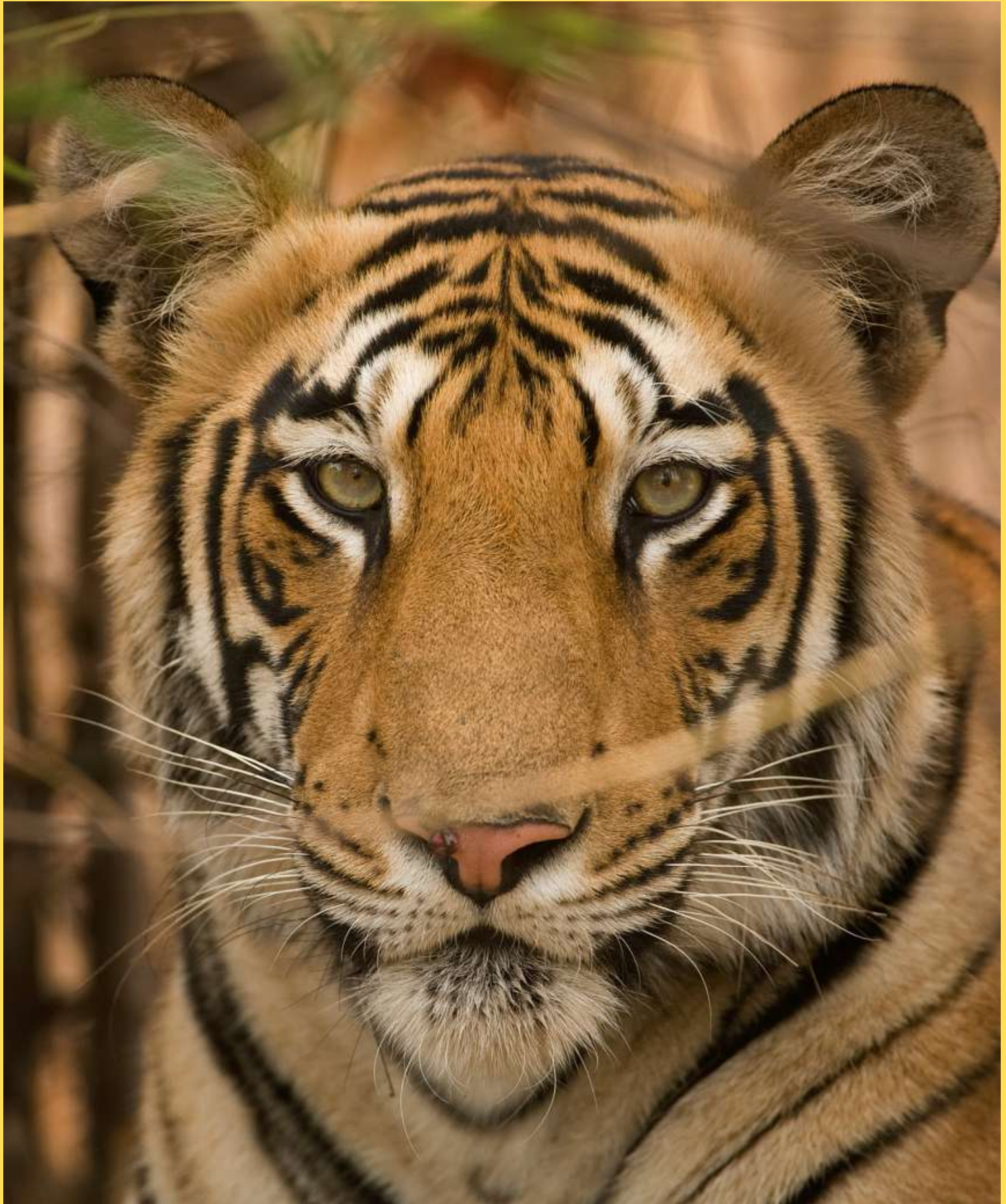


WAKE UP IN WILD



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JIM CORBETT NATIONAL PARK

About:

Jim Corbett National Park is a forested wildlife sanctuary in northern India's Uttarakhand State. Rich in flora and fauna, it's known for its Bengal tigers. Animals, including tigers, leopards and wild elephants, roam the Dhikala zone. On the banks of the Ramganga Reservoir, the Sonanadi zone is home to elephants and leopards, along with hundreds of species of birds.

