

- A list of National Parks is given in the table below.
- Below the table details of some of the important national parks are provided such as their geographical features and important flora and fauna.

National Parks of India

| Name of State | No. of PAs | Name of Protected Area |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 | Papikonda |
| | 2 | Rajiv Gandhi (Rameswaram) |
| | 3 | Sri Venkateswara |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | Mouling |
| | 2 | Namdapha |
| Assam | 1 | Dibru-Saikhowa |
| | 2 | Dihing Patkai |
| | 3 | Kaziranga |
| | 4 | Manas |
| | 5 | Nameri |
| | 6 | Rajiv Gandhi (Orang) |
| | 7 | Raimona |
| Bihar | 1 | Valmiki |
| Chhattisgarh | 1 | Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) |
| | 2 | Indravati (Kutru) |
| | 3 | Kanger Valley |
| Goa | 1 | Mollem |
| Gujarat | 1 | Blackbuck (Velavadar) |
| | 2 | Gir |
| | 3 | Marine (Gulf of Kachchh) |
| | 4 | Vansda |
| Haryana | 1 | Kalesar |
| | 2 | Sultanpur |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1 | Great Himalayan |
| | 2 | Inderkilla |
| | 3 | Khirganga |
| | 4 | Pin Valley |
| | 5 | Col. Sherjung Simbalbara |
| Jharkhand | 1 | Betla |
| Karnataka | 1 | Anshi |
| | 2 | Bandipur |
| | 3 | Bannerghatta |
| | 4 | Kudremukh |
| | 5 | Nagarahole (Rajiv Gandhi) |
| Kerala | 1 | Anamudi Shola |
| | 2 | Eravikulam |
| | 3 | Mathikettan Shola |
| | 4 | Pambadum Shola |

| | | |
|-----------------------|----|----------------------------|
| | 5 | Periyar |
| | 6 | Silent Valley |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1 | Bandhavgarh |
| | 2 | Dinosaur Fossils |
| | 3 | Fossil |
| | 4 | Pench |
| | 5 | Kanha |
| | 6 | Kuno |
| | 7 | Madhav |
| | 8 | Panna |
| | 9 | Sanjay |
| | 10 | Satpura |
| | 11 | Van Vihar |
| Maharashtra | 1 | Chandoli |
| | 2 | Gugamal |
| | 3 | Nawegaon |
| | 4 | Pench (Jawaharlal Nehru) |
| | 5 | Sanjay Gandhi (Borivilli) |
| | 6 | Tadoba |
| Manipur | 1 | Keibul-Lamjao |
| | 2 | Shiroi |
| Meghalaya | 1 | Balphakram |
| | 2 | Nokrek Ridge |
| Mizoram | 1 | Murlen |
| | 2 | Phawngpui (Blue Mountain) |
| Nagaland | 1 | Intanki |
| Odisha | 1 | Bhitarkanika |
| | 2 | Simlipal |
| Rajasthan | 1 | Desert |
| | 2 | Keoladeo Ghana |
| | 3 | Mukundra Hills |
| | 4 | Ranthambhore |
| | 5 | Sariska |
| Sikkim | 1 | Khangchendzonga |
| Tamil Nadu | 1 | Guindy |
| | 2 | Gulf of Mannar Marine |
| | 3 | Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) |
| | 4 | Mudumalai |
| | 5 | Mukurthi |
| Telangana | 1 | Kasu Brahmananda Reddy |
| | 2 | Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali |
| | 3 | Mrugavani |
| Tripura | 1 | Clouded Leopard |
| | 2 | Bison (Rajbari) |
| Uttar Pradesh | 1 | Dudhwa |
| Uttarakhand | 1 | Corbett |
| | 2 | Gangotri |
| | 3 | Govind |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | 4 | Nanda Devi |
| | 5 | Rajaji |
| | 6 | Valley of Flowers |
| West Bengal | 1 | Buxa |
| | 2 | Gorumara |
| | 3 | Jaldapara |
| | 4 | Neora Valley |
| | 5 | Singalila |
| | 6 | Sunderban |
| Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 1 | Campbell Bay |
| | 2 | Galathea Bay |
| | 3 | Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) |
| | 4 | Mount Harriett |
| | 5 | Rani Jhansi Marine |
| | 6 | Saddle Peak |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 1 | City Forest (Salim Ali) |
| | 2 | Dachigam |
| | 3 | Kazinag |
| | 4 | Kishtwar High Altitude |
| Ladakh | 1 | Hemis |

Source: https://wiienviis.nic.in/Database/npa_8231.aspx

Only for nagendraraiput9753@gmail.com

- Slender Loris (Vulnerable)
- Indian Giant Squirrel (Vulnerable)
- **Leopard** (Vulnerable)
- **Golden Gecko** (Endangered)

2. Papikonda National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located near the Godavari River, this park features undulating terrain, steep slopes, and deep valleys. The Godavari River flows through the park, making it rich in riparian ecosystems.
- **Unique Flora:** The flora is largely of the southern tropical deciduous type and includes bamboo, teak, and Terminalia.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Indian bison or Gaur (Vulnerable)
 - Sambar deer
 - Spotted deer
 - Mugger crocodile

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuary in Arunachal Pradesh:

Arunachal Pradesh is part of the Eastern Himalayas, one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. Here are details of its National Parks:

