

1: A Complete Guide to Bandipur National Park!

*A Guidebook to Nagarhole and Bandipur National Parks on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by.*

Rosy Karnataka is a fusion destination that includes attractions of varying genre. You can find hill stations, beaches, wildlife attractions, metropolitan activities and much more here. When it comes to wildlife attractions, Karnataka has more than 20 wildlife sanctuaries that hold an array of species both rare and common. This landscape provide lush environment for the species to flourish. This list holds the prominent national parks that are found in Karnataka. These parks are chosen for its elite collection of animals, unique ecosystem and interesting tourism activities associated with them. Bandipur Tiger Reserve and National Park Noted for its collection of tigers, this park holds more than species of animals. You can easily spot elephants and tigers here. The park is the house for more than species of birds. You can find many water birds and aquatic species in and near Nugu River that runs through the park. Other animals to spot are gaurs, sloth bears, muggers, antelopes, dholes and others. Jeep safari , stay at forest lodge, campfire and trekking are the common activities to enjoy here. Black Panther Spotted in Odisha

2. Nagarhole National Park Apart from wildlife enthusiasts, adventure lovers also flock this place every year. During safari, you can spot a variety of animals like barking deer, Indian bison, Indian wild dog, wild elephant, tiger, wild boar, leopard, hyena, civet, otter, mouse deer, antelope and others. A tribal village resides inside the park. If lucky, you can witness any cultural celebration of the village and sometimes, the tribal invite tourists to be a part of their hunting expenditure. If desired you can stay for the night in the river lodge to make things more exotic. This park is also home for many adventure activities like trekking, hiking, camping , rock climbing and others. Most beautiful tourist places in Telangana

3. Bhadra Tiger Reserve Beautified by Babaudangiri, Hebbegiri, Mullaianagiri and Gangegiri mountains, this tiger reserve is famous for an array of animals like elephants, tigers, gaur, sambar, leopard, barking deer, spotted deer, porcupine and others. The park is filled with many rare medicinal plants. Apart from jeep safaris, the park is famous for water activities, island camping, rock climbing, bird watching, trekking and much more. If you love birdwatching, there are more than species of birds to spot including black winged kite, great horned owl, quaker babbler, black necked blue flycatcher, open billed stork, king vulture and much more. Apart from these, you can spot butterflies, crocodiles, snakes, monitor lizards, turtles and others. The park borders Goa and thus, the diversity of ecosystem is guaranteed. This park has many noteworthy mammals like tigers, sloth bears, pangolin, giant squirrel, Indian bison, bonnet macaque, deer and others. You can find mammal trails and bird trails for tourists to spot as many species as possible. You can find different trekking trails of varying environment for an interesting adventure activity. You can also find many interesting tourism spots near the park to extend your vacation. It is best to avoid the monsoon season while visiting this park. Bannerghatta National Park This park has a rich biodiversity. Wildlife enthusiasts love this park for its zoo, zoological reserve, butterfly park and much more. This park attracts people of all age groups. The park holds sheltered reserve for lions, bears and other mammals. You can easily spot Bengal tigers, panthers, white tiger, spotted deer, bison and others. You can also find many butterfly species in this park. In the park, you can enjoy herbivorous safari, carnivorous safari, elephant sanctuary, reptile park, theatre, museum, audiovisual room and much more. If desired, you can stay in the forest lodge located near the backwaters. Kudremukh National Park This park is known for its peaceful beauty, which can be best enjoyed between October and May. You can find many distinct species like langurs, mongoose, wild boars, porcupines, macaques and others. You can easily find lion tailed macaques in this park. There are more than avifauna species in this park. Apart from the wildlife attractions , the park is filled with deep ravines, mountain ranges, steep cliffs, waterfalls, trekking routes, pilgrimage spot, plantation and lush grasslands. The park is surrounded by tourist attractions to make a complete vacation out of this park. There are forest lodges available inside the park, if you desire to stay close to nature. Mookambika National Park Are you interested in enjoying wildlife activities like camping and trekking? Mookambika national park provides a very secured place for even amateur wildlife enthusiasts. You can easily spot wild pig, barking deer, otter, porcupine,

