GLOBAL
TIGER PROTECTED AREA
COMPENDIUM



GTF

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Citation: Global Tiger Protected Area Compendium.
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, it's 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.

Keshav Varma
CEO and Executive Director

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-in-creasing 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 popula-tions 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.

Rajesh Gopal
Secretary General, GTF

Tiger Range Countries (TRCs)


Bangladesh


Bhutan


Cambodia


China


India


Indonesia


Lao PDR


Malaysia


Myanmar


Nepal

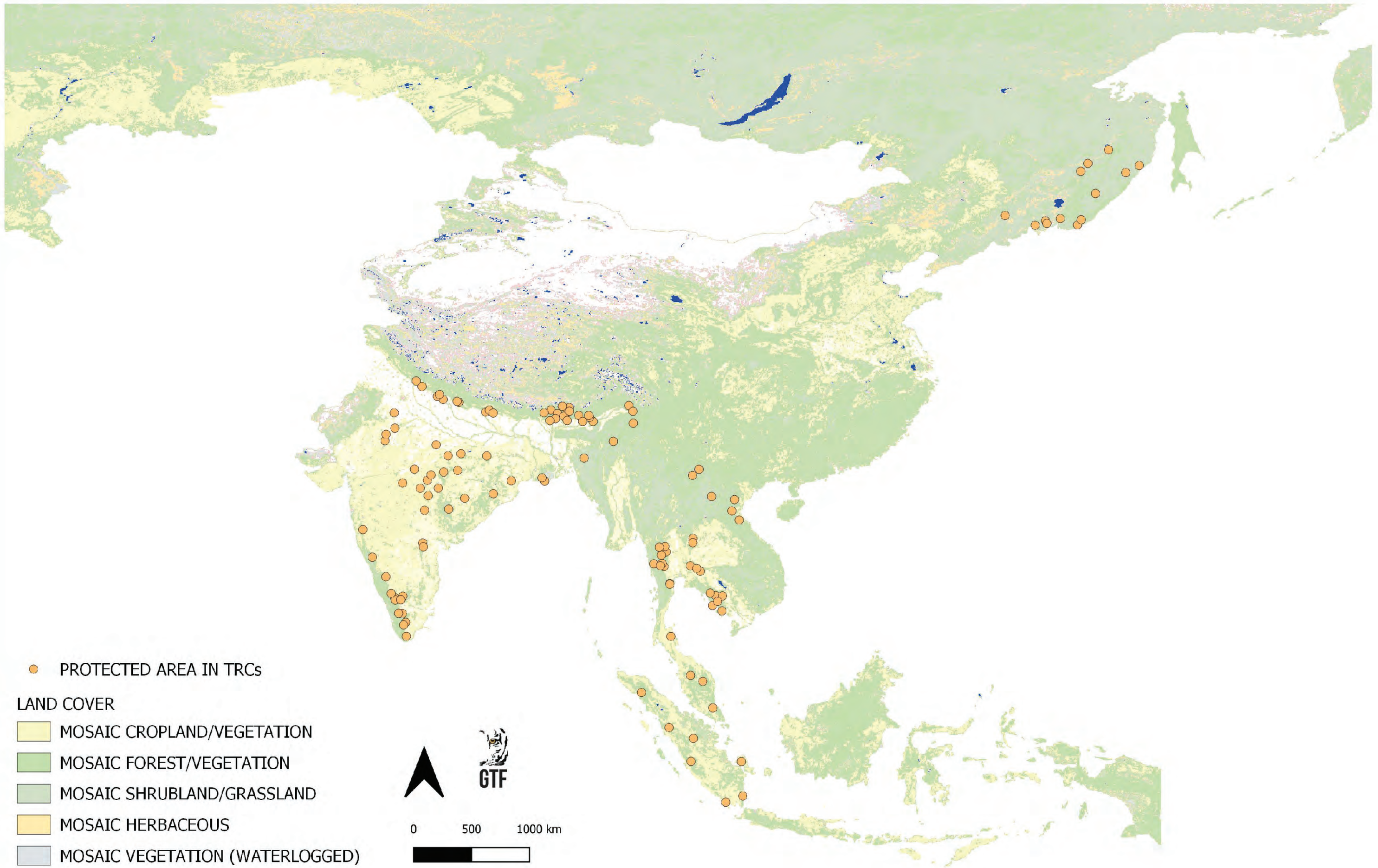

Russia


Thailand


Vietnam

Photo Credits: Rajesh Gopal

Tiger Protected Areas in Range Countries



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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: Zaheer 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



Photo: Khalid Pasha

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

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



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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*)

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



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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

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: DoFPS Bhutan

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*)

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Temperate Broadleaf

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

Approach & Access

Paro, 72km

Paro, 72km

Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park

Year of Establishment: 1995

Area: 1,723.00 sq. km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Subtropical Broadleaf, Mixed Coniferous

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

Approach & Access

Paro, 86km

Paro, 86km

Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary

Year of Establishment: 1974

Area: 334.73 sq.km



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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)

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 (*Trachypithecusgeei*) 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 horn-bill, 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: Prasenjeet 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

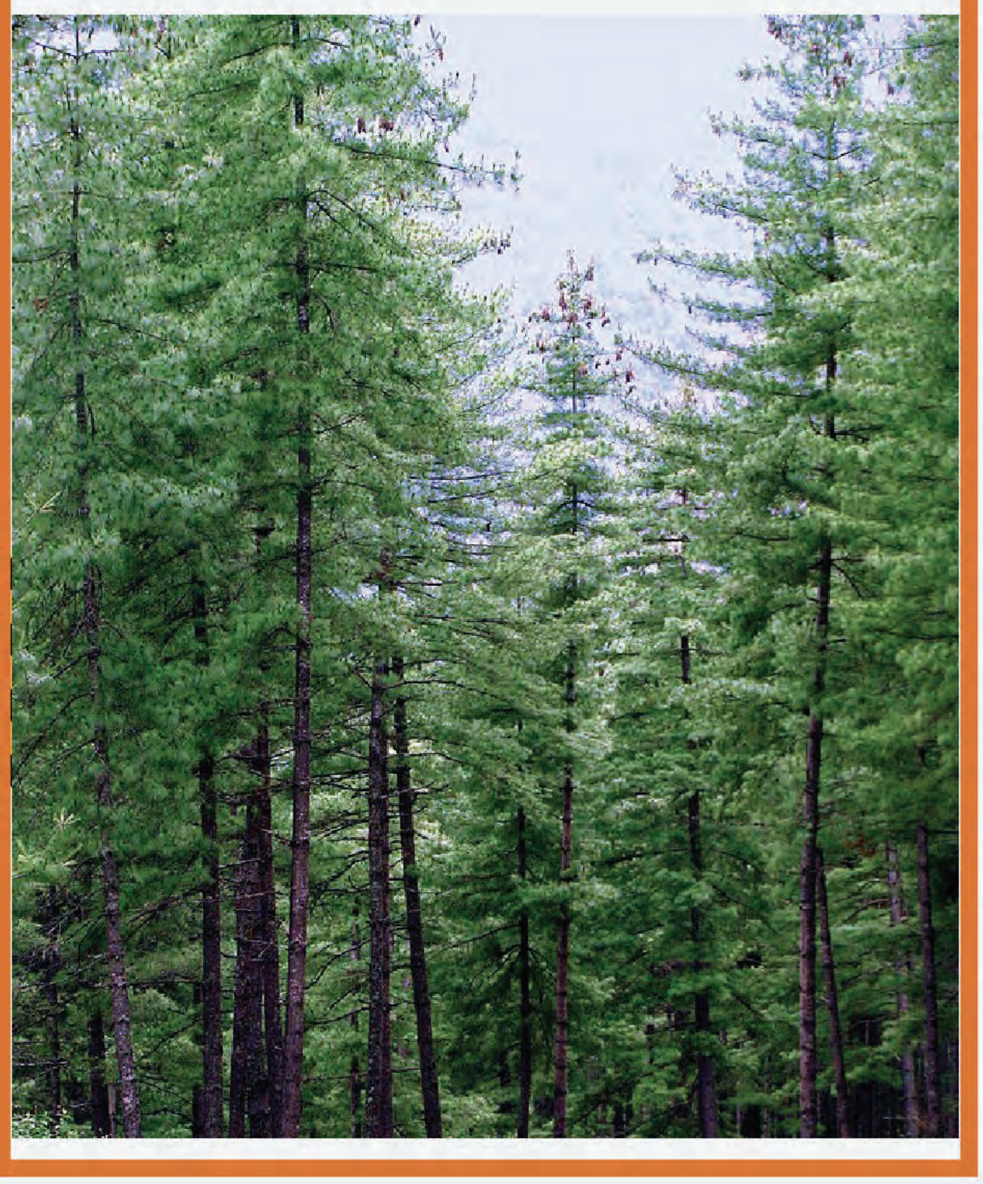


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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 Puensum, 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

