolphin

## Approach & Access

 Nepalgunj, 31.1km

 Nepalgunj, 31.1km



# Chitwan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1973

**Area:** 1,682.00 sq. km



Photo: Uno C. Arie

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Nepal's first Protected Area
3. Home to one of the last greater one-horned rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) populations in Nepal
4. One of world's biodiversity hotspots and WWF's' global ecoregions

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, fishing cat, jungle cat, leopard cat, jackal, wild dog, sloth bear

## Approach & Access

 Bharatpur, 13km

 Bharatpur, 13km





# Parsa National Park

Year of Establishment: 1984

Area: 922.67 sq. km



Photo: Haribhadra Acharya



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Subtropical

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, wild dog, palm civet, Asiatic elephant, sloth bear, sambar, spotted deer, hog deer

## Key Highlights

1. Situated at the intersection of the Terai and Siwalik physiographic zones, Parsa connects and forms a forest complex with Chitwan National Park and Valmiki Tiger Reserve (India). Forest connectivity to Chitwan National Park and Valmiki Tiger Reserve in India
2. Great hornbill (*Buceros bicornis*), one of the endangered bird species is found in some forest patches.

## Approach & Access

 Simara, 56.4km

 Simara, 56.4km



# Shuklaphanta National Park

Year of Establishment: 1976

Area: 548.5 sq. km

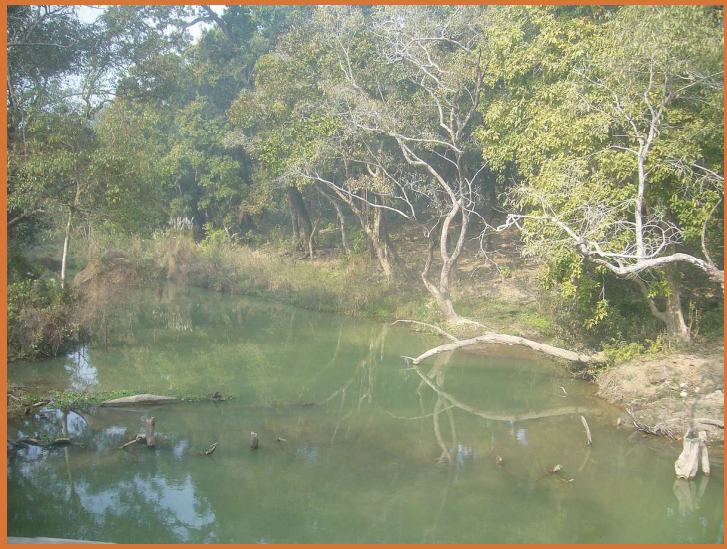


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Hosts the largest herd of swamp deers (*Rucervus duvaucelii*) in the world
2. Corridor connectivity to Indian Protected Areas (Pilibhit and Dudhwa via Laljhadi forests and Nand-haur via Boom- Brahmadev forests) facilitating trans-border animal movement

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Sal Forest

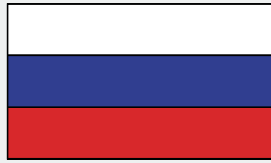
**Salient Fauna:** leopard, rusty spotted cat, golden jackal, barking deer, spotted deer

## Approach & Access

 Dhangadhi, 51km

 Dhangadhi, 51km





# Russia

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 16.38 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 12.60 %  
Human Population(2019): 144.41million  
Share of World Population: 1.88 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): China

## Tiger Information

Amur tiger (*Panthera tigris altaica*)

**Tiger Status:**433 (2016),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** brown deer, elk, Eurasian wild pig, Himalayan deer, Manchurian sika deer, red deer, roe deer, Siberian musk deer, sika deer

Photo: Khalid Pasha



## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 10  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 49.78  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -9.10 %





# Anyuisky National Park

Year of Establishment: 2007

Area: 4,293.70 sq. km

## Key Highlights

- 1) Recognized as Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards accredited (CA | TS) for playing a leading role in tiger conservation
- 2). Forms an important ecological corridor from the lower floodplains of the Amur to the high forested mountains of the Sikhote-Alin

Photo: Wikimedia Commons






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Taiga Forest

**Salient Fauna:** Eurasian lynx, Amur forest cat, red wolf, raccoon dog, Asiatic black bear, brown bear, Manchurian deer, roe deer, white hare, musk rat

## Approach & Access

-  Khabarovsk, 195km
-  Khabarovsk, 195km
-  Khabarovsk, 195km



# Bolshekhekhtsirsky Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1963

**Area:** 454.39 sq. km

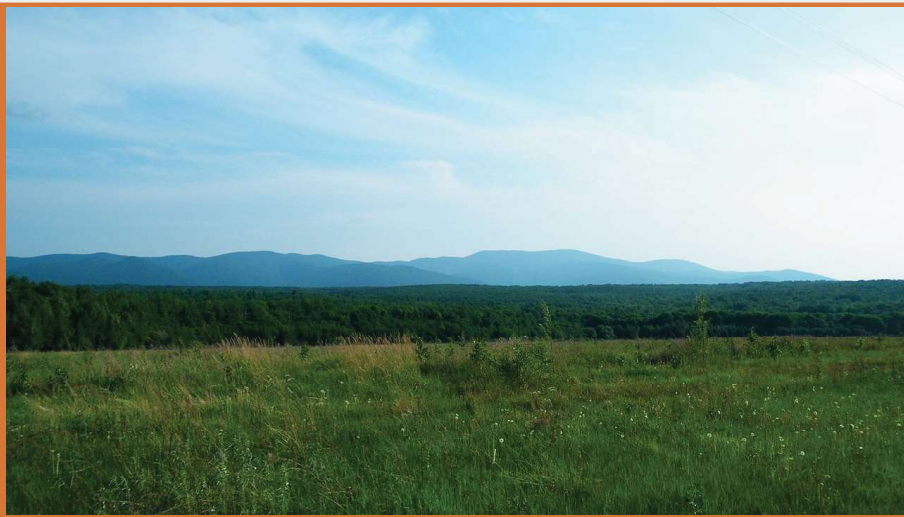


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

- 1) 91% of the park is forested
- 2) Interestingly, the Southern and Northern Biological complexes are found in the Park attributing to its rich and varied biodiversity.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** brown bear, Asiatic black bear, sable