Area Covered: 521 sq km.

Location: Nainital, Pauri Garhwal Uttarakhand, India.

When To Go: October to February.

Established: 1936.

Famous For: Bengal Tigers, Barking Deer, Sambar Deer, Hog Deer and Chital, Sloth and Himalayan Black Bears, Indian Grey Mongoose, Otters, Yellow-Throated Martens, Himalayan Goral, Indian Pangolins, Langur and Rhesus Macaques.

RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK

About:

Ranthambore National Park is a vast wildlife reserve near the town of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, northern India. It is a former royal hunting ground and home to tigers, leopards and marsh crocodiles. Its landmarks include the imposing 10th-century Ranthambore Fort, on a hilltop, and the Ganesh Mandir temple. Also in the park, Padam Talao Lake is known for its abundance of water lilies.

Area Covered: 515 sq mi.

Location: Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, India.

When To Go: October to March.

Established: 1980.

Famous For: Bengal Tiger, Indian Leopard, Nilgai, Wild Boar, Sambar, Striped Hyena, Sloth Bear, Southern Plains Gray Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Mugger Crocodile and Chital.



BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK

About:

Bandhavgarh National Park is in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. This biodiverse park is known for its large population of royal Bengal tigers, especially in the central Tala zone. Other animals include white tigers, leopards and deer. The mix of tropical forest, Sal trees and grassland is home to scores of bird species, including eagles. To the south are the remains of the ancient Bandhavgarh Fort. Bandhavgarh was declared a national park in 1968 and then became Tiger Reserve in 1993.

Area Covered: 593 sq mi.

Location: Umaria, Madhya Pradesh, India.

When To Go: October to March.

Established: 1968, Tiger Reserve in 1993.

Famous For: White Tigers, Bengal Tigers, Leopards, Sambar, Barking Deer, Nilgai, Wild Boar, Gaur, Chausingha and Chinkara, the Asiatic Jackal, Bengal Fox, Sloth Bear, Ratel, Grey Mongoose, Striped Hyena, Jungle Cat, Leopard and Tiger.



KANHA NATIONAL PARK

About:

Kanha National Park, also known as Kanha Tiger Reserve, is a vast expanse of grassland and forest in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Tigers, jackals and wild pigs can be spotted in Kanha Meadows. The elevated plateau of Bamhaidadar is home to birds of prey. Animals often gather at the watering holes of Sondar Tank and Babathenga Tank. The park's flora and fauna are documented in the park's Kanha Museum.

Area Covered: 940 sq km.

Location: Madhya Pradesh, India.

When To Go: October to March.

Established: 01 June 1955.

Famous For: Barasingha, Barking Deer (Muntjak), Chital, Gaur, Hyena, Jackal, Jungle Cat, Langur, Leopard, Sambar, Indian Tree Shrew, Sloth Bear, Tiger, Wild Boar, Wild Dog, Small Indian Civet, Common Palm Civet, Ruddy Mongoose, Indian Wolf, Common Mongoose, Indian Fox, Flying Squirrel, Ratel, Indian orcupine, Indian Hare, Nilgai, Chowsingha, Indian Pangolin, Indian Flying Fox, Fulvous Fruit Bat, Greater False Vampire, Indian Pipistrelle.



PANNA NATIONAL PARK

About:

Once the hunting reserves of the erstwhile rulers of Panna, the reserved forests are now a part of the Panna National Park. River Ken flowing 55kms within the sanctuary south to north is home to the Indian reptile Gharial. Panna is also home to about 300 species of birds like White Necked Stork, Bar-Headed Goose, Honey Buzzard, King Vulture.