1. Namdapha National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located close to the border with Myanmar, this park covers a range of altitudes from 200 to 4,500 meters. It is characterized by both tropical, temperate and alpine forests, and the **Noa-Dihing River runs through it.**
- **Unique Flora:** The park is known for its diversity of plant species, including many types of orchids and bamboos.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Snow leopard** (Endangered)
 - **Hoolock gibbons** (Endangered)
 - **Clouded leopard** (Vulnerable)
 - **Red panda** (Endangered)

2. Mouling National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Upper Siang district, the park features a rugged topography with steep slopes. The **Siyom River** flows along the western boundary of the park.
- **Unique Flora:** A mix of tropical and temperate forests, including various types of orchids.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Takin (Vulnerable)
 - Indian bison or Gaur (Vulnerable)
 - **Red panda** (Endangered)

3. Sessa Orchid Sanctuary

- **Geographical Features:** Though not a full-fledged National Park, this sanctuary is notable for its elevation ranging from 900 to 3,200 meters, allowing for a wide range of habitats.

- **Unique Flora:** Home to more than 200 species of orchids.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Pheasants
 - **Red panda** (Endangered)

4. **Pakke Wildlife Sanctuary**

- **Geographical Features:** This sanctuary is located in the East Kameng district and is part of the Eastern Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot.
- **Unique Flora:** Features evergreen, semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Hornbill species
 - **Royal Bengal Tiger** (Endangered)
 - Elephant (Endangered)

National Parks in Assam

1. Kaziranga National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located on the **floodplains of the Brahmaputra River**, the park experiences annual flooding that nourishes its ecosystems. It's largely made up of **tall elephant grass, marshlands**, and dense tropical forests.
- **Unique Flora:** Aquatic flora like **water hyacinth** and water lilies are common. Tall grasses like the elephant grass dominate the landscape.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **One-horned Indian rhinoceros** (Endangered)
 - Indian elephants
 - Bengal tigers (Endangered)
 - Wild buffaloes (Endangered)
 - Various species of deer

2. Manas National Park

- **Geographical Features:** The park is located at the foothills of the **Eastern Himalayas and is bisected by the Manas River**. It has a mix of forested hills and alluvial grasslands.
- **Unique Flora:** It houses tropical evergreen forests and semi-evergreen forests along with grasslands.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Bengal tiger** (Endangered)
 - **Indian rhinoceros** (Endangered)
 - **Wild water buffalo** (Endangered)
 - **Pygmy hog** (Critically Endangered)
 - **Assam roofed turtle** (Endangered)

3. Dibru-Saikhowa National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the **floodplains of the Brahmaputra**, it's characterized by semi-wet evergreen forests, tropical

moist deciduous forest, and grasslands. The **Brahmaputra and Lohit rivers** flow through the park.

- **Unique Flora:** Ferns and orchids are common. It also hosts several rare grass species.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - White-winged wood duck (Endangered)
 - **Bengal florican** (Critically Endangered)
 - Feral horses

4. Nameri National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located at the foothills of the eastern Himalayas, the park is crossed by **the Jia Boreli River**. It's a mix of deciduous forests and riverine landscapes.
- **Unique Flora:** Numerous species of orchids and other exotic flora.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - White-winged wood duck (Endangered)
 - Various species of pheasants

5. Orang National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated on the **north bank of the Brahmaputra** River, it's often called the "**Mini Kaziranga**" due to its similar landscape of marshes, streams, and grasslands.
- **Unique Flora:** Similar to Kaziranga, with tall grasses and scattered woodlands.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **One-horned Indian rhinoceros** (Endangered)
 - **Royal Bengal tiger** (Endangered)
 - **Indian pangolin** (Endangered)

National Park in Bihar

Bihar does have one national park called **Valmiki National Park**

- **Geographical Features:** This park is located in the West Champaran district and forms the easternmost limit of the **Himalayan Terai forests** in India. The **Gandak River** forms the natural boundary between the park and the Nepal Terai forests. The park features alluvial plains and has a range of terrains including grasslands and woodlands.
- **Unique Flora:** Valmiki National Park is characterized by moist, deciduous forests with prominent tree species such as Sal, Asna, and Karama.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Bengal tigers** (Endangered)
 - Indian rhinoceros (Vulnerable)
 - Leopard (Vulnerable)
 - Fishing cat (Vulnerable)
 - Sloth bear (Vulnerable)

National Parks in Chhattisgarh

1. Indravati National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Bijapur district, the park is named after the **Indravati River** that flows nearby. The area is primarily hilly, with a mix of flat terrains.
- **Unique Flora:** The forest is mainly moist deciduous type, featuring a variety of tree species including teak, sal, and bamboo.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Wild buffalo** (Endangered)
 - **Tiger** (Endangered)
 - Chital (Least Concern)
 - Black Buck (Least Concern)

2. Bori Wildlife Sanctuary

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Kanker district, the sanctuary is primarily a forested area featuring hilly terrains.
- **Unique Flora:** Dominated by mixed deciduous forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Wild boar
 - **Leopard** (Vulnerable)
 - Hyena

2. Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located on the border between Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, the park features hilly terrains and is part of the **Sanjay-Dubri Tiger Reserve**.
- **Unique Flora:** The area consists mostly of sal and bamboo forests, along with mixed forest types.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Bengal Tiger** (Endangered)
 - Indian leopard (Vulnerable)
 - Spotted deer (Chital)

3. Kanger Ghati National Park (Kanger Valley National Park)

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Bastar region, this park is well known for its limestone caves, deep valleys, and dense forests.
- **Unique Flora:** This park is unique for its subterranean geomorphology, featuring stalactite and stalagmite caves.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Bastar Hill Myna (Vulnerable)
 - Mouse deer (Least Concern)