sambar, sloth bear, chital and others. You can spot tigers and leopards if you penetrate deep into the park. This park is home for the endangered cane turtles. If you love outdoor activities, visit the park from November to March. Ranganathuittu Bird Sanctuary National park are not always about tigers and other mammals. Are you someone who love to watch birds? Visit this bird sanctuary to spots species of local birds and exotic migration birds from distant lands of Australia, North America, Siberia and others. The park holds six isles of river, which are perfect breeding spot for these birds. This sanctuary is famous for crocodile spotting, bat sighting, boating tour and much more. If you are looking for rare birds, you ought to visit between June and November. These are just the top picked national parks in the state. If you are ready for more parks to explore, Karnataka is packed with interesting sanctuaries and national parks like Cauvery wildlife sanctuary, Dubare elephant camp, Nisargadhama, Kabini national park and many others. Avoid monsoon season, as it is the worst time to visit any wildlife attraction. Spotting animals is harder during rainy season and, most of the adventure activities will be banned or dangerous during rain.

2: Destination Guide to Nagarhole National Park | www.enganchecubano.com

Overview of A Guidebook to Nagarhole and Bandipur National Parks Book. This is a travelers guide to Nagarhole and Bandipur National parks in Karnataka enriched with illustrations and sketches, this is a comprehensive guide to these prolific wild life reserves in south India.

Fauna[edit] The park protects the wildlife of Karnataka. The important predators and carnivores in Nagarhole National Park are the Bengal tiger , Indian leopard , Ussuri dhole *Cuon alpinus alpinus* , sloth bear and the striped hyena *Hyaena hyaena*. The herbivores are chital , sambar deer , barking deer , four-horned antelope *Tetracercus quadricornis* , gaur *Bos gaurus* , wild boar *Sus scrofa* and Indian elephant. Nagarhole National Park provides an opportunity to see some of the southern population of gaur jungle bison. Also, this park in Karnataka is a good place to see elephants in the luxuriant forests and bamboo thickets which they most enjoy. Their total population in southern India is now about , nearly all living in the area where Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala adjoin in the shadow of the Western Ghats. Other mammals includes the gray langur *Presbytis entellus* , bonnet macaque *Macaca radiata* , jungle cat , slender loris *Loris tadigradus* , leopard cat *Felis bengalensis* , civet *Viverricula indica* and *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* , mongoose *Herpestes fuscus* and *Herpestes vitticollis* , European otter *Lutra lutra* , Indian giant flying squirrel *Petaurista petaurista* , Indian giant squirrel *Ratufa indica* , porcupine , golden jackal , chevrotain *Tragulus meminna* , hare and pangolin *Manis crassicaudata*. Over species of birds are found at Nagarhole National Park. Besides the enormous variety of woodland birds, there are large congregations of waterfowl in the Kabini river. Birds range from blue-bearded bee-eater, scarlet minivet and Malabar whistling thrush to the more common ospreys, herons and ducks. Mammals Flagship species like Bengal tiger *Panthera tigris tigris* , Indian bison or gaur *Bos gaurus* and Indian elephants *Elephas maximus indicus* are found in large numbers inside the park. A study carried out by Dr. Ullas Karanth of the Wildlife Conservation Society has shown that the forests of Nagarhole have three species of predators i. The park also has a good number of golden jackals *Canis aureus* , grey mongoose *Herpestes edwardsi* , sloth bears *Melursus ursinus* , striped hyena *Hyaena hyaena* , spotted deer or chital *Axis axis* , sambar *Cervus unicolor* , barking deer *Munitacus muntjak* , four-horned antelopes *Tetracercus quadricornis* and wild boar *Sus scrofa*. Other mammalian inhabitants include the common palm civet *Paradoxurus hermaphroditus* , brown mongoose *Herpestes brachyurus* , striped-necked mongoose *Herpestes vitticollis* , black-naped hare *Lepus nigricollis* , mouse deer , Indian pangolin *Manis crassicaudata* , red giant flying squirrel *Petaurista petaurista* , Indian porcupine *Hystrix indica* , Gray Langur and Indian giant flying squirrel *Petaurista philippensis*. Endemics include the blue-winged parakeet *Psittacula columboides* , Malabar grey hornbill *Ocyrceros griseus* and the white-bellied treepie *Dendrocitta leucogastra*. Some of the birds that can be sighted here include the white cheeked barbet *Megalaima viridis* , Indian scimitar babbler *Pomatorhinus horsfieldii* , malabar trogan and Malabar whistling thrush *Myiophonus horsfieldii*. Malabar Trogan, Nagarhole, Mysuru Birds commonly seen in drier regions like painted bush quail *Pendicula erythrorhyncha* , Sirkeer malkhoa *Phaenicophaeus leschenaultia* , ashy prinia *Prinia socialis* , Indian robin *Saxicoloides fulicata* , Indian peafowl *Pava cristatus* and yellow legged green pigeon *Treron phoenicoptera* can be found here. The insect biodiversity of this park includes over 96 species of dung beetles and 60 species of ants. Unusual species of ants that have been identified include the jumping ants such as *Harpegnathos saltator*, which are known to jump up to a metre high. The ant species *Tetraoponera rufonigra* may be useful as a marker for the health of the forests because these ants feed on termites and are abundant in places where there are lots of dead trees. Tribal and native inhabitants[edit] The Jenu Kurubas, primary inhabitants of this forest area, are a tribe in Karnataka state and their traditional practices and rituals are slowly disappearing. The government is restricting their entry inside the National park and forest due to multiple factors including but not limited conservation efforts and bringing the community to the mainstream society. The Jenu Kurubas are traditional food gatherers and honey collectors. The term kuruba is also associated with non-shepherd communities. They speak a variant form of Kannada commonly known as Jenu-nudi within their family kin group, and Kannada with others. They use Kannada script. According to the Census of , the population of Jenu