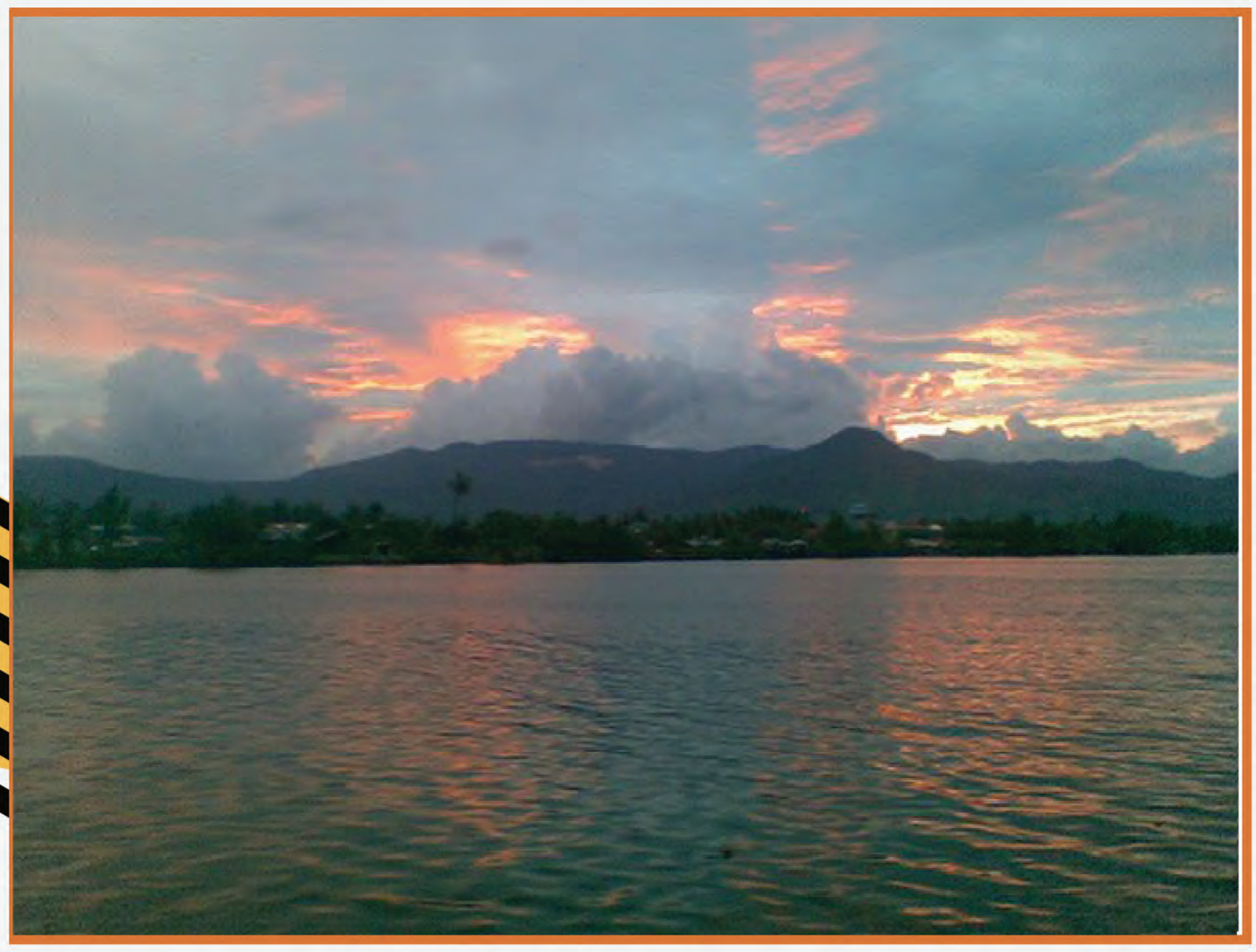


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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, chest-nut-headed par-tridge (*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
- Bamnak, 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

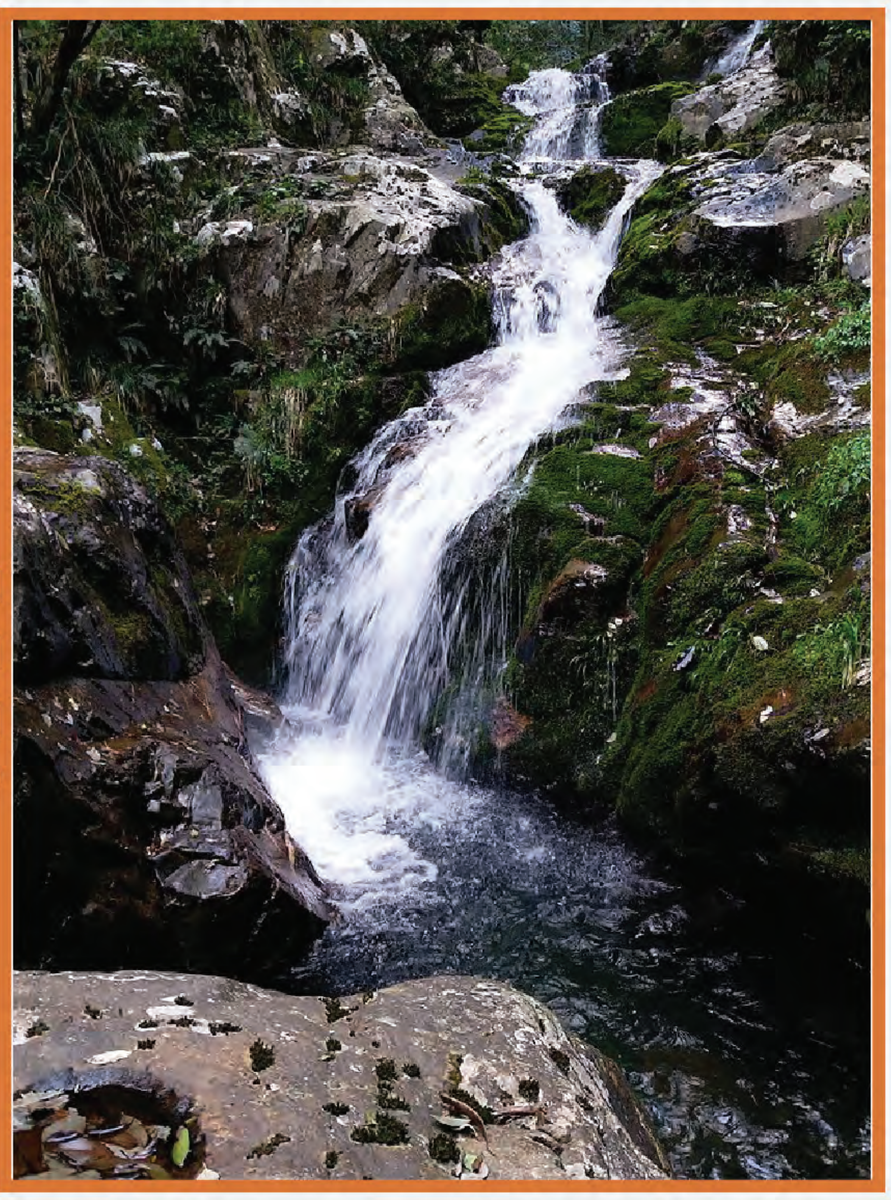


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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