National Parks in Goa

Mollem National Park

- **Geographical Features:** The park is hilly, and it houses the **Dudhsagar Waterfalls**, one of the tallest waterfalls in India.
- **Unique Flora:** The park is primarily a deciduous forest but also contains patches of semi-evergreen and evergreen forests. Some of the unique plants here include Orchids, Ferns, and various medicinal herbs.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Bengal Tiger** (Endangered)

- Indian Leopard (Vulnerable)
- Bonnet Macaque (Least Concern)
- Indian Bison or Gaur (Vulnerable)
- King Cobra (Vulnerable)
- Slender Loris (Endangered)

National Parks in Gujarat

1. Gir National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the southwestern part of the state, **Gir is the last refuge of the Asiatic lion**. The landscape is a mixture of dry deciduous forests, scrublands, and grasslands.
- **Unique Flora:** The forest is primarily dry deciduous, featuring species like Teak, Acacia, and Dhak.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Asiatic Lion** (Endangered)
 - Indian Leopard (Vulnerable)
 - Indian Cobra (Least Concern)
 - Sloth Bear (Vulnerable)

2. Vansda National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Navsari District, Vansda National Park is mainly a moist deciduous forest. The **Ambika River** runs adjacent to the park.
- **Unique Flora:** The forest includes species like Bamboo, Teak, and Mango trees.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Giant Squirrel (Least Concern)
 - Pythons
 - Four-horned Antelope (Vulnerable)

3. Blackbuck National Park, Velavadar

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Bhavnagar District, this park primarily consists of tropical grasslands, shrublands, and mudflats.
- **Unique Flora:** Mainly grasslands with a small percentage of shrub forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Blackbuck** (Least Concern)
 - **Indian Wolf** (Endangered)
 - **Lesser Florican** (Endangered)

4. Marine National Park, Gulf of Kutch

- **Geographical Features:** This is India's first marine national park, located in the Gulf of Kutch.
- **Unique Flora:** Mainly comprised of coral reefs and mangroves.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Dugong (Vulnerable)**
 - Coral Reefs
 - Various species of marine fishes and sea turtles

National Parks in Haryana

1. Sultanpur National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Gurugram district, Sultanpur National Park is mainly known as a bird paradise. It is situated around a water reservoir and has flat terrain with marshy areas.
- **Unique Flora:** Mainly dry deciduous forests and marshy lands. The flora consists mainly of grasses, shrubs, and some small trees.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Resident Birds: Common Hoopoe, Purple Sunbird, Little Cormorant, Paddyfield Pipit
 - Migratory Birds: **Siberian Cranes, Greater Flamingo** (Near Threatened), Eurasian Wigeon
 - Nilgai (Least Concern)
 - Blackbuck (Least Concern)

2. Kalesar National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Yamunanagar district, the park is mainly in the Shivalik hills. The Yamuna river runs along the eastern boundary of the park.
- **Unique Flora:** Moist deciduous forest featuring species like Sal, Khair, and Shisham.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Leopard (Vulnerable)
 - Red Junglefowl (Least Concern)
 - Barking Deer (Least Concern)
 - Sambar Deer (Vulnerable)

National Parks in Himachal Pradesh

1. Great Himalayan National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Kullu district, this park is characterized by high alpine peaks, alpine meadows, and river valleys. The park is part of the Western Himalayas.
- **Unique Flora:** Dense coniferous and broad-leaved forests, including species like Deodar, Blue Pine, Oak, and Fir.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Western Tragopan** (Vulnerable)
 - **Snow Leopard** (Vulnerable)
 - Himalayan Tahr (Near Threatened)
 - Himalayan Brown Bear (Least Concern)

2. Pin Valley National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the cold desert region of Lahaul and Spiti, this park lies within the Western Himalayas.
- **Unique Flora:** Limited vegetation consisting mainly of alpine trees and meadows.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Snow Leopard** (Vulnerable)

- Siberian Ibex (Least Concern)
- Red Fox (Least Concern)

3. Simbalbara National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Sirmour district, the park has a rugged terrain featuring a mix of sal forests and grassy meadows.
- **Unique Flora:** Sal forests along with other species like Bamboo.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Goral (Vulnerable)
 - Spotted Deer (Least Concern)
 - Himalayan Black Bear (Least Concern)

National Parks in Jharkhand

Betla National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Latehar district of Jharkhand, Betla National Park is part of the **Chota Nagpur Plateau**. It's predominantly characterized by tropical wet evergreen forests, mixed deciduous forests, and grasslands. **The Koel River flows** near the park.
- **Unique Flora:** The park has a variety of trees, including Sal, Bamboo, and Mahua. The area also has numerous medicinal plants.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)
 - Bengal Tiger (Endangered)
 - Indian Bison (Vulnerable)
 - Sloth Bear (Vulnerable)
 - Indian Wolf (Endangered locally, but Least Concern globally)
- **Threatened and Endangered Species:**
 - The park has been designated as a Project Tiger reserve, aiming to protect the endangered Bengal Tiger.
 - Indian Elephant: Also an endangered species, with efforts underway for their conservation in the park.