## Approach & Access

 Khabarovsk, 43.4km

 Khabarovsk, 43.4km

 Khabarovsk, 43.45km





# Botchinsky Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1994

**Area:** 2,673.80 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Northern most group of Amur Tigers are found in this reserve.
2. A critical old-growth forest ecosystem



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** brown bear, Eurasian lynx, gray wolf, wolverine

## Approach & Access

- Sovetskaya Gavan, 120km
- Sovetskaya Gavan, 120km
- Sovetskaya Gavan, 120km





# Kedrovaya Pad Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1963

**Area:** 1,790.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. The name of the parks translates into "Land of the Leopard" and is an important habitat for the conservation of Amur Leopard in Russia.
2. Hosts the most favorable habitat for the conservation of dark coniferous taiga





## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Cedar Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat

## Approach & Access

 Komsomolsk-on-Amur, 49.2km

 Komsomolsk-on-Amur, 49.2km

 Komsomolsk-on-Amur, 49.2km



# Komsomolsky Nature Reserve

Year of Establishment: 2012

Area: 643.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Biosphere Reserve
2. Its floristic richness supports some local and regionally rare flora such as *Taxus cuspidata*, *Kalopanax septemlobus*, *Betula schmidtii*, *Pyrus ussuriensis*, *Schisandra chinensis*, *Cerasus sachalinensis*, etc.



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Manchurian Mixed  
**Salient Fauna:** brown bear, Asian black bear, racoon dog, elk, sable, Manchurian red deer

## Approach & Access

- Barabashskoye, 18.5km
- Vladivostok, 126km
- Vladivostok, 126km



# Lazovsky Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1957

**Area:** 1,209.89 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Two distinct climates can be observed within the reserve due to differential air pressures across the high peaks of the reserve ridge
2. The Petrov Island has the Far-East largest yew grove.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat, sika deer

## Approach & Access

-  Lazo Village, 51km
-  Vladivostok, 297km





# Sikhote-Alinsky Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1978

**Area:** 4,469.00 sq. km



Photo: Rajesh Gopal

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. World's largest Amur tiger reserve area

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Manchurian Mixed

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat, Himalayan chamois

## Approach & Access

 Dalnegorsk, 170km

 Dalnegorsk, 338km

 Vladivostok, 614km





# Udegyskya Legenda National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2007

**Area:** 1,037.00 sq. km



Photo: Khalid Pasha

## Key Highlights

1. The valley of the Big Ussurka River (the Iman) has been inhabited since the Stone Age
2. The area is particularly rich in insects - over 10,000 species are estimated to live in the territory, including a species of longhorn beetle (*Callipogon relictus*) that is believed to be the largest in Russia.



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat

## Approach & Access

- Novopokrovka, 70km
- Dalnerechensk, 144km
- Khabarovsk, 440km



# Ussuriisky Nature Reserve

**Year of Establishment:** 1932

**Area:** 404.32 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Dominated by the Manchurian floristic complex
2. Hosts some of the rare and endangered floral species like the Japanese red pine, tea-plant, Chinese ginseng, Japanese yew needle juniper



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Coniferous Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat, Manchurian wapiti

## Approach & Access

 Ussuriysk, 60.9km

 Ussuriysk Railway Station, 61.8km

 Vladivostok, 66km



# Zov Tigra National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2007

**Area:** 821.52 sq. km

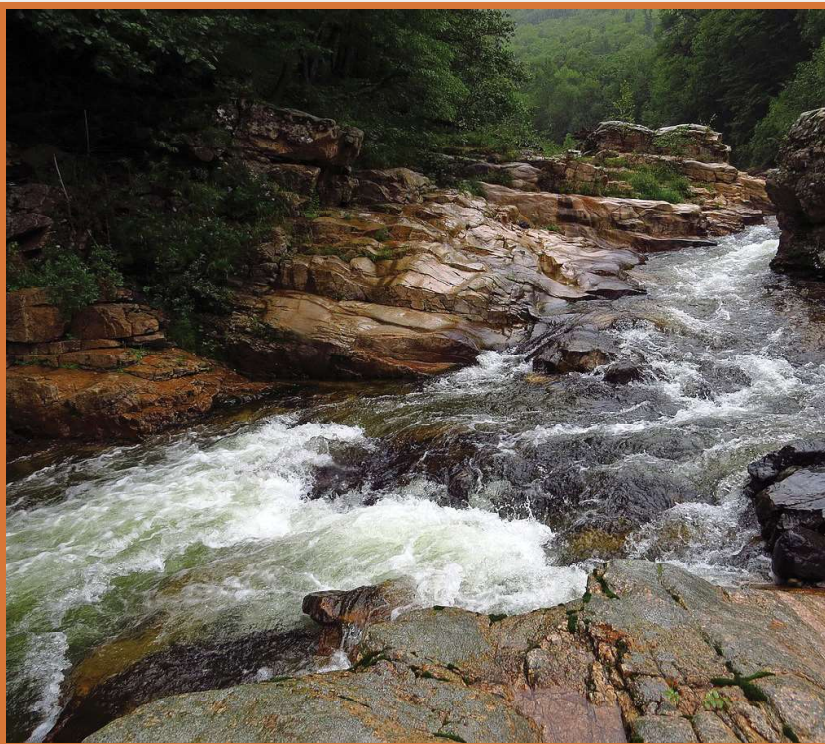


Photo: Yuri Emelyanov

## Key Highlights

1. The name of the park literally means: "Call of the Tiger"
2. Has one of Russia's most impressive landscapes, including the Milogradovka river spilling through the canyons and Mount Oblachanaya rising 6000+ feet out of the Sea of Japan

