#### The Safari Gates

The tourist can access Pench tiger reserve through 6 tourist safari gates.

Surewani | Khubala | Kolitmara | Sillari | Khursapar | Chorbahuli

'The Monsoon Safari': During the monsoons, when the core area is closed for tourism, Safari is allowed in the buffer area of Nagalwadi (entry from Surewani Gate) and Paoni UC (entry from Sillari Gate) so that, the tourists can appreciate the lush green hues of the forest.

#### The Safari Booking Options

A morning or an evening safari can be booked through the links available on our websites. A Gypsy is provided for this purpose. If needed, the facility of booking a Canter is also available, the booking to which can be done from either the Office of The Deputy Director or that of The Field Director.

The forest-lovers can indulge in a **Full day Safari** too, available at all the gates, booking being available from The Deputy Director's or The Field Director's office.

# Accommodation Facilities Offered at Pench Tiger Reserve

Tourists can choose from the *tents*, *deluxe rooms*, *cozy huts*, *log huts*, *dormitory*, *etc.* options are available at the reserve. These are available at the Sillari, Kolitmara and Surewani complexes and can be booked through our website. Besides these, many private resorts have also come-up in the vicinity and they too offer good options for food and staying.

### Other Attractions, Nearby

Dongartal Fort Khindsi Lake Khekra Nala- Dam Nagardhan Fort

Mansar- A site of the Buddhist Stupas

Ramtek Temple and Fort- Embarking the history of Lord Sri Ram & Sita Kunwara Bhivsen- A traditional Devasthan of the Gond tribe

Best time to visit the PTR is Winter & Early Summer.

How to Reach



**50km**Drive from Nagpur



**70km** Nearest airport: Nagpur

By Rail 💂

**50**km

Nearest Railway Station is at Nagpur

#### Happy to Help You, At

Deputy Director, Pench Tiger Reserve, Nagpur 

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For more information visit

www.penchtigerreserve.maharashtra.gov.in
or scan



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## Introduction

Nestling in the lower, southern reaches of the Satpura Mountain ranges, is the home of 'Mowgli'- 'Pench Tiger Reserve', (PTR) situated in the northern part of eastern Vidarbha and is spread across the areas of Ramtek, Parseoni and Saoner tehsils of Nagpur District (Maharashtra). The Pench National Park was established in 1975 and it got the status of tiger reserve in 1999, hence, making it the 25th tiger reserve of India and in the year 2023 it is celebrating its silver jubilee year. It gets its name from its lifeline -The Pench River. Pench Tiger Reserve is spread over an area of 741.41 Sq.km.

Strategically, the Tiger Reserve is located in the heart of the Central Indian Tiger landscape, which contributes to almost 1/6th of the total tiger population of the country. It has a good connectivity with Kanha (MP), Pench (MP), Tadoba-Andhari, Navegaon-Nagzira and Bor Tiger Reserves.

The Pench River divides the reserve in almost two equal halves. 'Totladoh' reservoir built on the river plays an important role in enriching and sustaining the wild life in the Tiger Reserve.



## **Activities**

Nature Trails

Crocodile safari (Kolitmara)

Paramotoring (Adventure activity at Kolitmara) Jungle Camp (Kolitmara)

Cycle Safari

Agro Tourism (Kolitmara)



## The Glorious Past of the Land

According to the legends, Lord Ram, Sita & Lakshmana had once, lived here for some time, during their days in exile. The famous poet Kalidas penned the mesmerizing beauty of this area in his masterpiece 'Meghdootam.' This area was a part of the 'Vakataka' dynasty, as evidenced by the existence of the 'Ghugus Garh Fort.'

The dense deciduous forest of the Pench Tiger Reserve was the inspiration behind 'Mowgli', the famous character, immortalized in 'The Jungle Book' by 'Rudyard Kipling.' The character of 'Mowgli' drew its inspiration from the pamphlet "An Account of Wolves Nurturing Children in their Dens" by Sir William Henry Sliman. The breathtaking natural beauty and richness of the area is described in the 'Ain-i-Akbari' and many other nature books, such as, James Forsyth's "High Lands of Central India" and A.A Dunbar Brander's "Wild Animals of Central India," etc.

The area became a part of the **Gond Kingdom of Deogad** under **Raja Bakht Buland Shah**, in the year 1703 and later, in 1743, became a part of the **Bhonsle Kingdom** under **Raghoji Rao.** 

# A Peek into our Biodiversity

Main forest type is Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest interspersed with meadows and wetlands. Vegetation comprises more than 1000 plant species. The rich floral diversity here provides an abode to 129 butterfly species, & home to many other animal species. 1001 plant species comprise the vegetation of the Tiger reserve.

It is home to many endangered species, with 71 species of mammals (14 of them are endangered), over 310 species of birds (including the migratory-land and water birds), 53 species of reptiles and various species of the amphibians. The large carnivores like Tiger & Leopard and smaller carnivores like Wild Dog, Wolf, Jackal, Jungle Cat and also a good population of Sloth Bear are reported from PTR. The important herbivores include Spotted Deer, Sambar, Blue Bull, Four Horned Antelope, Barking Deer, Wild Boar and Indian Gaur. The other animals include Common Langur, Rhesus Macaque, Pangolin, Honey Badger, Civets, Mongoose etc. The Reserve is an abode to a variety of Insects, Snakes, and other animals.