National Parks in Karnataka

1. Bandipur National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Chamarajanagar district, Bandipur is part of the **Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve**. It has a moderate climate and is situated between the Western Ghats and the Deccan Plateau.
- **Unique Flora:** The park has a mix of dry deciduous forests, moist deciduous forests, and shrublands.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Bengal Tiger (Endangered)
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)

- Indian Leopard (Vulnerable)
- Dhole or Indian Wild Dog (Endangered)

2. Nagarhole National Park (Rajiv Gandhi National Park)

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Kodagu district, this park is also part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The **Kabini River** flows through the park.
- **Unique Flora:** Predominantly moist deciduous forest, also bamboo and teak plantations.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Bengal Tiger (Endangered)
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)
 - Indian Bison (Gaur) (Vulnerable)
 - Sloth Bear (Vulnerable)

3. Bannerghatta National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated near Bangalore, the park has hilly terrain and is an important corridor between the Eastern and Western Ghats.
- **Unique Flora:** Scrubland and dry deciduous forest with occasional moist deciduous forest.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Bengal Tiger (Endangered)
 - Indian Leopard (Vulnerable)
 - Sloth Bear (Vulnerable)

4. Kudremukh National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Western Ghats, the park is characterized by its hilly terrain and the rich biodiversity that accompanies this unique ecosystem.
- **Unique Flora:** Shola forests, evergreen and semi-evergreen forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Lion-Tailed Macaque (Endangered)**
 - Nilgiri Langur (Vulnerable)

5. Anshi National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Uttara Kannada district, the park is characterized by semi-evergreen and evergreen forests.
- **Unique Flora:** Lush evergreen forests with abundant flora.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Black Panther** (Vulnerable)
 - Hornbill (Vulnerable)

National Parks in Kerala

1. Periyar National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Cardamom Hills and Pandalam Hills of the Western Ghats, Periyar National Park features a large artificial lake formed by **the Mullaperiyar Dam**.
- **Unique Flora:** It has evergreen, semi-evergreen, and moist deciduous forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Bengal Tiger (Endangered)**
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)
 - Nilgiri Langur (Vulnerable)
 - **Lion-Tailed Macaque (Endangered)**

2. Silent Valley National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Nestled in the Nilgiri Hills, the park is drained by the **Kunthi River** and features tropical evergreen rainforest.
- **Unique Flora:** It is rich in orchids and ferns.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Lion-Tailed Macaque (Endangered)**
 - Nilgiri Langur (Vulnerable)
 - Malabar Giant Squirrel (Near Threatened)

3. Eravikulam National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Idukki district, the park is part of the Western Ghats and features the highest peak in South India, Anamudi.
- **Unique Flora:** Rolling grasslands and Shola forests.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Nilgiri Tahr (Endangered)**
 - Nilgiri Marten (Vulnerable)
 - Nilgiri Wood Pigeon (Vulnerable)

4. Mathikettan Shola National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Also located in Idukki district, it features shola forests.
- **Unique Flora:** Predominantly shola forests and grasslands.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)
 - Indian Gaur (Vulnerable)

5. Anamudi Shola National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Idukki district, it comprises three reserve forests.
- **Unique Flora:** Shola forests and grasslands.
- **Unique Fauna:**
 - **Nilgiri Tahr (Endangered)**
 - Indian Elephant (Endangered)

National Parks in Madhya Pradesh

1. Kanha National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the **Maikal Hills of the Satpura Range**, this park has a mixture of grasslands and forests.

- **Climate:** Tropical climate with hot summers and cool winters.
- **Flora:** Sal, bamboo, and mahua are the dominant vegetation types.
- **Fauna:** Home to the Bengal tiger, Indian leopards, wild dogs, barasingha and more.
- **Endangered Species:** **Barasingha** is a notable threatened species here.

2. Bandhavgarh National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Vindhya Hills, the park is known for its rocky terrains and steep cliffs.
- **Climate:** Hot summers and moderate winters.
- **Flora:** Mainly consists of dry deciduous forests.
- **Fauna:** Bengal tigers, leopards, and various species of deer.
- **Endangered Species:** Bengal tigers are the main attraction here, and they are a threatened species.

3. Pench National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Seoni and Chhindwara districts, it is named after the Pench River which flows through the park.
- **Climate:** Tropical wet and dry climate.
- **Flora:** Teak mixed with other species like saja, bijiayasal, lendia, haldu, dhaora, and salai.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, leopards, and the Indian bison.
- **Endangered Species:** Indian wolf, which is classified as endangered.

4. Satpura National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Hoshangabad district, the park is part of the Satpura Range.
- **Climate:** Tropical monsoon climate.
- **Flora:** Teak, sal, tendu, mahua, bel, bamboos.
- **Fauna:** Leopard, sambar, chital, Indian muntjac, nilgai, four-horned antelope, Chinkara, wild boar, bear, blackbuck, fox, porcupine.
- **Endangered Species:** Indian giant squirrel.

5. Panna National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Vindhya Ranges, the Ken River flows through this park.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate.
- **Flora:** Dry and hot teak Kardhai forests.
- **Fauna:** Tiger, chital, chinkara, sambhar and sloth bear.
- **Endangered Species:** Gharial, the fish-eating crocodile.

6. Madhav National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Shivpuri district, the park is unique for its lake and the Sakhya Sagar Dam.
- **Climate:** Tropical.
- **Flora:** Mainly consists of grasslands interspersed with forested areas.
- **Fauna:** Includes nilgai, sambar, chital, blackbuck, crocodile, etc.
- **Endangered Species:** None in particular but offers a high diversity.