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Temperate Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** Amur leopard, brown bear, Asiatic black bear, Eurasian lynx, Amur leopard cat

## Approach & Access

-  Lazo Village, 135km
-  Vladivostok, 311km





# Thailand

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.51 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.39 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 18.8 %  
Human Population(2019): 69.63million  
Share of World Population: 0.91 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Cambodia,  
Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar

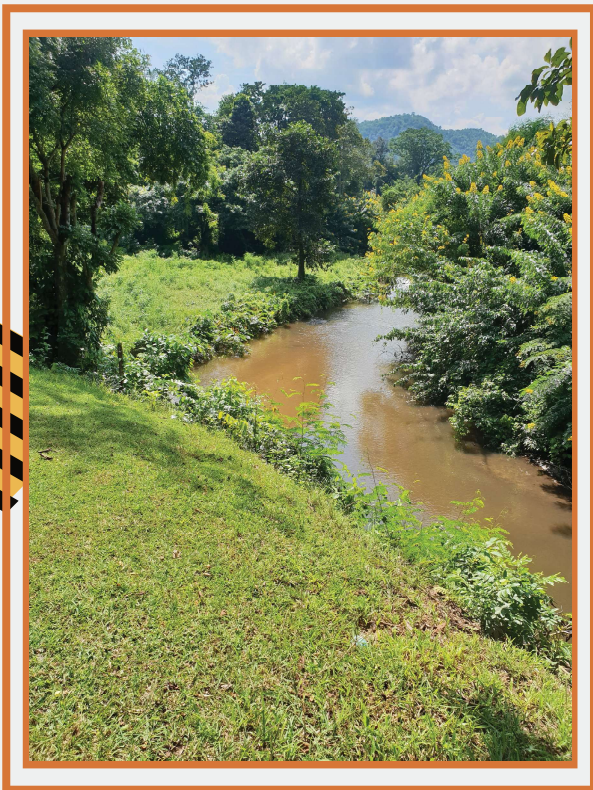


Photo : Mohish Kapoor

## Tiger Information

Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*), Malayan tiger (*Panthera tigris jacksoni*)

**Tiger Status:** 189 (2016),  
Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:** banteng, barking deer, gaur, hog deer, sambhar, Sumatran serow, tapir, wild pig, wild water buffalo

## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 16  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 39.04  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -11 %







# Erawan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1975

**Area:** 530.00 sq. km

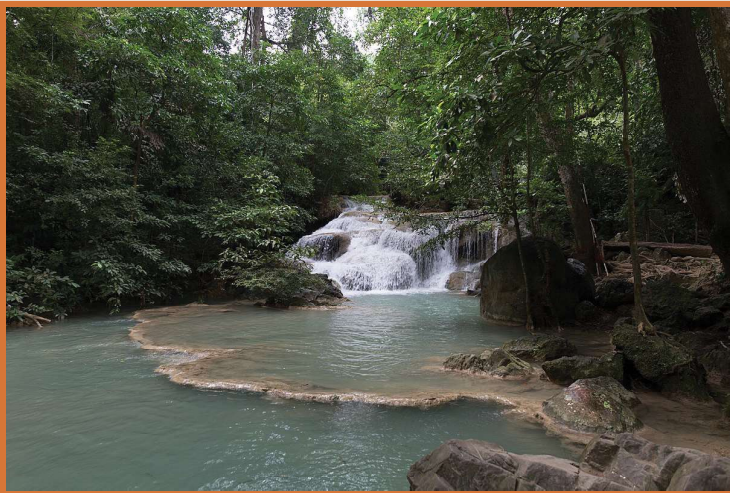


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. The Kwai Yai river forms an important source of water for the local communities
2. Limestone mountains are the main topographical characteristics of the area



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** Asiatic elephant, barking deer, Indochinese serow, lar gibbon

## Approach & Access

 Bangkok, 190km

 Ban Pu Pong, 45.7km

 Bangkok, 190km



# Huai Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1972

**Area:** 2,780.00 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. Forms the largest intact seasonal tropical forest complex with Thung Yai in mainland south-east Asia



## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Dry Tropical

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, wild dog, Asiatic black bear

## Approach & Access

 Uthai Thani, 91.2km

 Hua Ngiu, 119km

 Phitsanulok, 236km



# Kaeng Krachan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1981

**Area:** 2,914.00 sq. km

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. ASEAN Heritage Site
3. Important Bird Area
4. Contiguous with the Tanintharyi Nature Reserve in Myanmar
5. All seven broadbill species and seven out of the fourteen hornbill species of Thailand are found in the park
5. Rich butterfly species diversity (more than 300 species found)



Photo: Wikimedia Commons






## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Evergreen, Semi-evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, wild dog, Asiatic black bear, Feae's muntjac

## Approach & Access

-  Phetchaburi, 67.1km
-  Phetchaburi, 67.1km
-  Bangkok, 212km



# Khao Luang National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1974

**Area:** 596.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights




1. Well known for its rich diversity of Orchid species
2. The park bagged the 'Thailand Tourism Award' in 1998

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, banded surili, dusky leaf monkey, Southern pig-tailed macaque, Malayan tapir, Asiatic brush-tailed porcupine

