

KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY

Kaziranga in Assam has justly become world-famous as the main stronghold of the great Indian one-horned rhinoceros. Till the last century, this species of rhino roamed throughout the valleys of north-east India, but has now become confined to a few sanctuaries in Assam (Kaziranga and the Manas or North Kamrup), in West Bengal (Jaldapara) and in Nepal. At the beginning of this century it was estimated that only about a dozen rhinos were left in Kaziranga. Now it is believed that there are at least 250 in this sanctuary.

In this fine sanctuary are also found the magnificent wild buffalo, sambar, swamp deer, hog deer, pig and wild elephant. Numerous water fowl frequent the *jheels* and other marshy areas. In addition to providing protection for the fauna of Assam, Kaziranga is a place where the flora is also carefully preserved, since there is no exploitation of forest or other produce in this sanctuary.

In 1908, the area now known as Kaziranga was closed to shooting and made a Reserved Forest. In 1926, it became a Game Sanctuary, and more recently it has correctly been named the Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary.

Location and Route

Kaziranga consists of about 430 sq. km. (166 sq. miles) of flat, swampy country on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra river. A fully furnished Tourist Lodge is situated near mile-stone 135 on the main road from Gauhati airfield. The other airfield at Jorhat is only 97 km. (60 miles) to the east. It is possible to leave



Barking deer buck

Calcutta by the morning plane and be in Kaziranga early in the afternoon. Motor transport can be had either at Gauhati or at Jorhat.

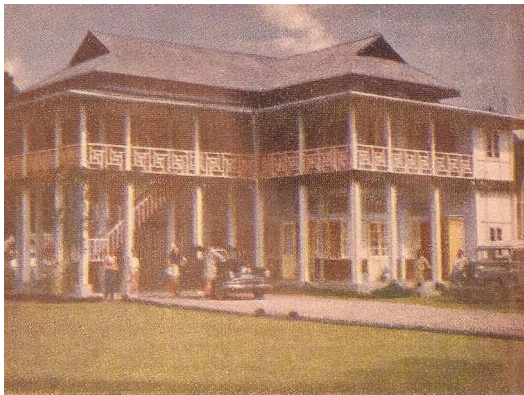
For further information, reservation of accommodation, transport and riding elephants, etc., visitors should contact or write to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Sibsagar Division,
Jorhat P.O., (Assam).

A fully illustrated and informative booklet on Kaziranga can be obtained from the State Government



Wild elephants are occasionally seen in Kaziranga



The Tourist Lodge in Kaziranga

Tourist Bureau in Assam or from the Divisional Forest Officer, Jorhat.

Accommodation and other Facilities

The Tourist Lodge at Kaziranga contains five bedrooms and is fully equipped. The charges for room, linen and all meals for one person are about Rs. 18·00 per day. There are also comfortable and well-furnished Forest Rest Houses at Baguri and Arimora, but there are as yet no arrangements for catering at these two places.

Inside the sanctuary there are a few jeepable tracks prepared each year and open only from December to March. Visitors usually have to go on elephant-back for observing wild life. There are watch towers also for



Sambar hind in thick undergrowth

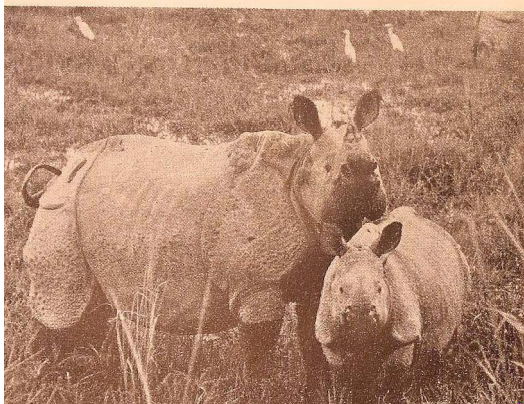
observation of wild life. The fees and charges for viewing are;

Sanctuary view permit	Rs. 5.00 per person per day.
Elephant hire	Rs. 10.00 per person per trip (reduced rate if 2 or 3 persons share one elephant).
Camera fee (cine)	Rs. 5.00 per person per day (Rs. 10.00 for professionals).
Camera fee (still)	Rs. 2.00 per person per day (Rs. 5.00 for professionals).