Photo: Han Lianxian

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

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

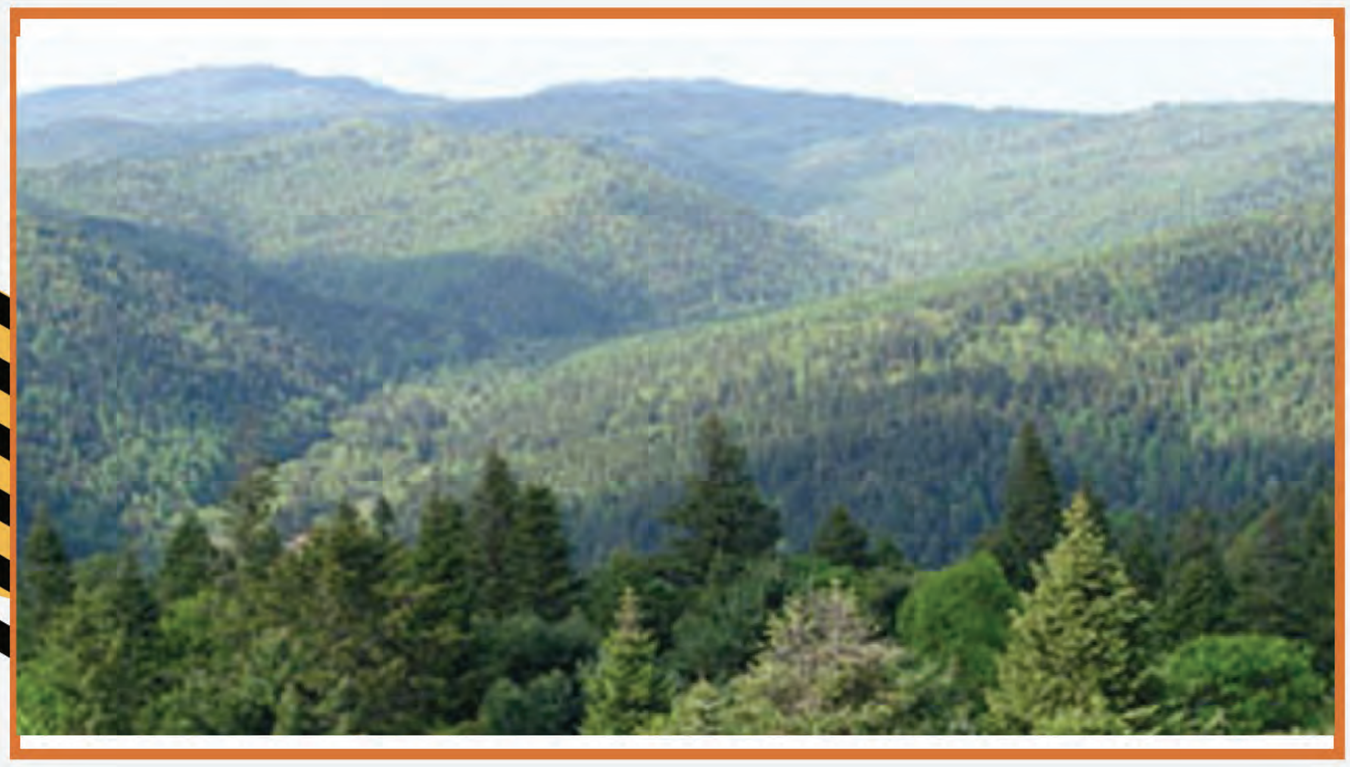


Photo: Baike Baidu

Key Highlights

1. One of the extremely rare concentrated distribution areas of Northeast 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)

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Coniferous, Broadleaf Mixed

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

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. Harbouring 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

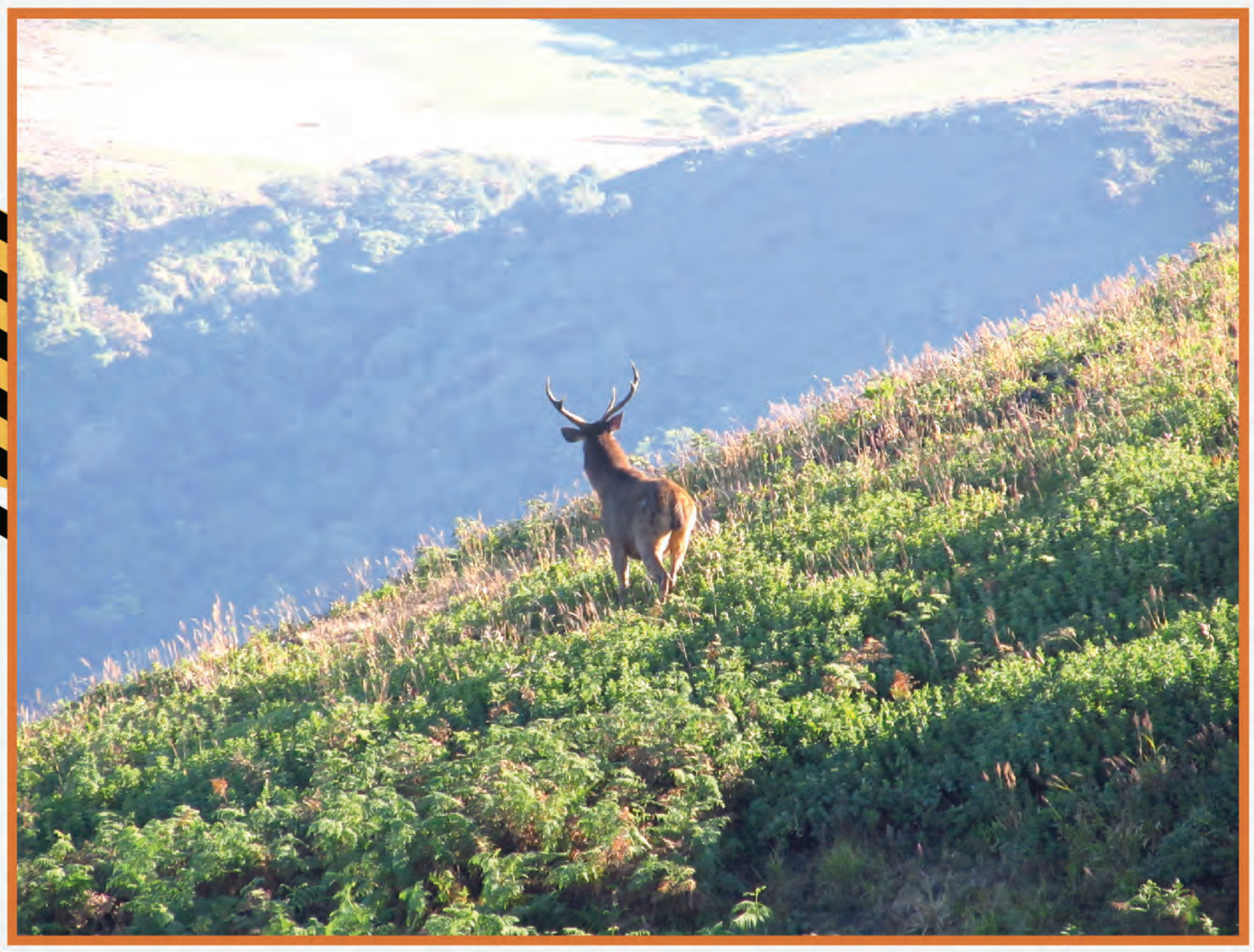
Approach & Access

- Gundlupet, 20km
- Udagamandalam, 50km
- Mysore, 68km

Bhadra Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2007

Area: 1,064.29 sq. km



Phot: 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: Mohnish 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



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

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

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

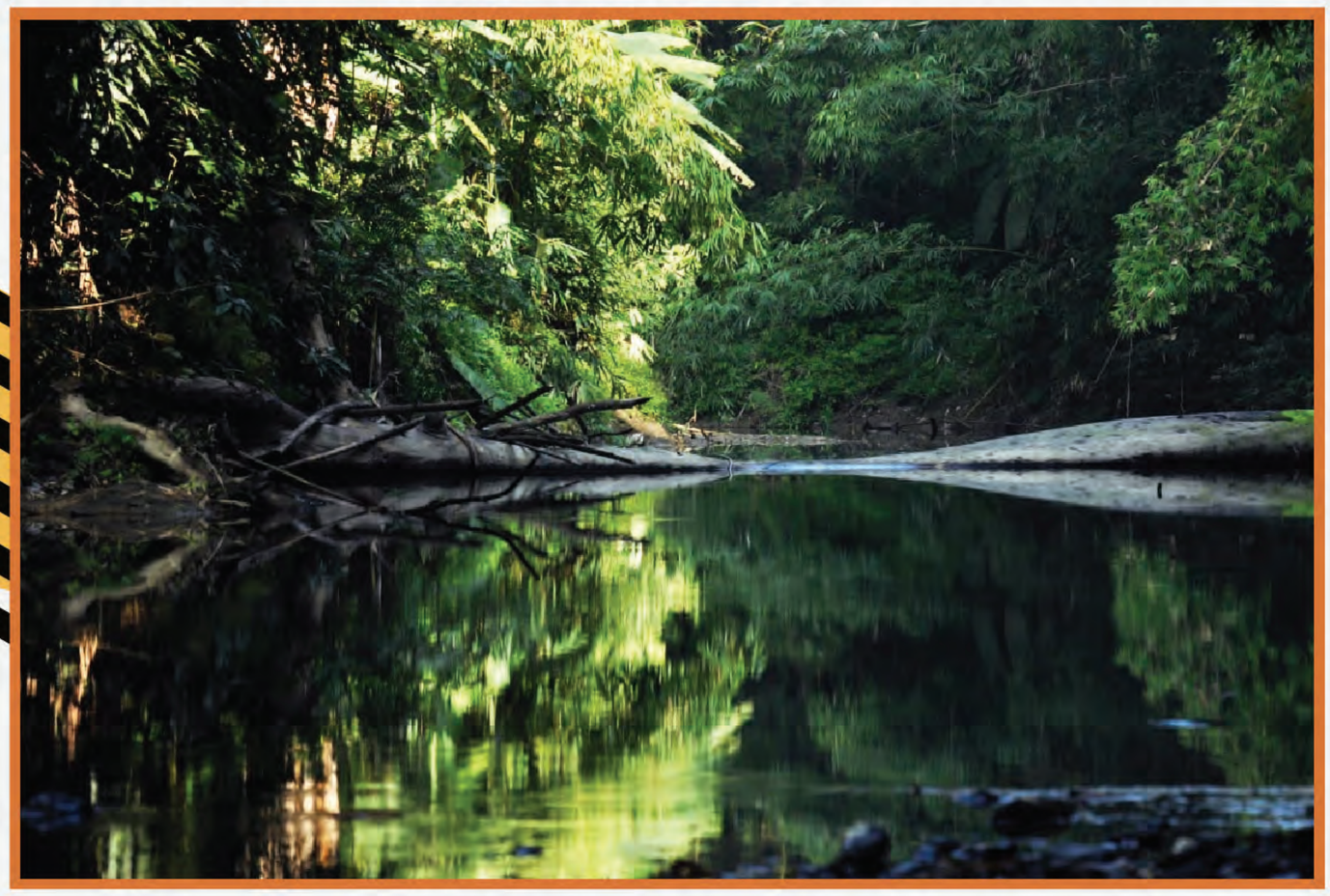


Photo: Zakhuma

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 sucessfully 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 Bio-sphere 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 hostpot
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