## Approach & Access

-  Nakhon Si Thammarat, 30.3km
-  Thanh Pho, 40.2km
-  Nakhon Si Thammarat, 30.3km





# Khao Yai National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1962

**Area:** 2,260.00 sq. km

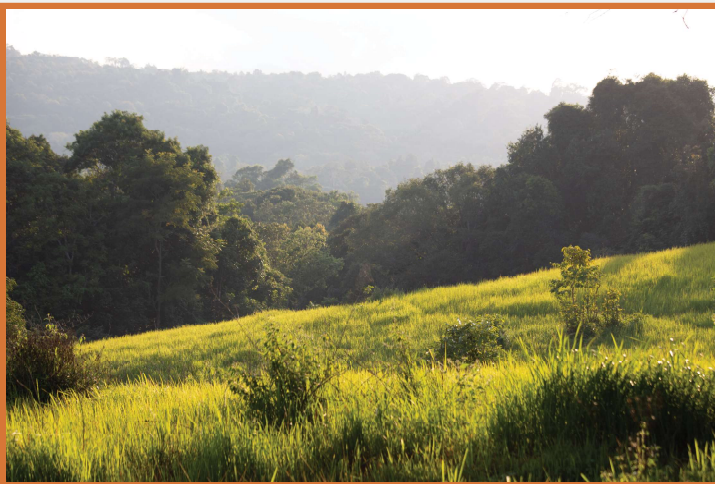


Photo: Uno C. Arie

## Key Highlights

1. First National Park of Thailand
2. ASEAN Heritage Site
3. Forms a part of the Dong Phrayayen-Khao Yai forest complex (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** wild dog, jackal, Himalayan black bear, smooth coated otter

## Approach & Access

-  Klang Dong, 35km
-  Bandai Ma, 35.2km
-  Klang Dong, 35km





# Khlong Lan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1982

**Area:** 420.00 sq. km

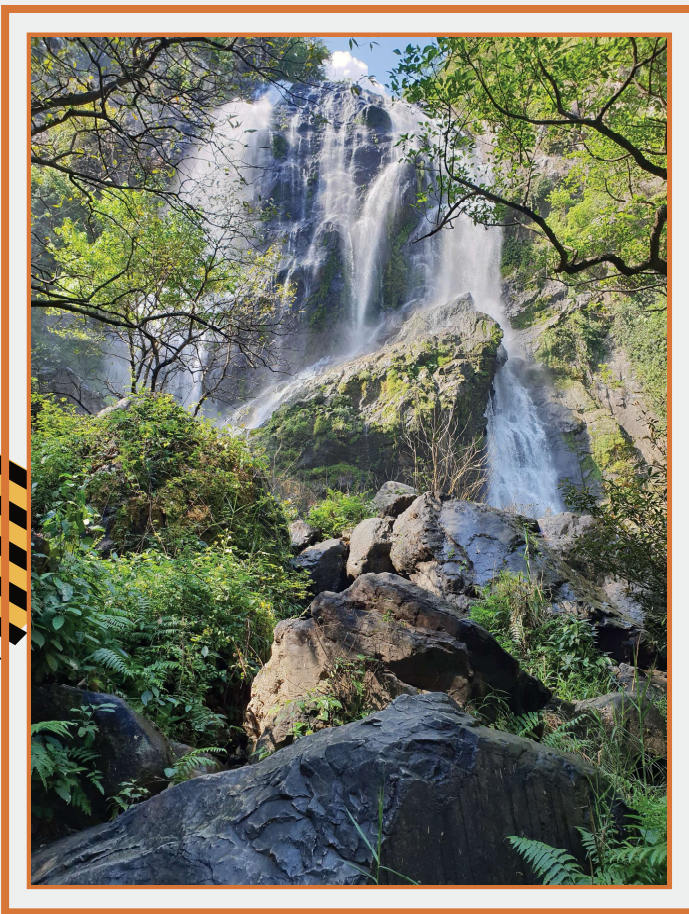


Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

## Key Highlights

1. Popular for Khlong Lan Waterfall its 95 meter high waterfall
2. Watershed for Ping river





## Ecological Information


**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** golden jackal, Asiatic black bear, gaur, muntjac, lar gibbon

## Approach & Access

 Kamphaeng Phet, 57.4km

 Phitsanulok, 168km

 Phitsanulok, 168km



# Khuean Srinagarindra National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1981

**Area:** 1,843.00 sq. km

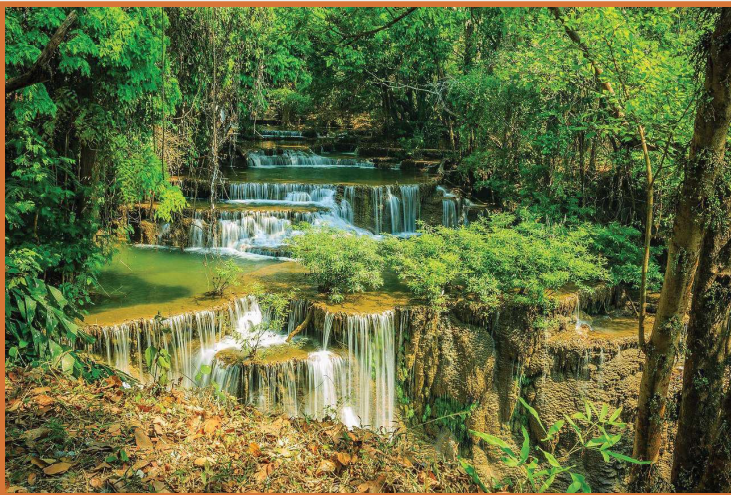


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Huai Mae Khamin, a perennial waterfall, is located here
2. The park contains numerous cave systems. The 150 metres (490 ft) long Tham Sawan features pre-historic cave paintings.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard cat, banteng

## Approach & Access

 Bangkok, 253km

 Nam Tok, 93km

 Bangkok, 253km





# Kui Buri National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1999

**Area:** 969.00 sq. km



Photo: Tontan Travel



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Evergreen, Dry Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, dusky langur

## Key Highlights

1. The park's mountains form a part of the Tenasserim Hills Range, spanning across trans-boundary Protected Areas of Thailand and Myanmar
2. The park is home to sandalwood trees. Also, it is the only place in Thailand from where sandalwood can be harvested for the cremation of royal family members.