National Parks in Maharashtra

1. Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Chandrapur district, Tadoba Andhari features hills, lakes, and meadows.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate with hot summers and moderate winters.
- **Flora:** Dominated by teak and bamboo forests, along with other mixed deciduous forests.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, leopards, sloth bears, gaur, and spotted deer.
- **Endangered Species:** The Bengal tiger is the primary endangered species here.

2. Sanjay Gandhi National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated near Mumbai, this park is unique because of its proximity to a major city. It has a variety of landscapes including lakes, hills, and valleys.
- **Climate:** Coastal tropical climate.
- **Flora:** Mixed deciduous forests with species like teak, kadamba, and karanj.
- **Fauna:** Leopards, macaques, and spotted deer.
- **Endangered Species:** Leopards are relatively vulnerable here due to human interaction.

3. Pench National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Extending into Maharashtra from Madhya Pradesh, it is named after the Pench River.
- **Climate:** Tropical wet and dry.
- **Flora:** Teak forests mixed with other types of trees and shrubs.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, leopards, and various species of deer.
- **Endangered Species:** Bengal tigers are classified as endangered.

4. Gugamal National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Amravati district, this park is part of the Melghat Tiger Reserve.
- **Climate:** Tropical.
- **Flora:** Dominated by moist deciduous forests.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, panthers, and flying squirrels.
- **Endangered Species:** Bengal tigers and forest owlet.

5. Navegaon National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Gondia district, it features a variety of terrains including hills and lakes.
- **Climate:** Tropical.
- **Flora:** Bamboo and mixed deciduous forests.
- **Fauna:** Tigers, leopards, and chital.
- **Endangered Species:** Bengal tigers are among the endangered species here.

6. Chandoli National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Sangli district, this park is characterized by the presence of the Warana Dam and its reservoir.
- **Climate:** Tropical.
- **Flora:** Mostly deciduous forests along with semi-evergreen and evergreen trees.

- **Fauna:** Bengal tigers, Indian bison, and leopard.
- **Endangered Species:** Bengal tigers and Indian giant squirrels.

National Parks in Manipur

Keibul Lamjao National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Known for Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in North East India. It's the only floating national park in the world.
- **Climate:** Sub-tropical.
- **Flora:** The park has a unique floating biomass called '**phumdi**.'
- **Fauna:** **Sangai deer** (Manipur brow-antlered deer), a critically endangered species, is found here.

National Parks in Meghalaya

Nokrek National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Garo Hills, it's known for its hilly terrains.
- **Climate:** Tropical to sub-tropical.
- **Flora:** Tropical and sub-tropical vegetation.
- **Fauna:** Red panda, Asian elephants.
- **Endangered Species:** Red panda.

National Parks in Mizoram

Murlen National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Champhai district, it consists of tropical semi-evergreen and sub-montane forests.
- **Climate:** Mildly temperate.
- **Flora:** Bamboo, oak, and pine trees.
- **Fauna:** Hoolock gibbons, Bengal tigers, and Malayan giant squirrels.
- **Endangered Species:** Hoolock gibbons.

National Parks in Nagaland

Intanki National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Peren district, characterized by hills and narrow valleys.
- **Climate:** Sub-tropical to temperate.
- **Flora:** Bamboo groves, tropical and sub-tropical forests.
- **Fauna:** Hoolock gibbons, elephants, wild dogs, and sloth bears.
- **Endangered Species:** Hoolock gibbons and wild dogs.

National Parks in Odisha

1. Simlipal National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Mayurbhanj district, Simlipal National Park is a part of the Similipal-Kuldiha-Hadgarh Elephant Reserve. The park includes several rivers like Budhabalanga, Palpala, and East Deo. It is characterized by lush greenery, waterfalls like Joranda and Barehipani, and elevated peaks.
- **Climate:** Simlipal experiences a tropical climate, with temperatures reaching up to 40°C in summer and dropping to around 14°C in winter.
- **Flora:** The park is mainly comprised of tropical moist deciduous forests with a large population of sal trees, along with mahul and bamboo.
- **Fauna:** The park is home to Bengal tigers, Asian elephants, and gaur (Indian bison).
- **Endangered Species:** The Bengal tiger and the Asian elephant are among the endangered species found here.

2. Bhitarkanika National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Kendrapara district, Bhitarkanika National Park is known for its estuarine crocodiles. The park is characterized by its deltaic wetlands, mudflats, and estuarine and mangrove ecosystems. Major rivers like Brahmani, Baitarani, and Dhamra pass through the park.
- **Climate:** Bhitarkanika experiences a humid tropical climate, with high levels of precipitation especially during the monsoon season.
- **Flora:** The park is famous for its mangrove forests, which include species like sundari, thakura, and the spotted mangrove.
- **Fauna:** Notable fauna include the saltwater crocodile, Indian python, and king cobra. A variety of bird species such as white-bellied sea eagles and olive ridley sea turtles also inhabit the region.
- **Endangered Species:** The saltwater crocodile and the olive ridley sea turtle are considered vulnerable and endangered, respectively.

National Parks in Rajasthan

1. Ranthambore National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located near the town of Sawai Madhopur, Ranthambore National Park is one of the most famous tiger reserves in India. The park has a mix of deciduous forests, grassland plains, and rocky terrain, along with a number of lakes and rivers.
- **Climate:** The climate is typically arid and dry, with temperatures soaring up to 40°C during the summer months and plummeting to as low as 2°C in the winters.
- **Flora:** The vegetation is primarily dry deciduous, featuring species like dhok, mango, and banyan trees.
- **Fauna:** Besides the Bengal tiger, the park is also home to leopards, striped hyenas, sambar deer, chital, nilgai, and langurs.