Photo: Ridhima Solanki

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

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*) alomg 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



Photo: Sam E

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)

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 tesselata*), 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



Photo: Anjali Mehra

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

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: Nimit Virdi

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 Srisailam 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-morpholgy 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. Vahiya

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, Assameese 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



Photo: Orang Forest Department

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 endemicity - transition zone between the Indian and Malayan eco-regions

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



Photo: Pakke Forest Department

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

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

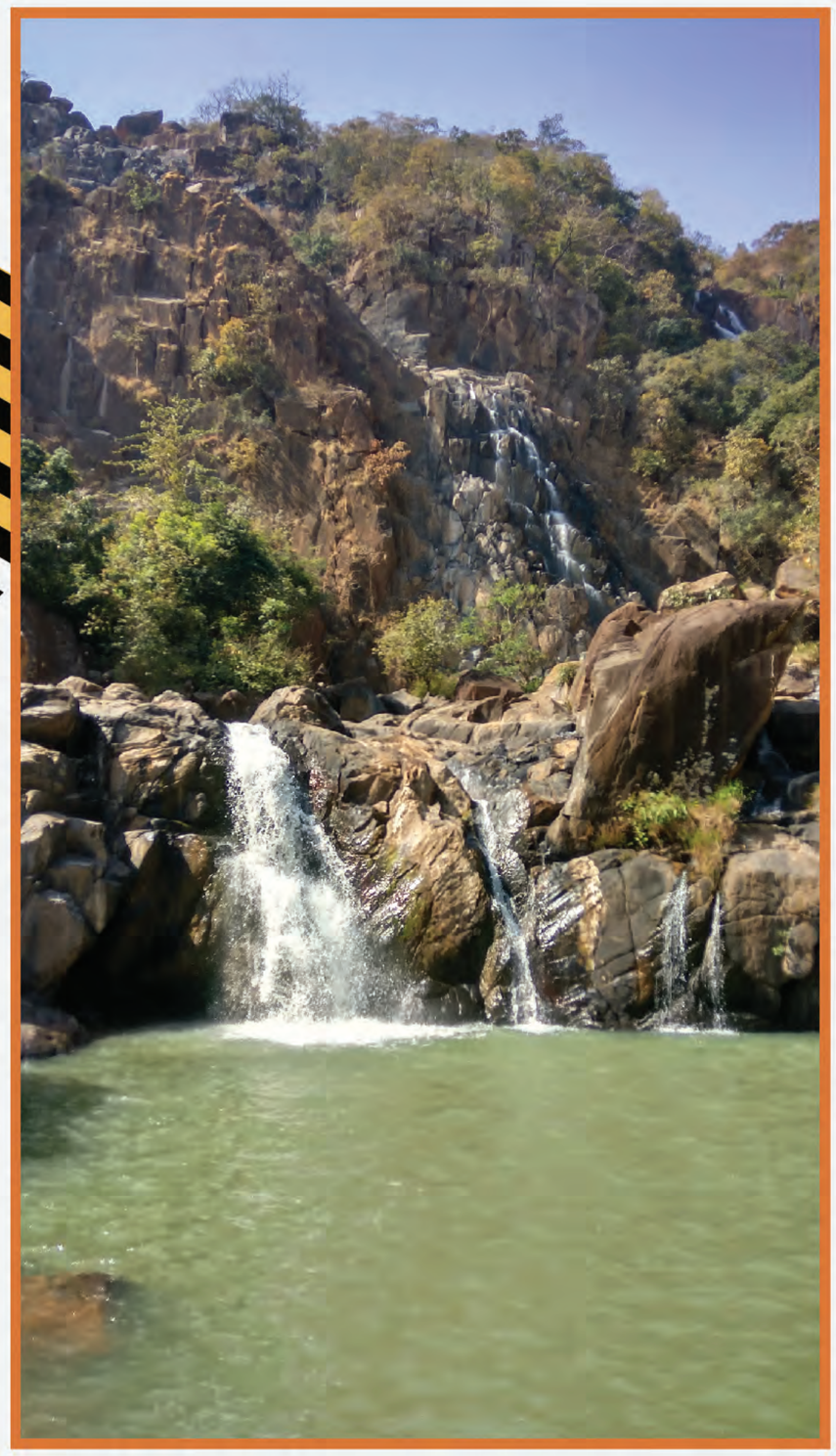


Photo: Arun Kumar

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

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

Pilibhit Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2004

Area: 730.25 sq. km

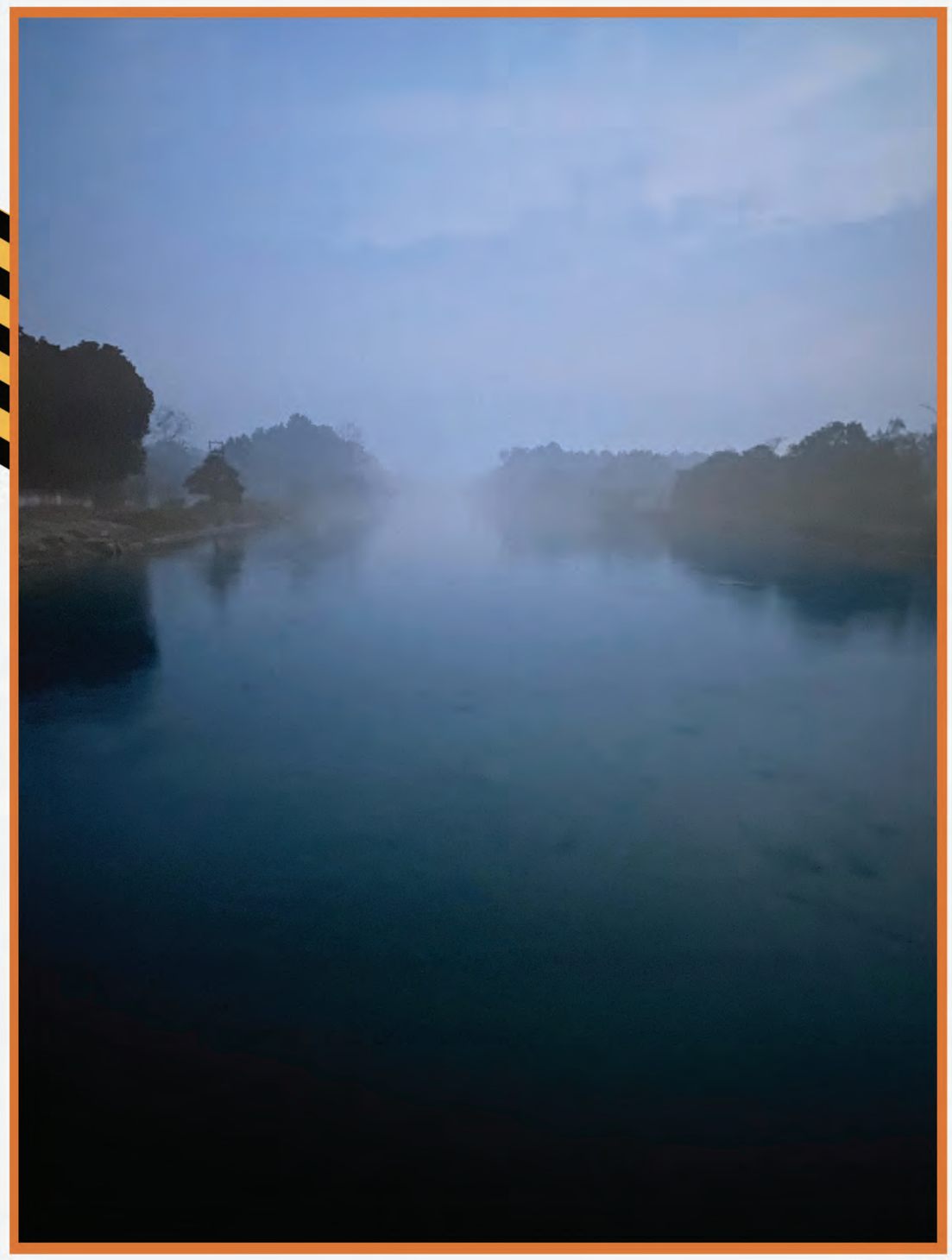


Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

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

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

Periyar Tiger Reserve

Year of Notification: 2008

Area: 925.00 sq. km



Photo: Riddhima Solanki

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

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

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

Pench
Tiger Reserve(MP)