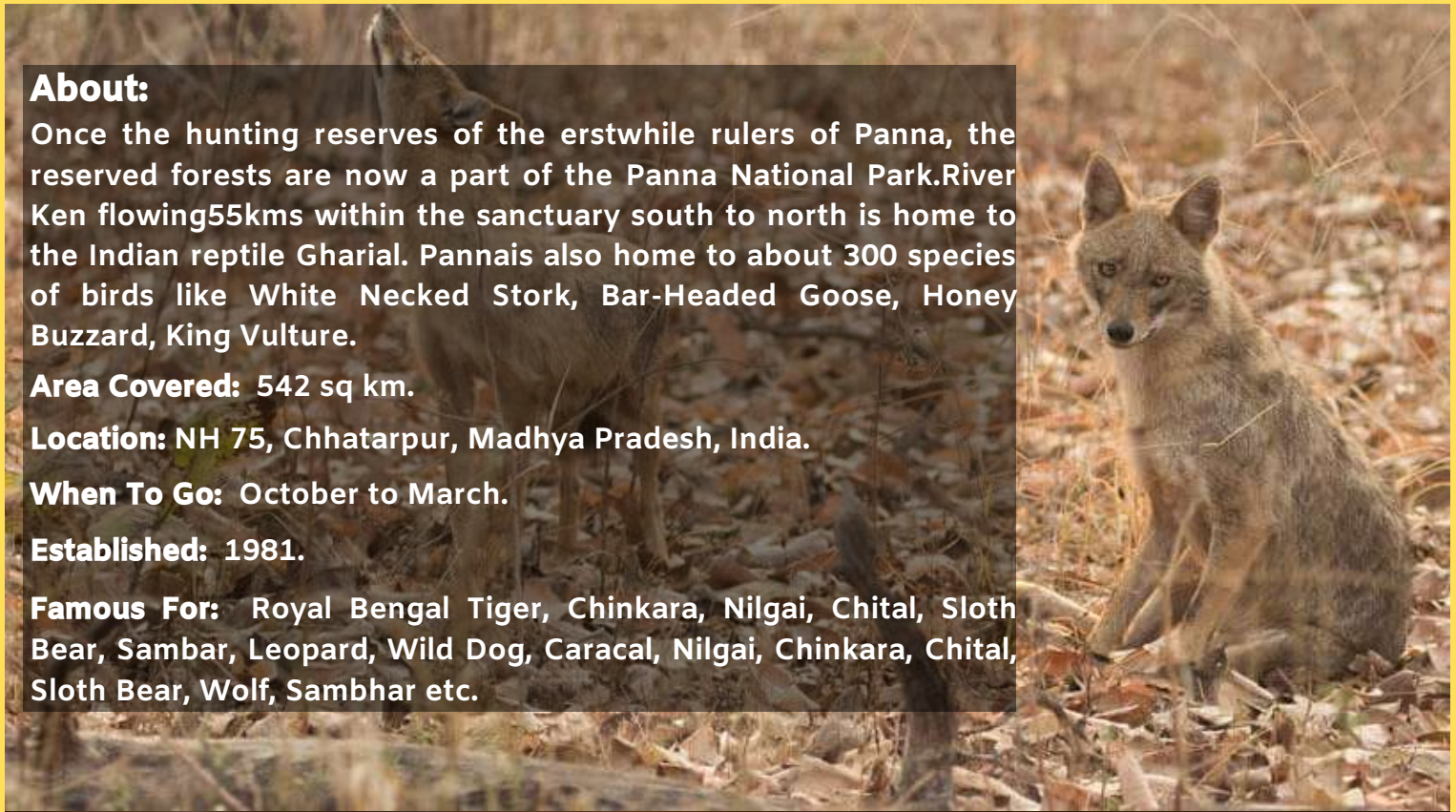
Area Covered: 542 sq km.

Location: NH 75, Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, India.

When To Go: October to March.

Established: 1981.

Famous For: Royal Bengal Tiger, Chinkara, Nilgai, Chital, Sloth Bear, Sambar, Leopard, Wild Dog, Caracal, Nilgai, Chinkara, Chital, Sloth Bear, Wolf, Sambhar etc.