Kuruba community is 34, out of which 17, are male and 16, are female. They are excellent climbers of tree and are skilled in the use of sling, bows and arrows. They demonstrate a strong emotional attachment to the forest as their mother deity and represents a whole way of life. Their food, dress, worship, house, medicine storing articles furniture etc. Parts of the tribe which have resisted exposure to modernization still live in thatched huts made of mud, leaves and grass. The Jenu Kurubas mainly depend on forest for their day-to-day life. They occupy forested regions where for a long period in their history, they lived in isolation but in harmony with nature. They demonstrate significant knowledge of the forest including varied species of flora and fauna and relate to the forest very well. Collecting honey, wax and other forest produce like roots and tubers has been the mainstay of their survival and in recent times they have been found selling them in the market through organized trade groups, both legal and illegal which has led to a furore of angst amongst the conservationists. In the forest the tribes also practice agriculture, the main crops grown are ragi , cow gram, Bengal gram, horse gram and black gram. In the recent years, a lot of commercialization has occurred due to increase in tourism and fragmentation of forest ranges leading to severe. The tribal communities have long since given up the traditional ways of life and have easily indulged in poaching activities and indiscreet hunting of birds and forest animals. Numerous cases of such assistance provided by the tribal folk to poachers in trying to sell game, live or dead, medicinal herbs have been observed and controlled by the forest department leading to a clash between the tribal communities protected by law and law enforcement agencies. To resolve this conflict and imminent threat to the bio-diversity in this forest, numerous relocation efforts and anti-poaching efforts have been made in the last decade. An increase in poaching was attributed to the tribal support received by poachers in getting guidance from the tribal groups to navigate the forest and tracking game, in exchange for money or other supply of necessities. The relocation efforts are part of a larger focus to conserve the existing tiger populations and elephant habitats which were under serious threat due to change in lifestyles of the tribal folk resident within the forests. There has been much resistance to relocation efforts from the oldest groups of tribals but success has been met in last few years. Many schools and houses with basic amenities like lighting, hospitals and roads being built to support the relocated tribal population. The Balle Elephant Camp is a facility of the Karnataka forest camp inside the Nagarhole national park. It is located between Kerala and Karnataka inside the forest. Balle Elephant Camp Threats and Conservation efforts[edit] Timber smuggling Threats to the national park come from large scale cutting of sandalwood and teak trees. Timber smuggling, especially sandalwood smuggling, happens quite extensively here. Timber felling has been reported from plantation areas in Kollihadi, Vaddara Modu, Tattikere in Veerahasnahalli and Mettiupe in Kalahalli. Other places where timber felling has been reported include Arekatti, Badrikatte, Bidurukatte, Veerana Hosahalli and Marhigodu ranges. Cattle disease outbreaks among the cattle have been recorded. An outbreak of rabies that resulted in four cattle deaths and affecting cattle was reported in the first week of September at G M Halli on the border of Antharasanthe Forest Range in the park. A high number of elephant deaths have been reported from this park, with nearly elephants dying between 1992 and in the Kodagu and Hunsur Forest Division PA Update Elephants are killed for their ivory. A study carried out by Wildlife First! Ullas Karanth and Madhusudan between and revealed that hunting was the biggest threat to wildlife in Kudremukh and Nagarhole National Parks. The survey carried out on 49 active and 19 retired hunters revealed that 26 species of wildlife were hunted at an average intensity of hunter days per month per village. Irregular payment to the forestry staff has been reported in both Bandipur and Nagarhole National Parks and there have also been reports of improper use of project funds. Huge trees were reduced to cinder. Burnt remains of snakes, monitor lizards, giant malabar squirrels lay scattered on the charred remains of what was once a verdant patch of moist-deciduous forest. In , the first relocation attempts initiated by a World Bank funded eco-development project of the local tribal population was begun with 50 tribal people. The relocated families were given land possession certificates for five acres of land and houses at Veeranahosalli, near Hunsur. The state and union government planned to relocate 1, tribal families at a cost of Rs.