Year of Notification: 2007
Area: 1,179.63 sq. km



Photo: Shreya Sethi

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'

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

Approach & Access

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

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

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



Photo: Ravikiran Govekar

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

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



Photo: Shreya Sethi

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 Tapti river
4. It is one of the oldest forest reserves with a well-established tradition of scientific forest management

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

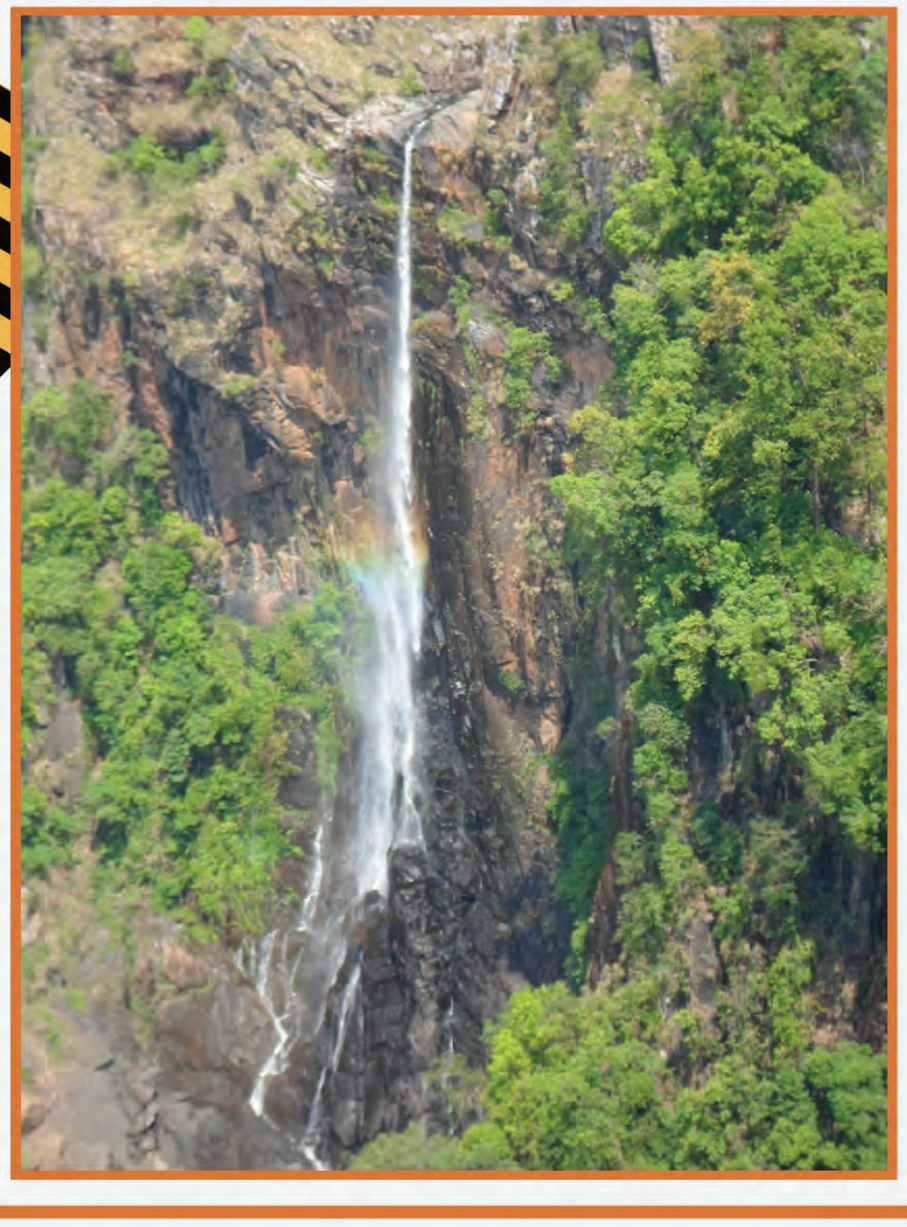


Photo: Prasenjeet Navgire

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)

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

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 Kalak-kad-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



Photo: Debolina Banerjee

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*)

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: Wikimwdia Commons

Tiger Information

Sumataran 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: Arry F. Firdous

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



Photo: Uno C. Arie

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

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 Strien

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

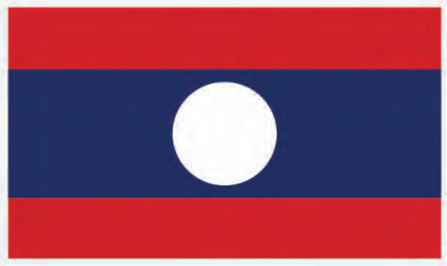
Salient Fauna: leopard cat, marbled cat, clouded leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, Sumatran wild dog, Sumatran rhino, Sumatran elephant

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



Photo: Christophe

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

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

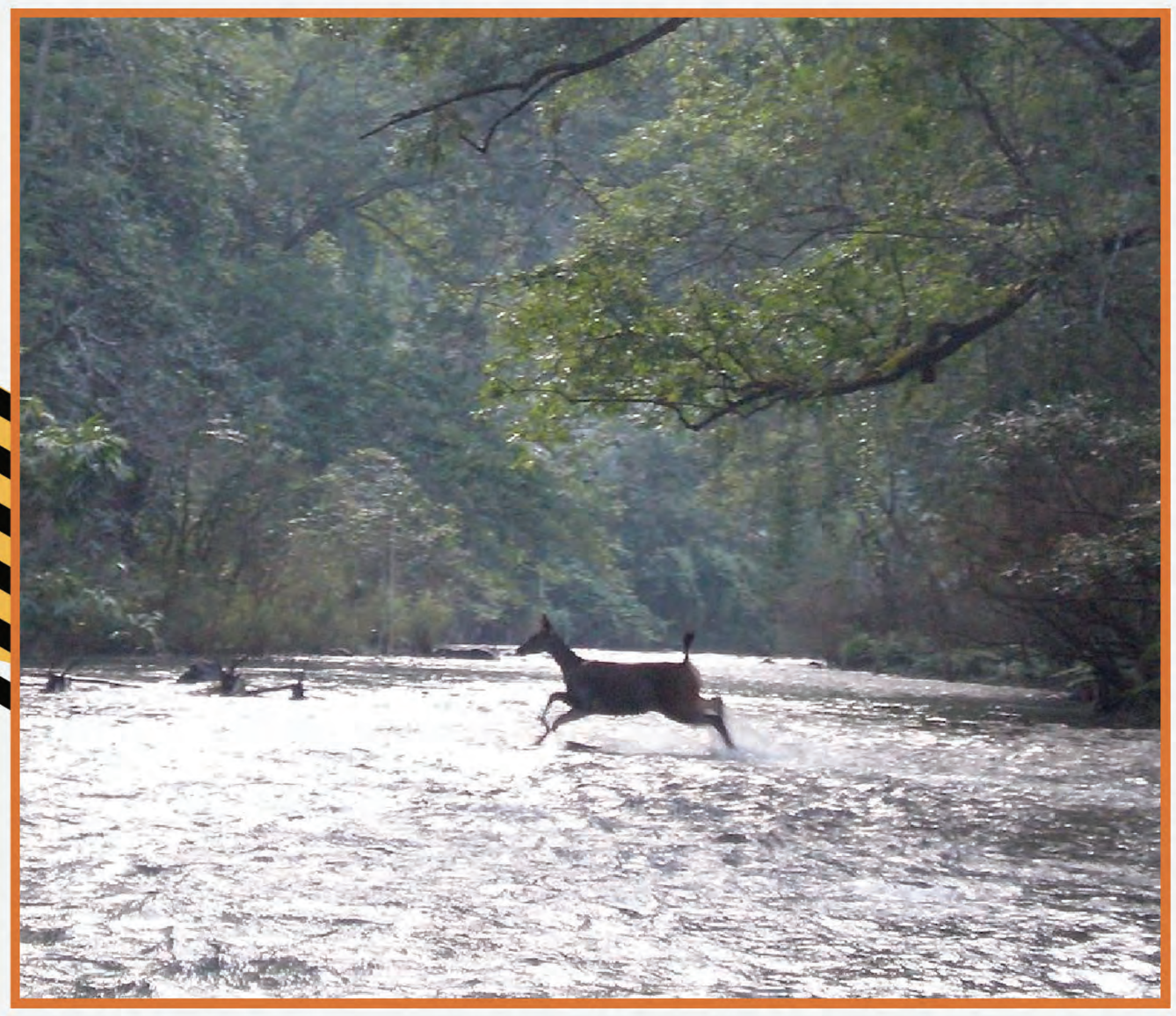


Photo: Nam Et Phou Louey Manager

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

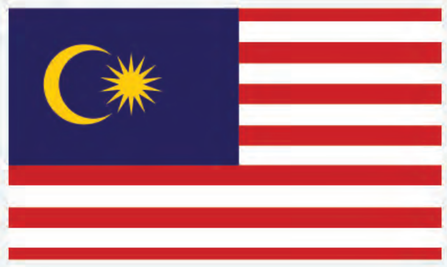
Forest Type: Dry Evergreen

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, Vietnam



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



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

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-Temeggor's forests are the only place in the world where all ten species of horn-bills inhabiting Malaysia can be found