- **Endangered Species:** The Bengal tiger is the most notable endangered species here, but the park also provides shelter to endangered birds like the Indian vulture.

2. Sariska National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Situated in the Alwar district, the park has arid forests, grasslands, rocky landscapes, and steep cliffs.
- **Climate:** Similar to Ranthambore, Sariska experiences a dry, semi-arid climate with extreme temperatures.
- **Flora:** Dominated by deciduous forests, the park features dhok trees, tendu, ber, and several species of bamboo.
- **Fauna:** Sariska is known for its population of tigers, leopards, jungle cats, and various species of deer.
- **Endangered Species:** Besides the tiger, other endangered species include the Indian leopard, jungle cat, and caracal.

3. Keoladeo National Park (Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary)

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Bharatpur, this park is a famous avifauna sanctuary featuring a range of wetlands, woodlands, and grasslands.
- **Climate:** The climate is subtropical, with very hot summers and cool winters.
- **Flora:** The park features a range of flora suitable for aquatic birds, including submerged and emergent types of vegetation.
- **Fauna:** This park is known for its avian species rather than terrestrial fauna. Thousands of migratory waterfowl visit the park for winter breeding.
- **Endangered Species:** The **critically endangered Siberian crane** used to winter in this park. Other endangered species include the **Indian spotted eagle and the Sociable Lapwing**.

National Parks in Sikkim:

Khangchendzonga National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Khangchendzonga National Park, a **UNESCO World Heritage Site (only mixed heritage site)**, is located in North and West Sikkim. Kanchendzonga Biosphere Reserve is extension of the park. It is an extension of the Khangchendzonga National Park The park includes India's third-highest peak, Mount Khangchendzonga, and spans across a variety of ecosystems, from subalpine to alpine zones. The park also has numerous glaciers and is home to the **major rivers like the Teesta, Rangit, and Prek Chu**.
- **Climate:** The park experiences a wide range of climatic conditions, from subtropical in the lower regions to arctic conditions in the higher altitudes. The summer is relatively mild, whereas winters can be severely cold with heavy snowfall.
- **Flora:** The park features a wide range of flora, from subtropical forests to alpine meadows. Important species include oak, birch, maple, and willow, as well as a variety of orchids and rhododendrons.

- **Fauna:** The park is home to a variety of wildlife, including the snow leopard, red panda, Himalayan blue sheep, and serow.
- **Endangered Species:** Threatened and endangered species include the snow leopard, Himalayan red panda, and Himalayan blue sheep.

National Parks in Tamil Nadu

1. Mudumalai National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located at the tri-junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka, Mudumalai National Park is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve. The park is characterized by mixed deciduous forests, grasslands, and swamps. It is bordered by the Bandipur National Park and Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate with moderate temperatures, receiving both southwest and northeast monsoons.
- **Flora:** The forest is predominantly deciduous with patches of evergreen and semi-evergreen forest. It has abundant bamboo and teak.
- **Fauna:** The park is home to elephants, tigers, leopards, gaur, and several species of deer.
- **Endangered Species:** The Indian elephant, Bengal tiger, and Indian leopard are key endangered species here.

2. Guindy National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in Chennai, this park is unique for being one of the smallest and few national parks situated within a city. The terrain is mostly flat with scrub and thorn forest.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate with hot summers and mild winters.
- **Flora:** The forest type is tropical dry evergreen with predominant species like cork tree, neem, and milkweed.
- **Fauna:** Notable for its population of blackbucks, spotted deer, and jackals. It also hosts various species of snakes and birds.
- **Endangered Species:** While the park does not host many endangered species, it plays a crucial role in urban biodiversity.

3. Indira Gandhi (Annamalai) National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Anaimalai Hills, the park features a range of habitats from tropical wet evergreen forests to grasslands. It is contiguous with Eravikulam National Park and Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary.
- **Climate:** The climate is temperate to cool, depending on the elevation.
- **Flora:** The park has a rich diversity of flora including tropical wet evergreen forests, montane shola forests, and grasslands.
- **Fauna:** It is home to the Nilgiri tahr, lion-tailed macaque, and elephants, among other fauna.
- **Endangered Species:** The Nilgiri tahr and lion-tailed macaque are endangered species found in this park.

4. Mukurthi National Park

- **Geographical Features:** Located in the Nilgiris, the park is characterized by montane grasslands and shola forests. It is a part of Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- **Climate:** The climate is temperate to cool, owing to its high elevation.
- **Flora:** Dominated by shola-grassland ecosystem.
- **Fauna:** The park is notable for its Nilgiri tahr population, and it also houses other endemic species like the Nilgiri marten.
- **Endangered Species:** The Nilgiri tahr is the primary endangered species here.

5. The Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Southeast coast of India, between India and Sri Lanka. It is designated as a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO
- **Climate:** Tropical climate, heavily influenced by the monsoon.
- **Surrounding Waters:** The Gulf of Mannar.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** A variety of seaweeds, sea grasses, and mangroves.
- **Fauna:** The area is known for its diverse marine life, including species like dugongs, turtles, dolphins, and a variety of tropical fish. Coral reefs are a major feature, providing habitat to numerous species.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** The dugong, also known as the sea cow, is one of the most critically endangered species found here.