## Approach & Access

- Kui Buri, 30km
- Kui Buri, 32km
- Bangkok, 64km





# Mae Wong National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1987

**Area:** 896.00 sq. km

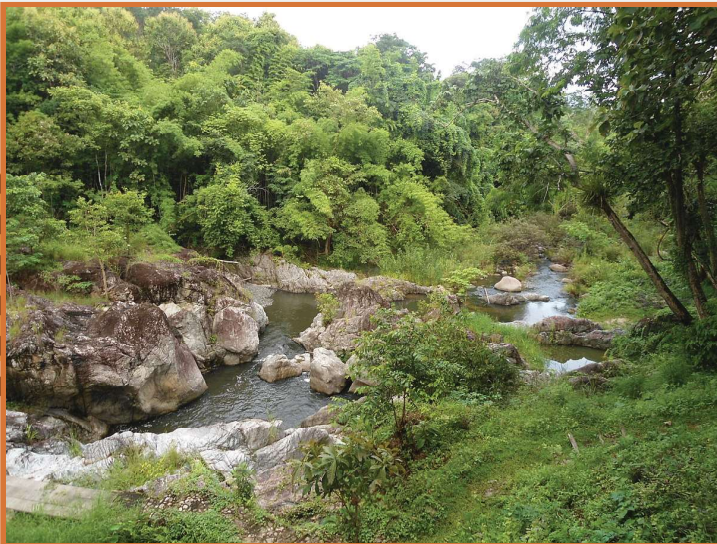


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights


1. Has the highest peak, Khao Mo Ko Chu at 1,964 MSL in the Dawna Range which is one of highest mountain ranges in Thailand
2. Home to many rare birds such as rufous-necked hornbill, Burmese yuhina, coral-billed scimitar babbler, grey peacock-pheasant, mountain hawk-eagle and 450 migratory birds.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** golden jackal, Asiatic black bear, lar gibbon

## Approach & Access

 Khlong Lan, 45km

 Nakhon Sawan, 140km

 Mae Sot, 211km



# Nam Nao National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1972

**Area:** 966.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Thailand's third longest cave, Tam Yai Nam Nao, found here
2. There are many rivers and streams within this park, of which Pa Sak River is the most important feeding into Ubonrat Dam

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Rainforest  
**Salient Fauna:** leopard, golden jackal, Asian black bear, Malaysian sun bear, banteng

## Approach & Access

-  Nam Nao, 2km
-  Khon Kaen, 142km





# Pang Sida National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1982

**Area:** 844.00 sq. km



Photo: Chaiyathat

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Successful reintroduction site for the critically endangered Siamese crocodile

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Moist Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** Asiatic wild dog

## Approach & Access

 Parchin Buri, 74km

 Sa Kaeo, 26.2km

 Bangkok, 201km

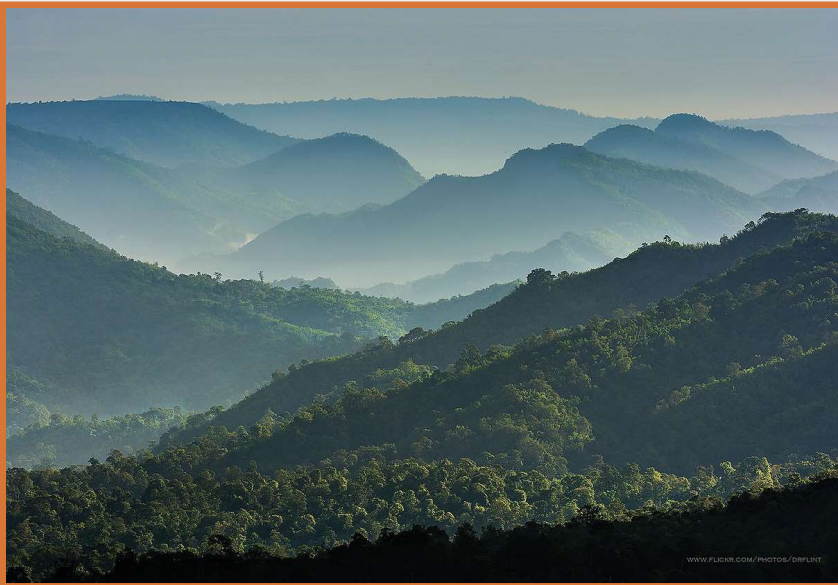




# Phu-Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1984

**Area:** 1,571.00 sq. km



## Key Highlights

1. Suitable breeding ground for the reintroduced hog deer population
2. Mon lake best known for spotting the endangered white-winged duck

Photo: Nik

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, leopard cat, wild dog, golden jackal, Asiatic black bear, black giant squirrel, variable squirrel