3: Bandipur National Park Travel Guide - Attraction Bandipur

Nagarhole National Park is one of the best national parks of India. On the northern side of the park the Kabini River flows and on the southern border Bandipur national park is located. There is a dam on River Kabini and its charming tank separates these national parks.

In the days of the Mysore maharajas this was their game reserve. The sanctuary is one of the 15 selected across the country for Project Tiger, a scheme launched in by the World Wide Fund for nature to save the tiger and its habitat. The sanctuary is noted for its herds of bison, spotted deer, elephant Sambar, sloth bears and langurs. There are supposed to be two dozen tigers but they are rarely seen. The best time to go is May and June, and again from September to November. If there is a drought, the park may not be worth visiting , as the animals migrate to the adjoining Mudumalai park for water. This seat bus does one-hour tours each day at 6. Elephant rides are the only other means of game viewing. Private vehicles are not allowed to tour the park and the Bandipur road is closed from 6. Bus tours and forest department accommodation must be booked in advance. For reservations, contact either the Chief Wildlife Warden Tel: Not surprisingly, the park has seen few visitors in recent years and facilities are still minimum. Foreigners must pay fee while in the park; the best time to visit is from October to May. All inquiries and booking should be directed to Chief Wildlife Warden Tel: By Road Nagarhole is open year-round, but avoid the monsoons, when floods wash out most of its dirt tracks, and leeches make hiking impossible. The caretaker or somebody will fix meals, and you can see chital spotted deer right from your windows. The only private resort is Bush Betta, about four km from the Bandipur reception centre off the road to Mudumalai. Bookings must be made in advance at their Bangalore office Tel: It is also essential to arrive at the park gates well before dusk, as the road through the reserve to the lodges closes at 6 PM, and is prone to "elephant blocks". Mail us at holidays primetravels.

4: List of national parks in Karnataka - Bandipur National Park

A guidebook to Nagarahole and Bandipur National Parks / Sarath C. R. ; illustrations by Maya Ramaswamy.