National Parks in Tamil Nadu

1. Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in Vanasthalipuram, Hyderabad.
- **Terrain:** Deciduous scrub jungle with grasslands.
- **Climate:** Tropical savanna with hot summers and moderate winters.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Mainly thorny scrub and grasslands.
- **Fauna:** Blackbucks, short-toed snake eagles, pond herons, and egrets.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Blackbuck (endangered).

Significance: The park is significant for being a safe haven for the endangered Blackbuck. It's also unique in being an urban forest reserve.

2. Mrugavani National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in Hyderabad. It encompasses the ruins of the ancient Golconda Fort.
- **Terrain:** Tropical dry deciduous forest.
- **Climate:** Tropical, with hot summers and mild winters.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Mixed deciduous forests featuring teak, bamboo, and other tropical species.

- **Fauna:** Indian hare, forest cat, civet, and various bird species.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** None that are critically endangered, but the park is home to a variety of native wildlife.

3. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in Hyderabad.
- **Terrain:** Tropical dry deciduous forest and scrubland.
- **Climate:** Tropical.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Teak, sandalwood, rosewood, and neem.
- **Fauna:** Pangolin, small Indian civet, and various bird species like peafowl and partridges.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** The Indian pangolin is listed as "Endangered" by the IUCN.

National Parks in Tripura

1. Clouded Leopard National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** In the Sipahijola Wildlife Sanctuary.
- **Terrain:** Hilly, with semi-evergreen and bamboo forests.
- **Climate:** Tropical humid.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** A mix of bamboo and semi-evergreen forests.
- **Fauna:** Clouded leopard, rhesus macaque, and a variety of bird species.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Clouded leopard (Vulnerable).

Significance: The park is crucial for the conservation of the clouded leopard and is a biodiversity hotspot.

National Parks in Uttar Pradesh

1. Dudhwa National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Along the Indo-Nepal border.
- **Terrain:** Grasslands and wet marshes.
- **Climate:** Subtropical, hot summers, and cold winters.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Sal forests, grasslands.
- **Fauna:** Tiger, one-horned rhinoceros, swamp deer, and various bird species.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Bengal tiger (Endangered), Indian one-horned rhinoceros (Vulnerable).

Significance: Dudhwa is one of the few protected areas in India that houses the **one-horned rhinoceros** and is a significant **swamp deer habitat**.

National Parks in Uttarakhand:

1. Jim Corbett National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in the Nainital and Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.
- **Terrain:** Comprises a diverse landscape including hills, riverine belts, and grasslands.
- **Climate:** Temperate, with temperatures varying significantly between summer and winter.
- **Nearby Rivers:** Ramganga River flows through the park.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Dominated by Sal forests, it also includes a variety of bamboo, grasslands, and a rich diversity of plant species.
- **Fauna:** Home to Bengal tigers, Asian elephants, leopards, sloth bears, and more than 500 species of birds.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Bengal tiger (Endangered).

Significance: Jim Corbett National Park is **one of the oldest national parks** in India and a cornerstone in tiger conservation efforts.

2. Valley of Flowers National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in the Chamoli district, in the West Himalaya.
- **Terrain:** Alpine meadows with diverse topography.
- **Climate:** Subalpine to alpine, with limited accessibility due to snow for much of the year.
- **Nearby Mountains:** Part of the Zaskar range of the Himalayas.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Home to a wide variety of alpine flowers including rare and endangered species.
- **Fauna:** Snow leopard, Asiatic black bear, musk deer, and blue sheep, among others.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Snow leopard (Vulnerable).

Significance: This park is a **UNESCO World Heritage site** and is renowned for its unique floral diversity.

3. Rajaji National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** At the edge of the Doon Valley, spread across Haridwar, Dehradun, and Pauri Garhwal districts.
- **Terrain:** Deciduous forests, grasslands, and scrublands.
- **Climate:** Largely temperate.
- **Nearby Rivers:** Ganges and Song rivers flow through the park.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Dominated by Sal forests, with a variety of grasslands and riverine forests.

- **Fauna:** Home to Asian elephants, Bengal tigers, leopards, and over 300 bird species.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Asian elephant (Endangered), Bengal tiger (Endangered).

Significance: Rajaji National Park is important for the conservation of Asian elephants and acts as a significant ecological corridor between other protected areas in the region.

4. Gangotri National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in the Uttarkashi District, Uttarakhand.
- **Terrain:** Primarily alpine and temperate forests, with rugged terrains and glaciated regions.
- **Climate:** Alpine climate, largely inhospitable during winters.
- **Nearby Rivers:** The Bhagirathi River, one of the main tributaries of the Ganges, originates here.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Dominated by deodar, fir, and spruce trees at lower altitudes, with an upper alpine zone comprising primarily of meadows.
- **Fauna:** Includes species like the blue sheep, black bear, and the Himalayan snow leopard.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Snow leopard (Vulnerable).

Significance: Gangotri National Park is crucial for the protection of the upper catchment areas of the Ganga River and is an integral part of the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

5. Nanda Devi National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in the Chamoli District, Uttarakhand.
- **Terrain:** High-altitude protected area with significant glacial and alpine regions.
- **Climate:** Alpine climate, largely inhospitable during winters.
- **Nearby Mountains:** Surrounds the peak of Nanda Devi, which is the second-highest mountain in India.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Rich in high-altitude flora including juniper, birch, and various medicinal plants.
- **Fauna:** Home to the snow leopard, Himalayan musk deer, and the Himalayan tahr.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Snow leopard (Vulnerable), Himalayan musk deer (Endangered).