## Approach & Access

 Nam Nao, 69km

 Khon Kaen, 155km





# Sai Yok National Park

Year of Establishment: 1980

Area: 962.00 sq. km

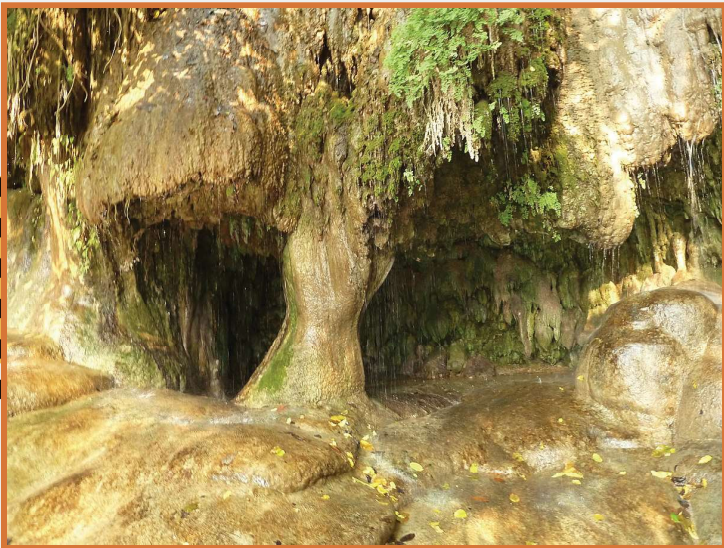


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights


1. Home to the world's smallest mammal, Kitti's hog-nosed bat (*Craseonycteris thonglongyai*)
2. The forest is primarily a teak forest and during the Japanese occupation of Thailand, teak trees were felled for use as railway sleepers on the Burma Railway

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous, Dry Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** Malayan porcupine

## Approach & Access

 Kanchanaburi, 100km

 Nam Tok, 40km

 Bangkok, 224km



# Thap Lan National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1981

**Area:** 2,240.00 sq. km



Photo: Yakuzakorat

## Ecological Information




**Forest Type:** Tropical, Subtropical  
Dry Broadleaf

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard, Himalayan black bear, Malayan sun bear, Asiatic wild dog, large spotted civet, Malayan porcupine, smooth-coated otter

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Remnant of the south-eastern Indochinese dry evergreen forests
3. A potentially viable habitat for supporting long-term survival of endangered taxa such as the Indochinese tiger, Asian elephant, pileated gibbons etc.

## Approach & Access

-  Bangkok, 207km
-  Bangkok, 207km
-  Bangkok, 207km



# Thung Yai Naresuan Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1974

**Area:** 3,690.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Important Bird Area
3. Forms the largest intact seasonal tropical forest complex with Huai Kha Khaeng in mainland SEA

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Mixed Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, clouded leopard, sun bear, Asian black bear

## Approach & Access

 Mae Sot, 211km

 Mae Sot, 211km

 Mae Sot, 211km



# Umpang Wildlife Sanctuary

**Year of Establishment:** 1964

**Area:** 2,587.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. UNESCO World Heritage Site
2. Thi Lo Su (black water waterfall), the largest waterfall in Thailand, found here



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical Rainforest

**Salient Fauna:** clouded leopard, Malayan tapir, Northern-pig tailed macaque, silvery lutung

## Approach & Access

 Lor Su, 47km

 Mae Sot, 199km





# Vietnam

## Country Profile

Geographical Area: 0.31 million sq. km  
Share of Global Geographical Area: 0.24 %  
Total Land Protected Area: 7.6 %  
Human Population(2019): 96.46 million  
Share of World Population: 1.26 %  
Common Boundary (TRCs): Cambodia, China, Laos PDR, Thailand

## Tiger Information

Indo-Chinese tiger (*Panthera tigris corbetti*)

**Tiger Status:** <5 (2016), Sub-Optimal

**Tiger Prey Species:**

Chinese forest musk deer, Annam black muntjac, banteng, Eurasian wild pig, gaur, hog deer, large antlered muntjac, Puhoat muntjac, Roosevelt's barking deer, sambar, sika deer

Photo: Nikolai L. Orlov



## Ecological Profile

Number of Tiger Protected Areas: 5  
Forest Cover as % of Country Area: 46.74  
Change in Tree Cover(2000-2020): -19 %





# Chu Mom Ray National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2002

**Area:** 566.21 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlight

1. ASEAN Heritage Site
2. Other than India and Nepal, Wild Water Buffalo is found here according to Dr. D. Huy Huynh in 2000
3. Located adjacent to two nature reserves of Laos and Cambodia.

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Tropical

Semi-evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** leopards, jungle cats, Asiatic elephant, banteng, red-shanked doucs

## Approach & Access

 Da Nang, 258km

 Plieku, 80km





# Pu Mat National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 2001

**Area:** 934.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. endemic to the Indochinese region (saola, northern white-cheeked gibbon, annamite striped rabbit) found here

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** wild dog, Northern white-cheeked gibbon, red-shanked douc, saola, Truong Son muntjac, annamite striped rabbit

## Approach & Access

 Vinh, 116km

 Le Son, 245km

 Vinh, 116km





# Vu Quang National Park

Year of Establishment: 2002

Area: 540.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

## Key Highlights




1. Important Bird Area
2. ASEAN Heritage Park
3. Recent discovery of the saola (*Pseudoryx nghetinhensis*) and the giant muntjac (*Muntiacus vuquangensis*) from the park

## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Lowland Evergreen, Hill Forest, Montane Forest

**Salient Fauna:** Asiatic elephant, gaur, giant muntjac, saola, douc langur

## Approach & Access

-  Hà Tĩnh, 35km
-  Ga Phương Mo, 10km
-  Vinh, 70km





# Xuan Lien Nature Reserve

Year of Establishment: 2013

Area: 238.15 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Montane  
Evergreen

**Salient Fauna:** clouded  
leopard, wild dog, Asiatic black  
bear, Roosevelt's barking deer

## Key Highlight

1. Home to three globally threatened (*Amolops cremnobatus*, *Hylarana attigua*, and *Rhacophorus kio*), five nationally endangered (*Ingerophrynus galeatus*, *Annandia delacouri*, *Odorrana andersonii*, *Rhacophorus kio*, and *Ichthyophis banananicus*), and two endemic (*Odorrana bacboensis* and *Gracixalus quangii*) amphibian species