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

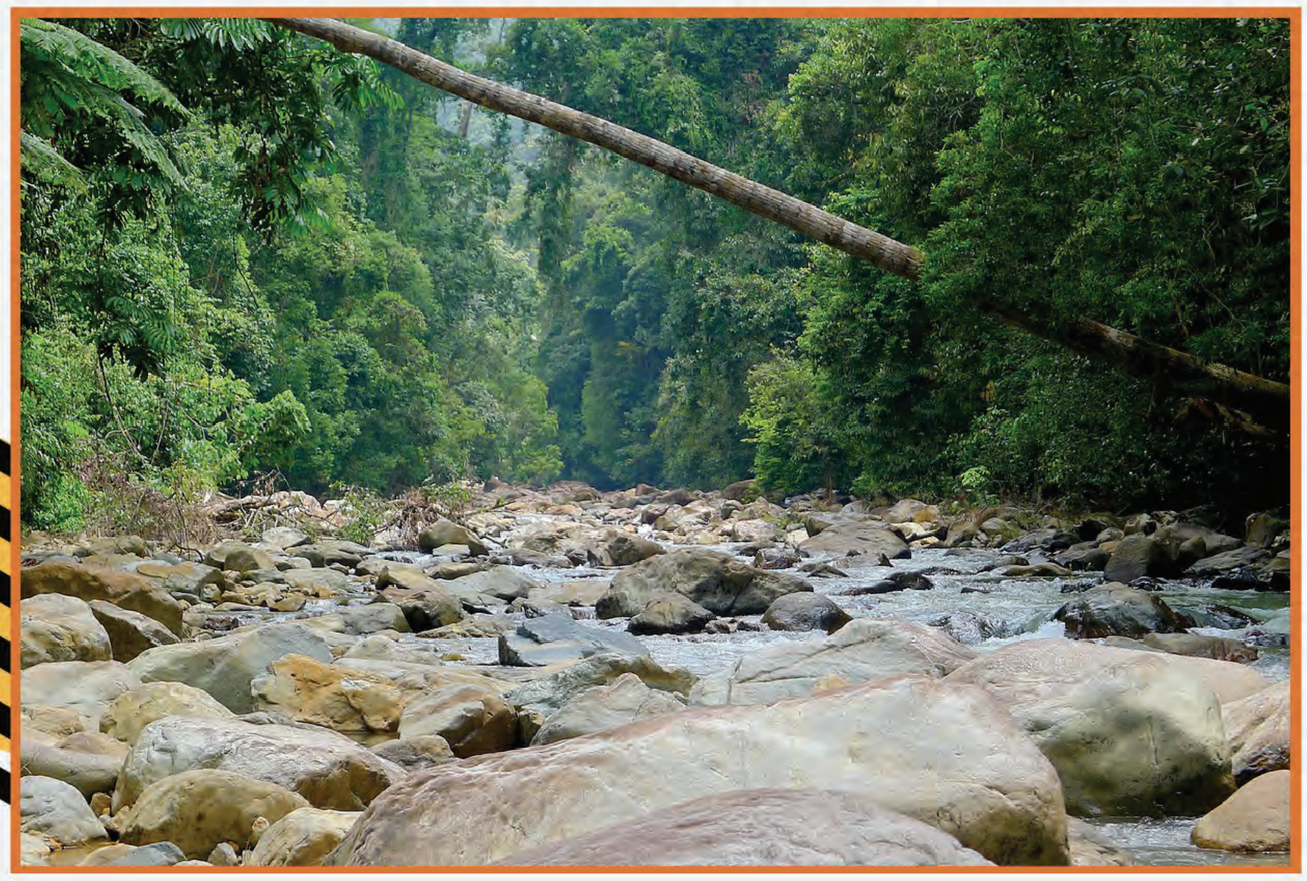


Photo: Tomi Wohrl

Key Highlights

1. Important Bird Area
2. Second largest park in Peninsular Malaysia
3. The endemic Rebecca's Sprite damselfly (*Archibasis rebeccae*) 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 leopardAsian 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%

Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary

Year of Establishment: 2001

Area: 17,890.00 sq. km

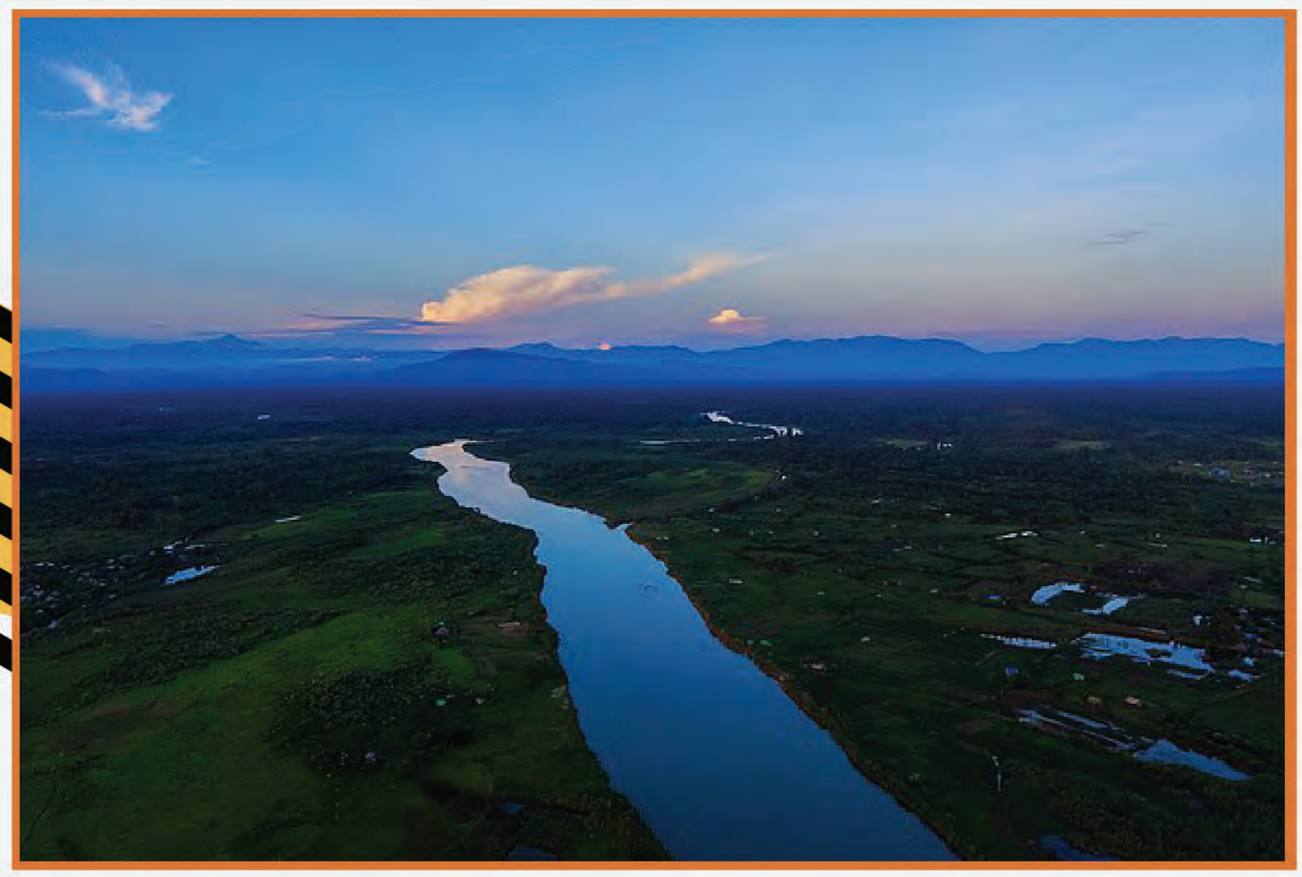


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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

Htamanthi Wildlife Sanctuary

Year of Establishment: 1974

Area: 2,150.73 sq. km



Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

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

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

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

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

Ecological Profile

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

Banke National Park

Year of Establishment: 2010

Area: 893.00 sq. km



Photo: Haribhadra Acharya

Key Highlights

1. Recognised 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 Nandhaur 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



Photo: Khalid Pasha

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

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



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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

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 criticalold-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