Offers luxurious accommodation set amidst a lush coffee plantation near the boundary of Nagarhole National Park. The cottages have a tranquil view of an open stretch of water body that attract a large variety of bird life. They have also been thoughtfully designed using green ideas and materials. The elegantly furnished rooms have two single beds using hypoallergenic materials. A diwan is also placed in the room that can sleep a third person. A study table is been provided. Also provided is in-room tea and coffee making facilities. The well-planned bathroom has hot and cold water supply and a set of eco friendly toiletries. Each room comes with all essential accessories: You can also stay at Murkal which is situated within the Nagarhole Park. Kabini River Lodge, Karapura 30 km after H. Situated at the south of the park, between the Nagarhole Park and the Bandipur National Park, it is one of the state Lodging. One of the best place to observe wild elephant specially from Febuary to April when they converge to the lake. Also there is possibility of fire catching the reserved forests from the camp fire and other activities of the camp. Stay safe[edit] Do not stop and get out of your vehicle when your are in Nagarahole national park premises. Also do not horn, Shout, Talk loudly, Throw articles at wild animals spotted. Trekking and Camping is not allowed within Nagarahole tiger reserve forest. Stay away from wild elephants, Gaur Indian bison , tiger, leopards and snakes within the national park. Also there are chances of forest fire in dry or summer season. Do not litter forest with plastic bags, plastic bottles, beer cans etc. Many of the entry and exit points of national park have restricted time of allow between 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening, so plan your travel accordingly. There no medical facilities available near the vicinity of Nagarahole national park. Get out[edit] Nagarhole national park is in continuous with other national parks, wild sanctuaries, reserve forests like Bandipur national park, Aralam wild life sanctuary and Talacauvery sanctuary. Hence these sanctuaries can be visited by wild life enthusiasts. Kodagu or Coorg district which has some portions of Nagarahole wild life sanctuary is famous for its coffee plantations. Madikeri Mercara is the district headquarters of the Kodagu district has many places of interests to visit. Also Talakaveri situated in this district is the origin of river Kaveri Cauvery. There are many waterfalls in the Kodagu like Lakshmana thirta Iruppu. There is buddhist monastery at Tibetan colony near Kushalnagara.

5: Bandipur National Park - Wikipedia

Nagarhole National Park (also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park), is a national park located in Kodagu district and Mysore district in Karnataka state in South India. It is one of India's premier Tiger Reserves along with the adjoining Bandipur Tiger Reserve.

Major Wildlife of the park: October to May Total coverage area: Nagarhole National Park is one of the best national parks of India. According to this name, some winding streams split through the prosperous tropical jungles of the national park. The park was made in as a wildlife sanctuary and a national park in Nagarhole was hunting reserve of the erstwhile royal family of Mysore. On the northern side of the park the Kabini River flows and on the southern border Bandipur national park is located. There is a dam on River Kabini and its charming tank separates these national parks. In the dry month i. February and June , this man made lake invites many wild animals thus make it a perfect spot for wildlife spotting. However the monsoon period is erratic and it normally rains in the park area from June till end of September. Flora and Fauna at Nagarhole Wildlife Sanctuary The major plants of Nagarhole National Park are of southern steamy, wet, varied deciduous kind with a considerable eastern part inter grading to arid deciduous kind. The higher plant Canopy is mainly covered by Terminalia tomentosa is in connection with Dalbergia latifolia, Tectonia grandis, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Pterocarpus marsupium, Anogeissus latifolia, Boombax malabaricum, Adina cordifolia and Schleicheria trijuga. The inferior canopy is a home of Emblica officinalis, Kydia calycina and Gmelina arborea etc. Numerous shrubs which belong to Desmodium, Solanum and Helicteres sp. The major animals of Nagarhole include tiger, leopard, wild dog, the hyena and sloth bear. The herbivores population includes spotted deer, Sambhar , four-horned antelope, barking deer, gaur, wild boar and elephant. Nagarhole National Park offers a chance to view few of the southern inhabitants of Gaur known as jungle Bison. Also, the sanctuary is a good place to spot elephants in the lavish jungles and bamboo woods that they enjoy mostly. The total elephant population in South India is about , most of them living in Western Ghats. Other mammalian includes the population of the common Langur, Bonnet macaque, jungle cat, slender Loris, leopard-cat, civet cat and mongoose, common otter, giant flying squirrel, giant squirrel, porcupine, mouse-deer, jackal, pangolin and hare. More than bird species are seen in the Nagarhole National Park. There are many woodland birds. There are big worshippers of water fowl in River Kabini. The bird species are found in the park as blue-bearded bee-eater, Malabar whistling thrush and scarlet minivet, common ospreys, ducks and herons. In reptiles population, the marsh crocodile, rock python, monitor lizard and few other are represented. Terrestrial and Aquatic tortoises, toads, frogs and tree frogs, a myriad insects along with few quite colorful butterflies decorate this attractive South Indian jungle. Best time to visit Nagarhole Wildlife Sanctuary The park remains open throughout the year however the best time to visit Nagarhole National Park is from October to May. The April and May are especially good. How to reach Nagarhole Air: Bangalore airport is located KMS away from the park. Mysore station is 80 KMS from the Nagarhole.