PENCH NATIONAL PARK

About:

In the heart of India, Madhya Pradesh, Pench National Park is located in the districts of Seoni and Chhindwara. Named after the pristine River Pence which flows through the park, Pench National Park is one of the most popular wildlife reserves in India. The park also has its mention in the famous story of 1894, 'The Jungle Book', penned down by the renowned English Author Rudyard Kipling. The story was worldwide applauded, and hence, the national park became one of the popular national parks in the world in the 1970s and also a prominent tourist attraction in India.

Area Covered: 257 sq km.

Location: Madhya Pradesh, India.

When To Go: October to March.

Established: 1975.

Famous For: Tiger, Leopard, Cheetal, Sambhar, Wolf, Wild dogs and pigs; Over 285 Resident & Migratory Birds.



GIR NATIONAL PARK

About:

Gir Forest National Park is a wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat, western India. It was established to protect Asiatic lions, who frequent the fenced-off Devalia Safari Park, along with leopards and antelopes. Gir Jungle Trail, outside the fenced area, traverses deciduous forest and is home to wildlife including vultures and pythons. The Kamleshwar Dam has marsh crocodiles and birds, such as Indian skimmers and pelicans.

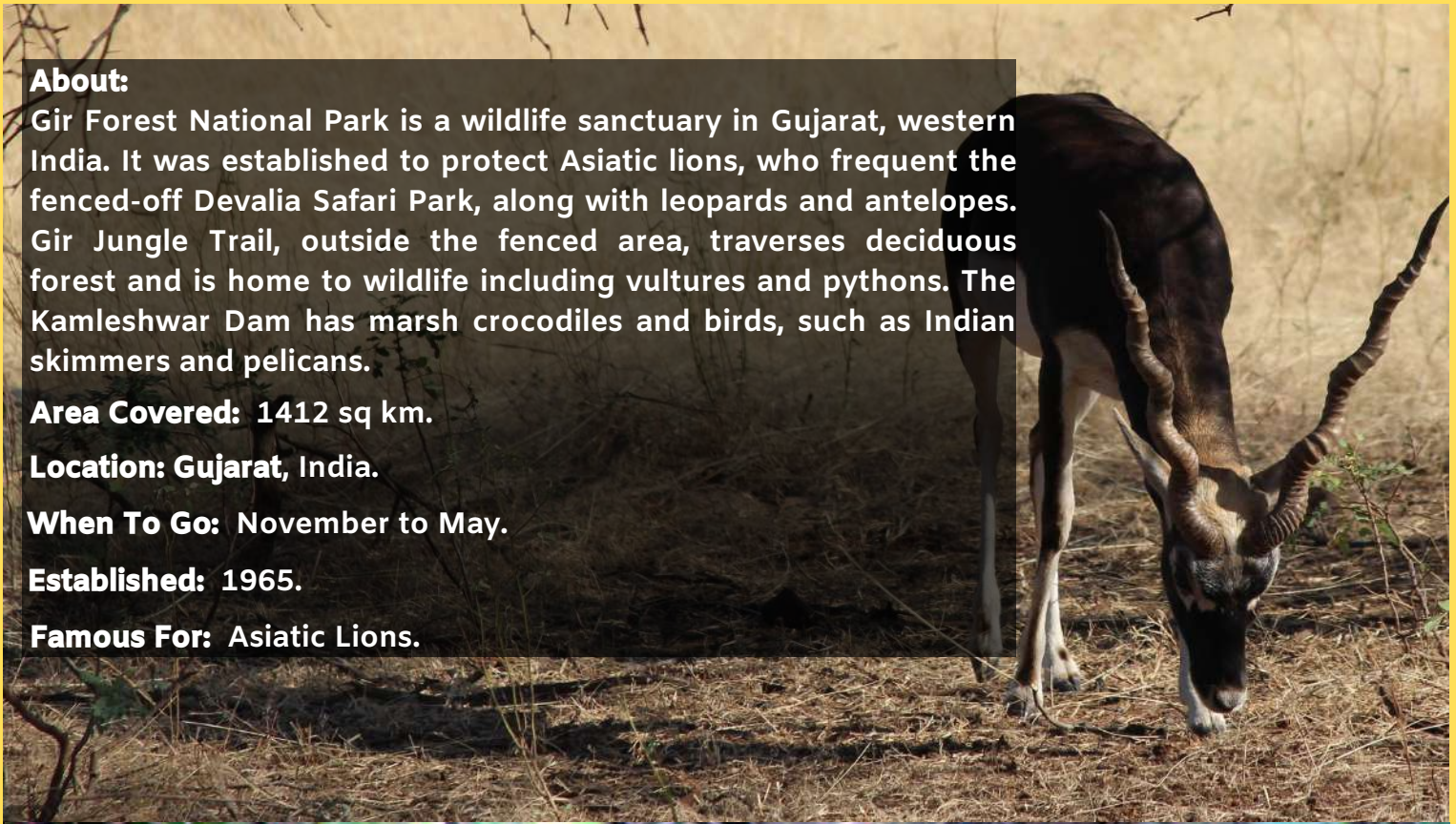
Area Covered: 1412 sq km.