Significance: Nanda Devi National Park, along with the Valley of Flowers, is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. It is significant for its high biodiversity and as a sanctuary for some of India's most endangered wildlife.

National Parks in West Bengal:

1. Sundarbans National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** In the delta region of the Padma, Meghna, and Brahmaputra river basins.
- **Terrain:** A mangrove swamp, crisscrossed by a complex network of tidal waterways, mudflats, and small islands. It is the largest Mangrove of the world.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate with high humidity.
- **Nearby Rivers:** Numerous, but the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers are the main ones.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Dominated by mangrove forests.
- **Fauna:** Home to the Bengal tiger, Indian python, estuarine crocodile, and various species of fish and birds.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Bengal tiger (Endangered), Saltwater Crocodile (Vulnerable).

Significance: It's a UNESCO World Heritage site, and is one of the largest reserves for the Bengal tiger.

2. Buxa National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in the Alipurduar Subdivision of West Bengal.
- **Terrain:** Terai eco-system and hilly terrain, borders Bhutan to the north.
- **Climate:** Subtropical and moist.
- **Nearby Rivers:** Several rivers like Raidak and Jayanti.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Includes tropical evergreen forests and mixed wet deciduous forests.
- **Fauna:** Houses species like the Asian elephant, Bengal tiger, Indian boar, and gaur.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Bengal Tiger (Endangered), Indian Elephant (Endangered).

Significance: It serves as an international corridor for elephant migration between India and Bhutan.

3. Neora Valley National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** In the Kalimpong district.
- **Terrain:** Mountainous region with deep valleys, and lush green forests.
- **Climate:** Sub-tropical to alpine.
- **Nearby Rivers:** Neora River.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Dense bamboo groves, Rhododendron trees, and alpine pastures.
- **Fauna:** Red Panda, Himalayan Tahr, and other high-altitude dwellers.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Red Panda (Endangered).

Significance: One of the richest biological zones in the entire Northeast, holds great ecological value.

National Parks in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands:

1. Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park (Wandoor National Park)

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Near Wandoor on the Andaman Islands.
- **Terrain:** Consists of open sea, creeks, and 15 small and large islands.
- **Climate:** Tropical climate with high humidity.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Mangroves, tropical rainforest.
- **Fauna:** Various species of coral, fish, dolphins, and sea turtles.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** The park is important for the nesting of Green sea turtles and Leatherback sea turtles, both of which are threatened species.

Significance: Offers a rich biodiversity with coral reefs being the major attraction. It's an essential place for research and education on marine ecosystem conservation.

2. Rani Jhansi Marine National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Near the islands of Henry Lawrence, Long Island, and North and South Button islands.
- **Terrain:** Coastal and marine areas featuring coral reefs.
- **Climate:** Tropical.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Includes underwater sea grass beds and coral reefs.
- **Fauna:** Variety of marine species, such as fish, mollusks, and other marine animals.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** This area is important for dugong conservation, a vulnerable marine mammal.

Significance: This park is particularly significant for its coral reef ecosystems and serves as a habitat for numerous species of fish.

3. Mount Harriet National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Located in Ferrargunj tehsil of Andaman.
- **Terrain:** Hill ranges and thick forests.
- **Climate:** Tropical.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Evergreen forests, indigenous flora.
- **Fauna:** Saltwater crocodile, robber crab, Andaman wild pig.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** The Andaman Hawk-Owl, an endemic and vulnerable species, is found here.

Significance: It is one of the richest areas of flora and fauna in the Andaman islands and offers hiking trails with views of the islands and the sea.

National Park in Jammu and Kashmir

1. Dachigam National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Near Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir
- **Terrain:** Comprises of montane grasslands and high-altitude pastures.
- **Climate:** Varies from temperate to alpine as you move to higher elevations.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** A wide range of vegetation, from riverine forests to alpine pastures.
- **Fauna:** Kashmir stag (Hangul), musk deer, leopards, and a variety of birds.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** The Hangul or Kashmir stag is critically endangered.

Significance: The park is particularly famous for the biodiversity it offers, especially the Hangul, and it serves as a significant site for research.

National Park in Laddakh

1. Hemis National Park

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Eastern Ladakh
- **Terrain:** High-altitude terrain, including valleys, mountains, and alpine forests.
- **Climate:** Arctic desert climate.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Limited vegetation due to high altitude; primarily alpine trees and herbs.
- **Fauna:** Snow leopard, Tibetan wolf, Eurasian brown bear, and red fox.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Snow leopard is a vulnerable species.

Significance: It's the largest national park in South Asia and is particularly significant for its snow leopard populations. It's also a UNESCO-listed Biosphere Reserve.

2. Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary (proposed to be a National Park)

Geographical Features:

- **Location:** Northern Plateau of Ladakh
- **Terrain:** High-altitude plateau, one of the highest reserves in the world.
- **Climate:** Extreme cold desert.

Flora and Fauna:

- **Flora:** Sparse vegetation due to harsh climate.
- **Fauna:** Wild yak, Tibetan wild ass (Kiang), and various species of fowl.
- **Threatened/Endangered Species:** Tibetan Antelope (Chiru), which is endangered.

Significance: This area is significant for its unique high-altitude ecosystems and it's one of the last places where traditional Tibetan pastoral nomadism is practiced.

Only for nagendraiput9753@gmail.com