6: proverbios_africanos_african_proverbs

Nagarhole Tourism. Nagarhole is southern storehouse of rich flora and fauna and is host to Nagarhole national park, celebrated as one of the best wildlife parks as well as the Bandipur bird sanctuary.

The original area of 90 sq kms was later continually expanded over the years, and now the park is spread over a sprawling sq kms. Originally known as the Venugopala National Park, the area was later converted to a tiger reserve under Project Tiger in and renamed the Bandipur Tiger Reserve. Flora and Fauna Bandipur supports a rich biodiversity. The flora found here include a wide range of trees such as teak, rosewood, sandalwood, Indian laurel, Indian kino tree, giant clumping bamboo and *Grewia tibiae folia*. There are also many flowering and fruiting trees such as flame of the forest, Indian gooseberry, golden shower tree and black cutch. The forests are home to a large population of wildlife, many of them belonging to endangered and vulnerable populations. Some of the common animals found here include Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears, muggers, Indian rock pythons, four-horned antelopes, jackals and dholes. Peafowl, crows, red headed vultures, crested serpent eagles and kingfishers are some among the odd varieties of birds found in the region. Bandipur also has a sizeable population of reptiles, ant and dung beetles. It is also known for its butterfly population, and a great many beautiful and colorful species can be found here. There are buses and gypsies available for the safari, the general timings of which are 6: The best time to visit the park is considered to be in the months of October to February, before the monsoon season. The general visiting hours are between 6: Camcorders can also be purchased at INR , to capture the experience of the park and its wildlife. The boat safari at Bandipur is also an attractive option, and it takes you along the Kabini river for a relaxing 2 hours and 45 minutes. The picturesque landscape, as well as the wildlife, can be enjoyed on this boat ride. The timing for the boat safaris are the same as the land ones, and the costs range from INR for Indians, with lower rates available for children. Around 15 people can be accommodated in one trip. Bandipur also offers elephant rides through the park for its visitors, at INR 50 per head. The timings are generally between 10 AM and 11 AM in the mornings. Please note that most of the rates charged are higher for foreign nationals. Wildlife at Bandipur National Park Bandipur supports a wide range of timber trees including teak, rosewood, sandalwood, Indian laurel, Indian kino tree, giant clumping bamboo, clumping bamboo and *Grewia tibiae folia*. Bandipur also holds a good population of endangered and vulnerable species like Indian elephants, gaurs, tigers, sloth bears, muggers, Indian rock pythons, four-horned antelopes, jackals and dholes. Madumalai National park Given the proximity of this park to the Bandipur National Park, in spite of lying in separate states, the two are usually visited together. Recently declared as a tiger reserve, this wildlife sanctuary is situated on the banks of River Moyar, and on the north-western side of the Nilgiri hills. Home to the huge herds of elephants for which it is famous, tigers, leopards, gaurs, hyenas, sloth bears, sambars, mouse deer and wild animals are also seen here. Various reptiles like crocodiles, pythons, turtles etc are found here. This park is known for its avian population, consisting of resident as well as migratory birds like hawk eagles, scops owls, brown dove, black woodpecker, king vultures, falcons etc. Tropical evergreen forests are maintained here, along with moist mixed deciduous, dry teak and grasslands. Itinerary Day 1- Arrive, check-in and rest. Restaurants and Local Food in Bandipur National Park Being a national park, the area does not house too many restaurants and your options for food and cuisine can get limited to the hotels, resorts and lodges that serve food across popular cuisines.

7: Nagarhole National Park Tours and Safaris - Easy Tours

Bandipur National Park along with Mudumalai National Park, Wayanad National Park and Nagarhole National Park forms the Nilgiri biosphere reserve. This reserve is the largest protected area in South India and the region with highest number of wild elephants in South Asia.