## Approach & Access

 Tho Xuan, 74km

 Tho Xuan, 74km

 Tho Xuan, 74km



# Yok Don National Park

**Year of Establishment:** 1992

**Area:** 1,155.45 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons



## Ecological Information

**Forest Type:** Dry Deciduous

**Salient Fauna:** leopard, Asiatic elephant, gaur, banteng, giant munjatak

## Key Highlight

1. The national park is connected with a large part of protected forests in Cambodia thus, leading to trans-boundary wildlife movement
2. The park is dissected by Yok Don is bisected by the Srepok River- a major tributary of the Mekong River
3. Supports a population of globally threatened Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*)

## Approach & Access

- Ban Mê Thuột, 49km
- Ban Mê Thuột, 49km
- Ban Mê Thuột, 49km

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# Appendix I:

## Species Nomenclature

Faunal Species	Scientific Names
Alpine musk deer	<i>Moschus chrysogaster</i>
Amur forest cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis euptilurus</i>
Amur leopard	<i>Panthera pardus orientalis</i>
annamite muntjac	<i>Muntiacus truongsongensis</i>
annamite striped rabbit	<i>Nesolagus timminsi</i>
Asian palm civet	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
Asiatic brush-tailed porcupine	<i>Atherurus macrourus</i>
Asiatic elephant	<i>Elephas maximus indicus</i>
Asiatic wild cat	<i>Felis silvestris</i>
Asiatic wild dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
Assameese macaque	<i>Macaca assamensis</i>
banded surili/banded langur	<i>Presbytis femoralis</i>
banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>
Bengal slow loris	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i>
Bhutan takin	<i>Budorcas taxicolor whitei</i>
binturong	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>
black musk deer	<i>Moschus fuscus</i>
black-crested Sumatran langur	<i>Presbytis melalophos</i>
blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>
caracal	<i>Caracal caracal</i>
Chinese forest musk deer	<i>Moschus berezovskii</i>
Chinese pangolin	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>
dusky langur	<i>Trachypithecus obscurus</i>
Eastern hoolock gibbon	<i>Hoolock leuconedys</i>
Eld's deer	<i>Rucervus eldii</i>
elk	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>
Eurasian lynx	<i>Lynx lynx</i>
Eurasian wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Feae's muntjac	<i>Muntiacus feae</i>
fighting cat	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>
four-horned antelope	<i>Tetracerus quadricornis</i>
Gangetic dolphin	<i>Platanista gangetica</i>
gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>
golden cat	<i>Catopuma temminckii</i>
golden jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
golden langur	<i>Trachypithecus geei</i>
Gongshan muntjac	<i>Muntiacus gongshanensis</i>
greater mouse-deer	<i>Tragulus napu</i>
grey wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
Himalayan black bear	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>
Himalayan brown bear	<i>Ursus arctos isabellinus</i>
Himalayan goral	<i>Naemorhedus goral</i>
Himalayan musk deer	<i>Moschus leucogaster</i>
Himalayan serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis thar</i>
hispid hare	<i>Caprolagus hispidus</i>
hog deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>
Indian fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>



# Appendix I:

## Species Nomenclature

<b>Faunal Species</b>	<b>Scientific Names</b>
Indian gazelle	<i>Gazella bennettii</i>
Indochinese leopard	<i>Panthera pardus delacouri</i>
Indochinese serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis maritimus</i>
jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
jungle cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
lar gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>
large-antlered muntjac	<i>Muntiacus vuquangensis</i>
large Indian civet	<i>Viverra zibetha</i>
leaf deer	<i>Muntiacus putaoensis</i>
leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
leopard cat	<i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i>
lesser mouse-deer	<i>Tragulus javanicus</i>
mainland clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>
Malabar giant squirrel	<i>Ratufa indica</i>
Malayan giant squirrel	<i>Ratufa bicolor</i>
Malayan porcupine	<i>Hystrix brachyura</i>
Malayan sun bear	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>
Malayan tapir	<i>Tapirus indicus</i>
Manchurian red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus xanthopygos</i>
Manchurian sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon mantchuricus</i>
Manchurian wapiti	<i>Cervus canadensis xanthopygus</i>
marbled cat	<i>Pardofelis marmorata</i>
Mountain peacock pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>
musk rat	<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>
nilgai	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>
Nilgiri langur	<i>Semnopithecus johnii</i>
Nilgiri tahr	<i>Nilgiritragus hylocrius</i>
Northern white-cheeked gibbon	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>
Northern-pig tailed macaque	<i>Macaca leonina</i>
Puhoat muntjac	<i>Muntiacus puhoatensis</i>
pygmy hog	<i>Porcula salvania</i>
raccoon dog	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>
red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
red goral	<i>Naemorhedus baileyi</i>
red muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
red panda	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>
red wolf	<i>Canis lupus rufus</i>
red-shanked douc	<i>Pygathrix nemaus</i>
Roosevelt's muntjac	<i>Muntiacus rooseveltorum</i>
rusty-spotted cat	<i>Prionailurus rubiginosus</i>
sable	<i>Martes zibellina</i>
sambar	<i>Rusa unicorn</i>
saola	<i>Pseudoryx nghetinhensis</i>
Siberian musk deer	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>
Siberian roe deer	<i>Capreolus pygargus</i>
sika deer	<i>Cervus nippon</i>
silvery lutung	<i>Trachypithecus cristatus</i>