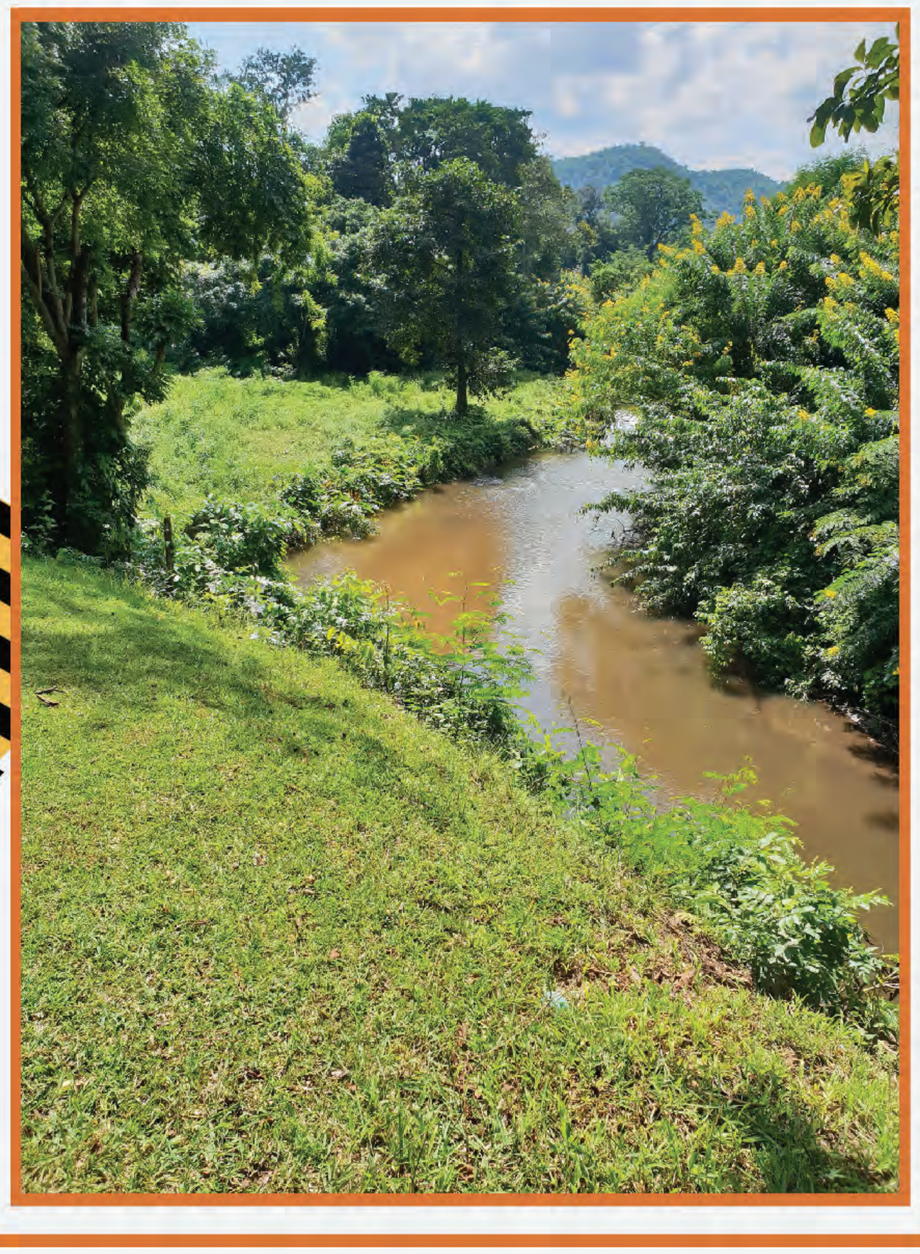


Photo : Mohnish Kapoor

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



Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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)

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Dry Evergreeen, 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

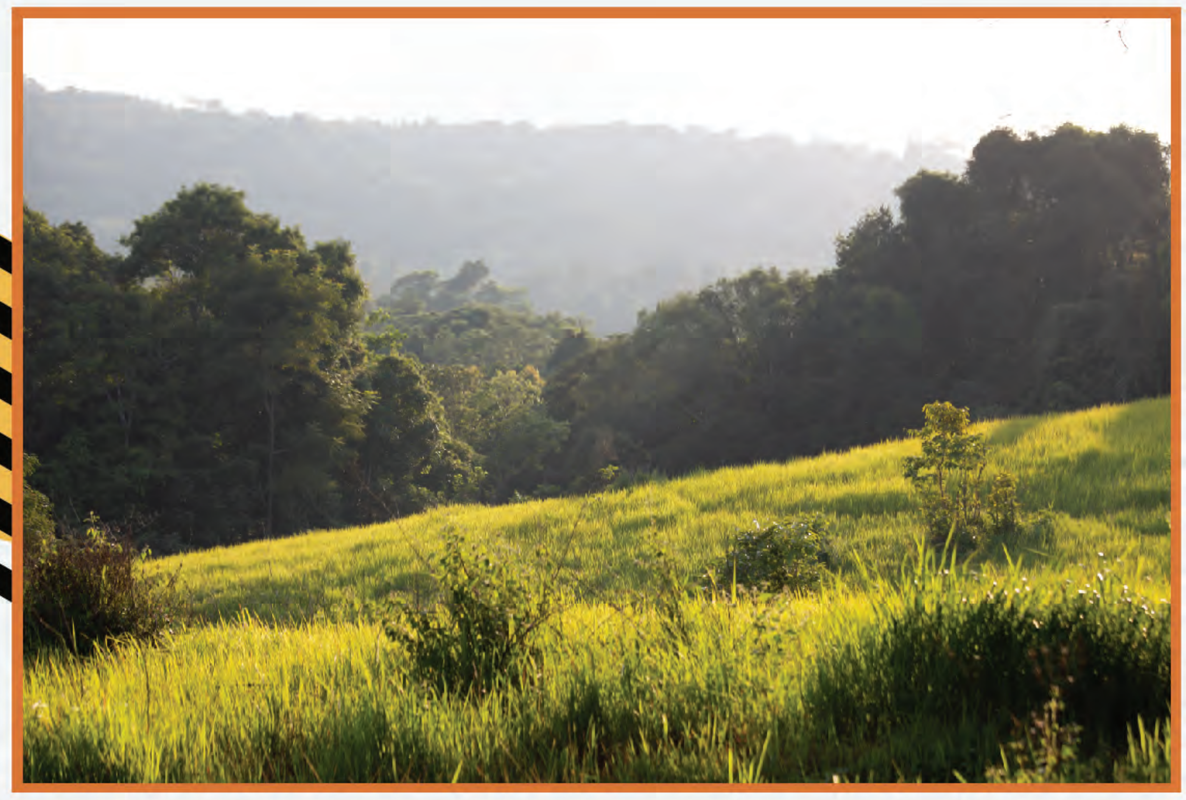


Photo: Uno C. Arie

Key Highlights

1. First National Park of Thailand
2. ASEAN Heritage Site
3. Forms a part of the Dong Phayayen-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