Location: Gujarat, India.

When To Go: November to May.

Established: 1965.

Famous For: Asiatic Lions.



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KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

About:

Kaziranga National Park is a protected area in the northeast Indian state of Assam. Spread across the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, its forests, wetlands and grasslands are home to tigers, elephants and the world's largest population of Indian one-horned rhinoceroses. Ganges River dolphins swim in the park's waters. It's visited by many rare migratory birds, and gray pelicans roost near Kaziranga village.

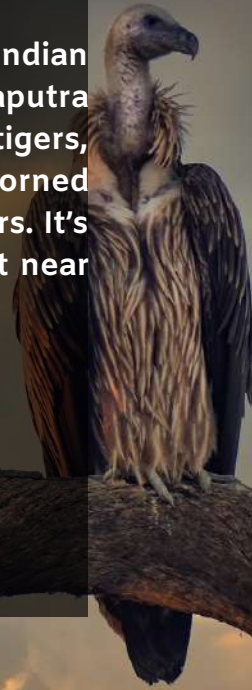
Area Covered: 430 sq km.

Location: Kanchanjuri, Assam, India

When To Go: November to April.

Established: 1908.

Famous For: One-Horned Rhino.



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MANAS NATIONAL PARK

About:

Manas National Park or Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam, India. Located in the Himalayan foothills, it is contiguous with the Royal Manas National Park in Bhutan.

Area Covered: 950 sq km.

Location: Manas Road, Dist Baksa, Gobardhana, Assam.

When To Go: November to April.

Established: 1990.

Famous For: Assam Roofed Turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur, Pygmy Hog and the Wild Water Buffalo.



SUNDARBAN NATIONAL PARK

About:

Sundarbans National Park is a large coastal mangrove forest, shared by India and Bangladesh. The area is home to the Royal Bengal tiger, plus other endangered species such as the estuarine crocodile and Ganges River dolphin. Boats from Khulna city travel south along the river to a quiet mangrove beach at Kotka. Here, a watchtower offers views of the forest and its birds and animals.

Area Covered: 1330 sq km.

Location: Kolkata, West Bengal, India.

When To Go: November to March.

Established: 1984.

Famous For: Royal Bengal Tiger, Ganges and Irawadi Dolphins, Estuarine Crocodiles and the Critically Endangered Endemic River Terrapin.



TADOBA NATIONAL PARK

About:

The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a wildlife sanctuary in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state in India. It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park. Created in 1955, the reserve includes the Tadoba National Park and the Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary.

Area Covered: 625 sq km.

Location: Chandrapur, Maharashtra, India.

When To Go: February to May.

Established: 1955.

Famous For: Bengal tiger, Tadoba Tiger, Indian Leopards, Sloth Bears, Gaur, Nilgai, Dhole, Striped Hyena, Small Indian Civet, Jungle Cats, Sambar, Barking Deer, Chital, Chausingha and Honey Badger.