Once the hunting grounds of the Maharajas of Mysore, Bandipur National Park is today a wildlife reserve that is home to a fascinating variety of wildlife. The wildlife reserve was originally part of the Venugopal Wildlife Park. In 1973, it became one of the first reserves under Project Tiger, an Indian Government initiative to protect the tiger from extinction. It was renamed the Bandipur National Park in 1984. The sanctuary is located at the foot of the scenic Nilgiri range. A mix of dry deciduous, evergreen and scrub forests thrive here as does a multitude of flora and fauna. There are many water bodies, hilltops, abandoned temples and villages to break the monotony of the undulating terrain. The Kabini, Nugu and Moyar rivers flow through the Park. Streams like the Bavali, Moolehola, Kekkanalla and Marandi are other replenishment spots for the animals. Bandipur is home to large herds of the regal Asian elephant and nearly a hundred majestic tigers. Many of the species here are endangered ones and protected by law. A temple at the hill top, dedicated to Lord Krishna, is a popular stop for trekkers. Catch a dazzling sunset and a panoramic view of distant surroundings from the hilltop. One can occasionally encounter grazing herds of wild elephants. The river cuts the rocky terrain through the meters deep Moyar Gorge. Also famously known as the Mysore Ditch, the gorge is believed to be the only region in Bandipur where the Indian Four Horned Antelope can be sighted. Safaris The plethora of wildlife in these forests can be best enjoyed on a safari ride and is therefore a must do on your Bandipur trip. Forest Department vehicles at the Bandipur Tiger Reserve will take you on these safaris. The forest department also arranges for elephant rides. Almost all resorts offer safari activities on request. The Forest Department conducts van safari and jeep safari. The Van Safari is a 40 minute drive in a 25 seater van. Sometimes the chirping of birds is the only sound to break the stillness of early mornings in the forest. Peafowl, the national bird, can be seen in this forest. Built in Dravidian style, this temple is one of the largest of its kind in Karnataka. The town takes its name from the temple. How to Reach There: Bangalore 136 km By Rail: Mysore 90 km By Road: Mysore 90 km, Bangalore 136 km.

8: Bandipur National Park - Safari Timing, How to Reach, Best Time to Visit

Location. In Karnataka state, 95 kilometers (60 miles) southwest of Mysore and bordering the state of Kerala. The Kabini River, the largest of the park's waterways, lies to its south and separates it from Bandipur National Park.

October 20, It is found to be Nestled in the bottom of Western Ghats. This sanctuary offers endangered animals with the best available natural habitat to survive. During the year , it was found to be declared as a Tiger Reserve under the Program to Project Tiger, and during the year , it sanctuary was upgraded with the rank of National Park. The magnificent Nilgiri Mountains forms the background, and river Kabini , Mavinahall, Nugu and Moyar and 12 of their seasonal tributaries slither through the park area. River Nugu flows in the heart of the park. The vegetation present in here is mixed type. The eastern parts of the national part is covered with scrub, the central area is found to be covered with forests which is dry deciduous and also forests of moist mixed deciduous covering the western region of this sanctuary. The place is famous for its sandalwood. According to census carried out during , around three thousand of Asian elephants and over seventy tigers have sheltered this sylvan park as their abode. It is recognized as one of the Important Bird Area, this national park houses species of birds and more, including about eight restricted type of species. Teak, Dalbergia latifolia, Pterocarpus marsupium, Adina cordifolia, Grewia tiliaefolia, Emblica officinalis, Lagerstroemia lanceolata, Terminalia tomentosa, Anogeissus latifolia, Terminalia chebula, Schleicheria trijuga, Odina wodiari, Butea monosperma, Cassia fistula, Dendrocalamus strictus, Bambusa arundinacea , Chloroxylon swetenia, Acacia catechu, Shorea talura, Randia uliginosa Fauna: Tiger and Elephant Population: Animals in the park roam around in large numbers, and elephants and tigers, present in respectable numbers, form the main attraction of this park Jungle Safari: Bandipur National Park is one of the best managed havens for wildlife species, and it houses a number of rare and endangered species. During the safari, one can spot spotted deer, tigers, elephants, antelope, grey langurs, and more. Also, one can observe the riotously coloured winged beauties. Other Places to Visit: This sanctuary is located adjacent to National Park at Bandipur, and is considered to be a division of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve present in the Western Ghats. One can spot deer, tiger, wild boar, sloth bear, and more. Also, the sanctuary hosts raptors. Nagarahole National Park, now renamed Rajiv Gandhi National Park, is surrounded by shallow valleys and gentle slopes on all sides. Declared a national park in , Nagarahole National Park is said to be the best habitat for Asian elephants. It is located in the Chamarajanagar district of southern Karnataka in Karnataka. This National Park is located on the highway connecting Mysore and Ooty. There are regular bus services on the Mysore-Ooty route. All the buses that ply on this route stop at the Forest Department Center of the Park. There are regular bus services from Bangalore to Bandipur via Mysore. The nearest airport and railhead is in Mysore, and the nearest international airport is in Bangalore.