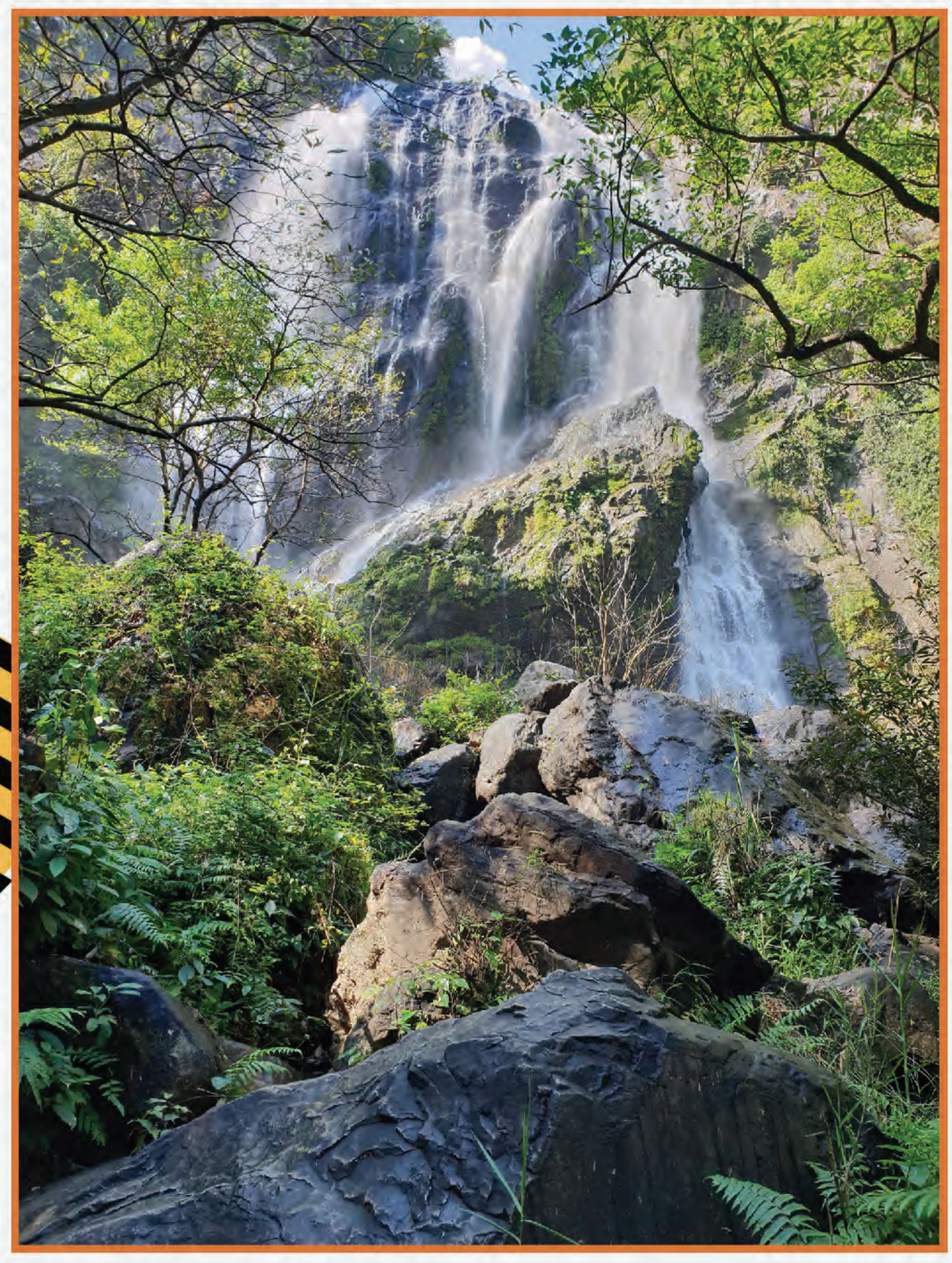


Photo: Mohnish Kapoor

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

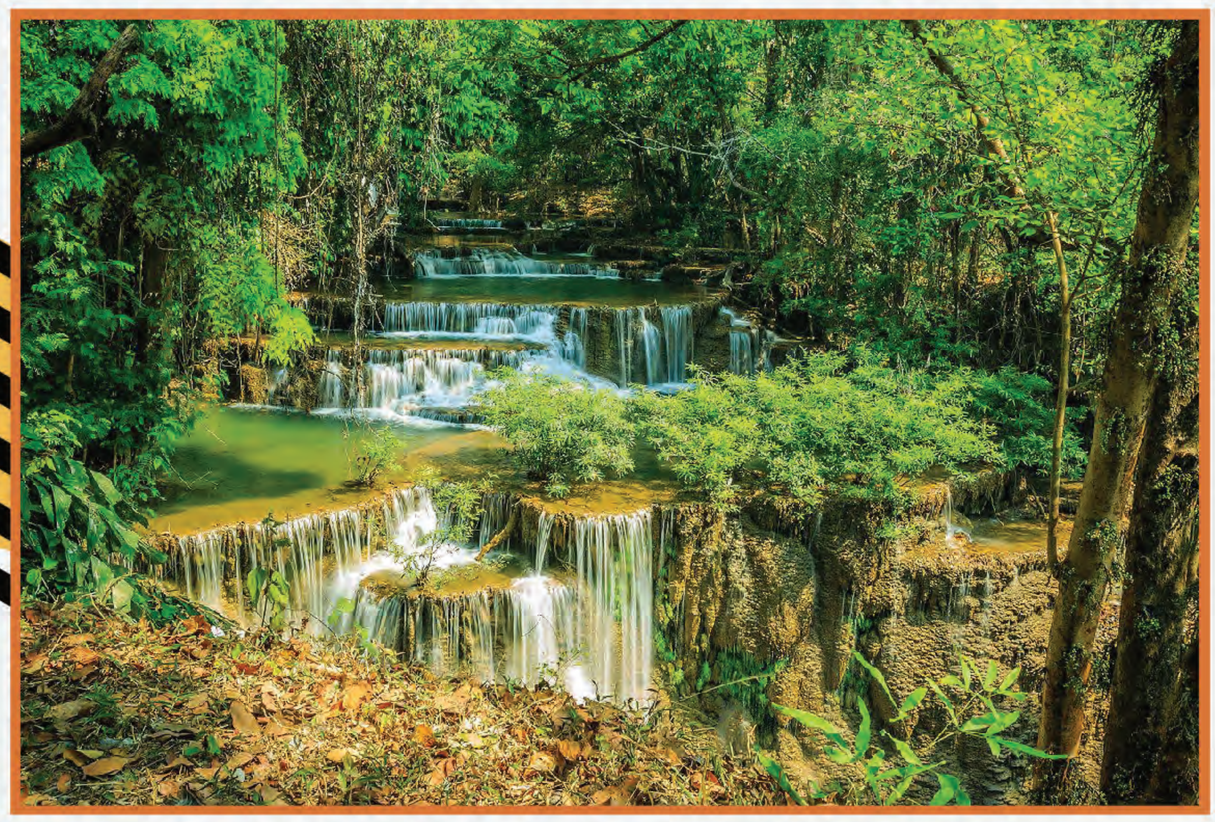


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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 prehistoric 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



Photo: Nik

Key Highlights

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

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

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.

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

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



Photo: Nikolai L. Orlov

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

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.t Located adjacent to 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

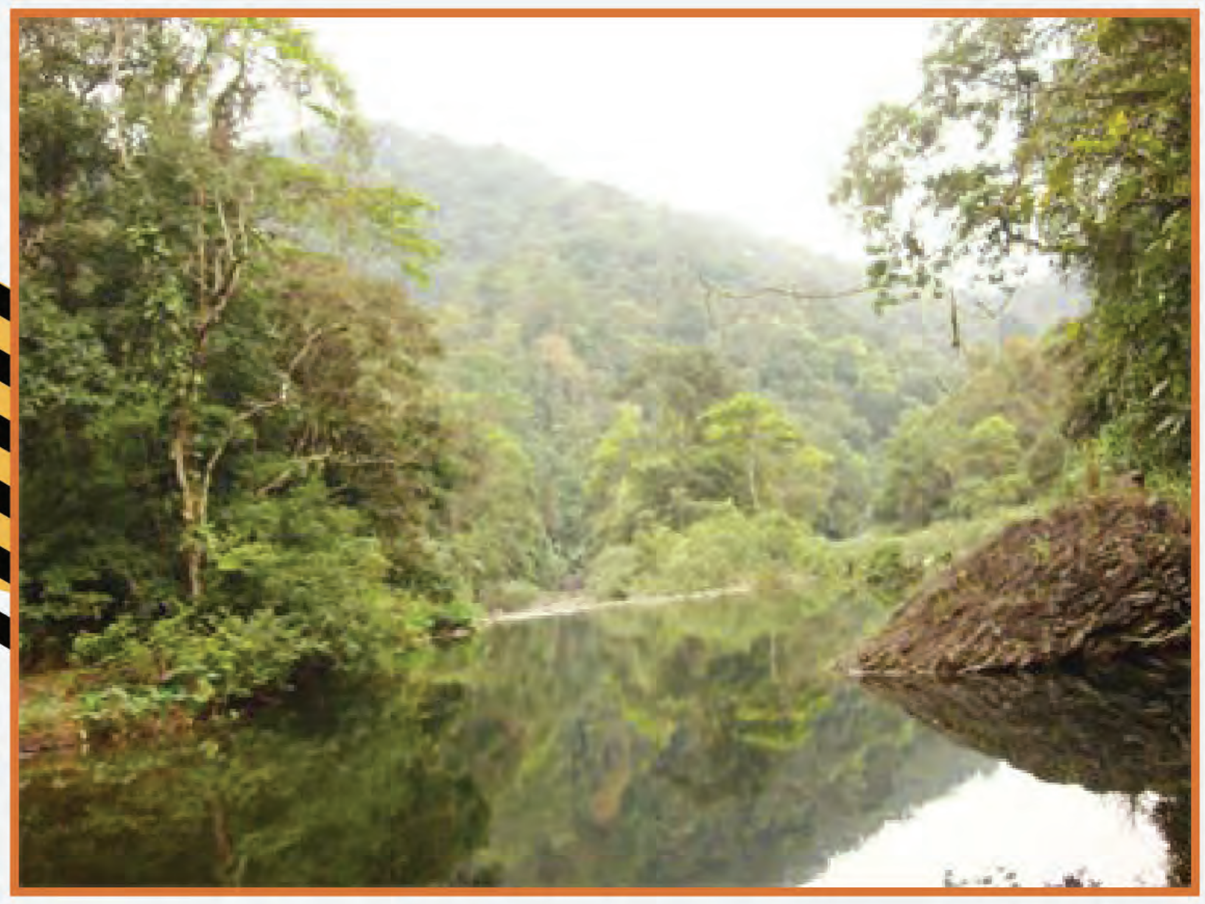


Photo: Wikimedia Commons

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

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 bannanicus*), and two endemic (*Odorrana bacboensis and Gracixalus quangi*) amphibian species

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Montane Evergreen

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

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

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 disected 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*)

Ecological Information

Forest Type: Dry Decidous

Salient Fauna: leopard, Asiatic elephant, gaur, banteng, giant munjatac

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

Appendix I:
Species Nomenclature

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

Appendix I:
Species Nomenclature

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

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 Srisailam 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
Chattisgarh	Udanti-Sitanadi Tiger Reserve	2008-09	2003
Bihar	Valmiki Tiger Reserve	1988-89	2012



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