# Appendix I:

## Species Nomenclature

Faunal Species	Scientific Names
sloth bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>
small Indian civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
smooth coated otter	<i>Lutrogale perspicillata</i>
snow leopard	<i>Panthera uncia</i>
Southern-pig tailed macaque	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>
spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
striped hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
Sumatran elephant	<i>Elephas maximus sumatranus</i>
Sumatran muntjac	<i>Muntiacus muntjak montanus</i>
Sumatran orangutan	<i>Pongo abelii</i>
Sumatran rhino	<i>Dicerorhinus sumatrensis</i>
Sumatran serow	<i>Capricornis sumatraensis sumatraensis</i>
Sumatran striped rabbit	<i>Nesolagus netscheri</i>
Sumatran wild dog	<i>Cuon alpinus sumatrensis</i>
Sunda clouded leopard	<i>Neofelis diardi</i>
Sunda pangolin	<i>Manis javanica</i>
swamp deer	<i>Rucervus duvaucelii</i>
Tibetan wolf	<i>Canis lupus chanco</i>
variable squirrel	<i>Callosciurus finlaysonii</i>
Western hoolock gibbon	<i>Hoolock hoolock</i>
white hare	<i>Lepus timidus</i>
wild water buffalo	<i>Bubalus arnee</i>
wolverine	<i>Gulo gulo</i>
yellow-throated marten	<i>Martes flavigula</i>

Source: IUCN (2021). *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*.  
Version 2021-1. <<https://www.iucnredlist.org>>





## Appendix II: Information about Indian Tiger Reserves

State	Name of the Tiger Protected Area	Year of Inclusion under Project Tiger	Year of Notification/Re-notification under Section 38V, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, India
Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2009
Telangana	Amrabad Tiger Reserve	2014	2014
Tamil Nadu	Anamalai Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Madhya Pradesh	Bandhavgarh Tiger Reserve	1993-94	2007
Karnataka	Bandipur Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2007
Karnataka	Bhadra Tiger Reserve	1994-95	2007
Karnataka	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple Tiger Reserve	2010-11	2011
Maharashtra	Bor Tiger Reserve	2014	2014
West Bengal	Buxa Tiger Reserve	1982-83	2009
Uttarakhand	Corbett Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2010
Mizoram	Dampa Tiger Reserve	1994-95	2007
Karnataka	Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa Tiger Reserve	1987-88	2007
Chhattisgarh	Indravati Tiger Reserve	1982-83	2009
Tamil Nadu	Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve	1988-89	2007
Arunachal Pradesh	Kamlang Tiger Reserve	2016	2015
Madhya Pradesh	Kanha Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2007
Telangana	Kawal Tiger Reserve	2012-13	2012
Assam	Kaziranga Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Assam	Manas Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2008
Maharashtra	Melghat Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2007
Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Rajasthan	Mukandra Hills Tiger Reserve	2013-14	2013
Karnataka	Nagarahole Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunsagar Srisailem Tiger Reserve	1982-83	2007
Arunachal Pradesh	Namdapha Tiger Reserve	1982-83	2021
Assam	Nameri Tiger Reserve	1999-2000	2000
Maharashtra	Nawegaon-Nagzira Tiger Reserve	2013-14	2013
Assam	Orang Tiger Reserve	2016	2016
Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke Tiger Reserve	1999-2000	2012
Jharkhand	Palamau Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2012
Madhya Pradesh	Panna Tiger Reserve	1993-94	2007
Kerala	Parambikulam Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2011
Madhya Pradesh	Pench Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh	1989-90	2007
Maharashtra	Pench Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra	1998-99	2007
Kerala	Periyar Tiger Reserve	1978-79	2008
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit Tiger Reserve	2014	2004
Uttarakhand	Rajaji Tiger Reserve	2021	2015
Rajasthan	Ramgarh Vishdhari Tiger Reserve	2015	2021
Rajasthan	Ranthambore Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2007
Maharashtra	Sahyadri Tiger Reserve	2009-10	2012
Madhya Pradesh	Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2011
Rajasthan	Sariska Tiger Reserve	1978-79	2007
Tamil Nadu	Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve	2013-14	2013
Odisha	Satkosia Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2007
Madhya Pradesh	Satpura Tiger Reserve	1999-2000	2007
Odisha	Similipal Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2011
Tamil Nadu	Srivilliputhur Megamalai Tiger Reserve	2020	2020
West Bengal	Sunderban Tiger Reserve	1973-74	2007
Maharashtra	Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve	1992-93	2007
Chhattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2003
Bihar	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	1988-89	2012





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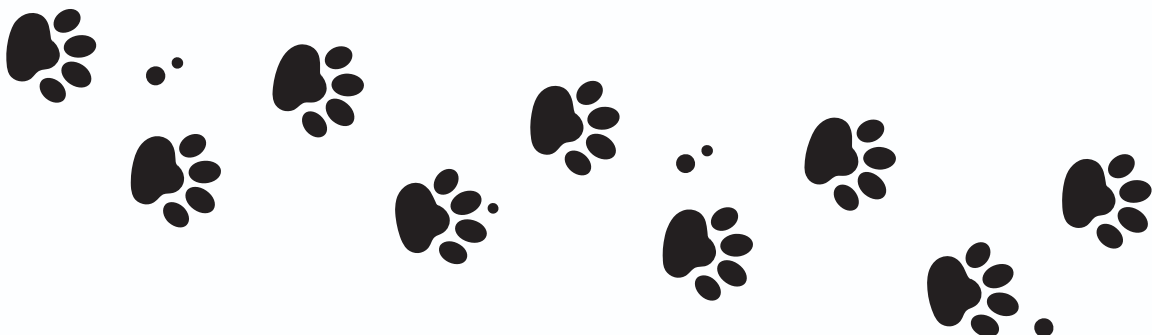
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