9: Bandipur National Park Tourism () Tiger Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary

Located in India's less-visited south, Nagarhole National Park has the benefit of having fewer tourists than most national parks in India. Even Bandipur which adjoins the park sees more tourists. This means that not only is the wildlife prolific, but you won't need to share it with quite so many tourists.

Zanskar Nagarhole National Park Gorgeously verdant Nagarhole, falling in the Coorg and Mysore districts of Karnataka, is home to elephants, tigers and leopards the two big-cat species can be elusive around here. In this national park, the jungle-like forest cover is as high as 30 metres, a screen of greenery that shelters a myriad of mammals and avifauna. For the best, and the most beautiful, views of the sanctuary, head to scenic Kabini Lake the lake was created after the construction of a dam on the River Kabini, in Nagarhole is still home to tribal folk, among them a tribe of honey gatherers called the Kurumbas. While continuing to follow skills that go back many a century, the Kurumbas also live side by side with the elephants, and look after the animals. Its present area dates to , when the park was joined with the forests of Mysore. In , Nagarhole was declared a tiger reserve. Many thousands of acres of forest went up in smoke. The forests of Nagarhole fall between the Mysore plateau and the Nilgiri Mountains. The Kabini, a tributary of the River Kaveri, is one of several rivers flowing through the sanctuary, giving rise to an abundance of wildlife. Good viewing is also possible from the machans, situated close to the waterholes and saltlicks of Nagarhole. The rainy season, between July and October, is best avoided, since much of the terrain here gets notoriously slushy and leeches proliferate. While here, one can also encounter leopards best seen at Karapura , elephants, gaurs, muntjacs, bonnet macaques, common langurs, gaurs, jungle cats, sloth bears, wild boar, jackals, Indian wild dogs dhole , pangolins and flying squirrels. Nagarhole also has a big concentration of elephants. Mongooses brown, common, ruddy, stripe-necked are common in Nagarhole. Among birdlife almost species-strong , you might just spot the rare Malabar trogon, Malabar pied hornbill and the lesser coucal. Also, listen out for the iridescent-green vernal hanging parrot, or lorikeet difficult to catch a glimpse of due to the tropical-lush surrounds. There is also a second south entrance at Kabini Lake, 3km from Karapura village 80km south of Mysore. Two bus services run daily from Mysore to Hunsur, 10km from the north gate of the park, from where jeep pick-ups are available. The nearest airport is at Mysore, as is the nearest railhead 96km.

Programs for land-grant schools Doing gender in media, art and culture Finding a vocation interview with a Hospitality Professional Manipal manual of surgery 3rd edition Die Ballade vom Zuchthause zu Reading Return of assassin John Wilkes Booth Major Butlers Legacy Hunting the hurricane The Business of Business Valuation History of the Counties of Ayr and Wigton Carrick (Scottish County Histories) Anthem blue cross coordination plus hmo san diego Records of U.S. foreign assistance agencies, 1948-1961. Elle kennedy off campus John mathematical statistics with applications Snowboarding (Extreme Sports (Austin, Tex.)) The Six Sigma Basic Training Kit Campus recruitment training material Energy: a closer look Multiplication of fractions worksheet Critical theory and poststructuralism: Habermas and Foucault Beatrice Hanssen Pt. 2. Factors affecting drug metabolism Simulation modelling practice and theory Berries Goodman (Harper Trophy Books (Paperback)) Funding the future The vineyard of Naboth Five Speckled Frogs Henry, Lord Brougham Autobiography of the Emperor Charles V. Images of the Executive Mansion, 1861-1865 Betty C. Monkman Good stocks cheap Courageous leadership for school success Spirit of peace (Romans 8:1-17) Report of the Committee of Claims, on the petition of Henry Hill. Working Portuguese for beginners A handbook of human resource management practice 12th edition Bonnard; biographical and critical study. City mouse country mouse book All kinds of cats Yps Living Large Oligopoly, tariffs, crime, and voting