A hog deer buck

Mother and Baby Rhino



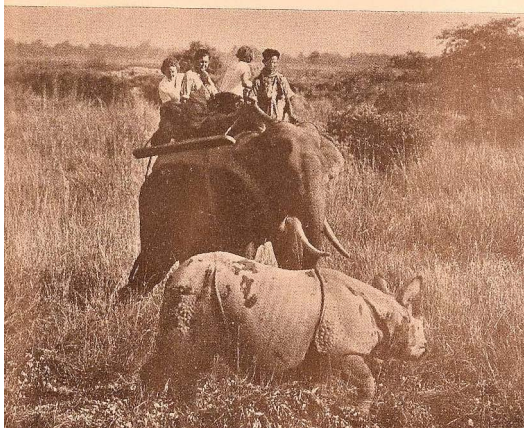
Best time for Visiting

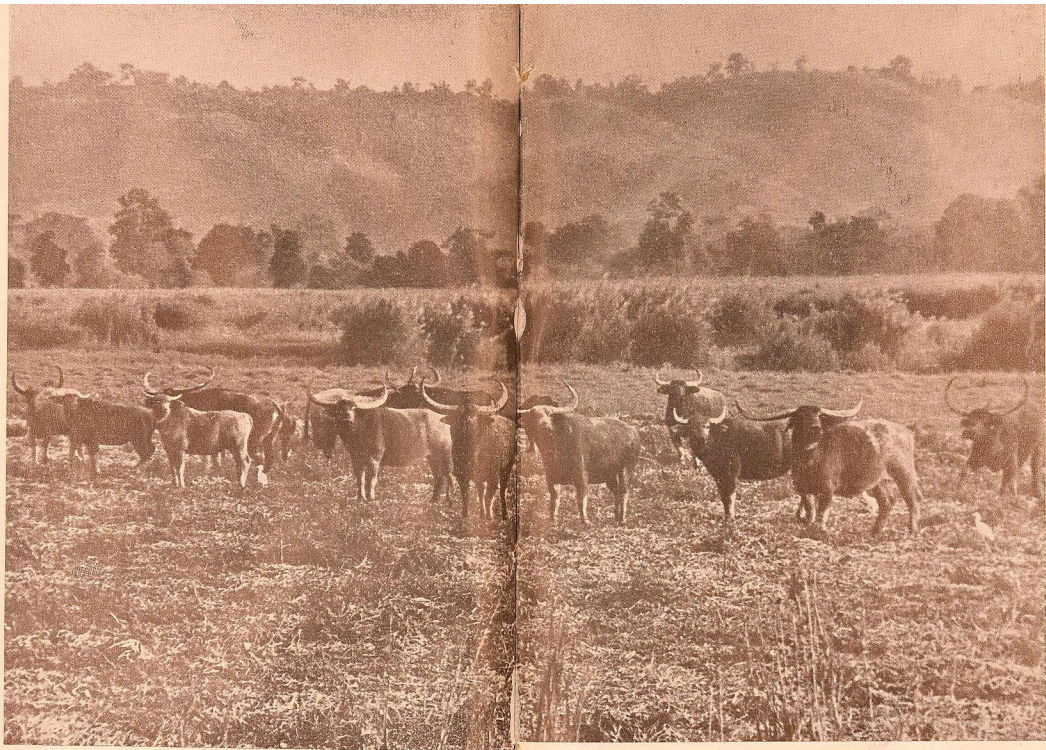
The best time for visiting Kaziranga is the cold weather from November to April. From May to October it is generally possible to go out and see parts of the sanctuary, but one must be prepared for disappointment because of rain and even floods. Early morning and late afternoon (when the rhino and other animals come out to graze) are suitable for seeing wild life. Early morning is preferable during the hot weather and in the monsoon, as it is cooler. Afternoon is preferable in December and January because mornings are usually misty.

ALTITUDE: 76 m. (250 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 2,032 mm. (80 in.) per annum.

Visitors in Kaziranga meet a rhino





The magnificent wild buffalo is found in Kaziranga and Manas



A trio in a water hole in Kaziranga

KAZIRANGA SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	4	Fine, cool	23·9	75	7·2	45	Early morning mists. Dry. Afternoon visits recommended.
February ..	5	Fine, cool	26·7	80	12·8	55	Grass being burnt. Best time.
March ..	5	-do-	29·4	85	15·6	60	Grass burnt. Best time.
April ..	4	Showers, warm	32·2	90	18·3	65	New grass growing. Good time.
May ..	3	Rains	35·0	95	21·1	70	Conditions uncertain. All right if dry.
June ..	2	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	Only small areas at Kohora and Laodubi can be visited.
July ..	2	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
August ..	2	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
September	2	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
October ..	3	-do-	32·2	90	18·3	65	Small areas at Kohora and Laodubi can be visited. Conditions getting better.
November	4	Fine, cool	29·4	85	12·8	55	Swamps boggy, grass high in places. Good time for photography.
December	4	-do-	23·9	75	8·9	48	Early morning mists. Drier. Afternoon visits recommended.

MANAS SANCTUARY

Another fine wild life sanctuary in Assam lies at the foot of the Himalayas, where the river Manas flows through a magnificent gorge and spills on to the plains. It is also known as the North Kamrup Sanctuary. In addition to the fine mountain and river scenery, there is an abundance of wild animals and birds, both in the broad river bed and in the forest nearby. Fine *mahseer* and *bokar* fishing is to be had from November to March in the rivers Manas and Beki. A permit for fishing can be had for Rs. 2·00 per day.

Location and Route

This 272-sq. km. (105-sq. mile) sanctuary is in the extreme north-west of North Kamrup District in Assam, near the Bhutan border. The road into the sanctuary is motorable from October to May, and the distance by road from Gauhati is about 153 km. (95 miles). The nearest railway station is Barpeta Road.

For further information, reservation in the Rest House and for fishing permits and elephants for sight-seeing, visitors should write to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
North Kamrup,
Barpeta Road, (Assam).

Accommodation and other Facilities

There is a fully furnished three-room Rest House at Motharguri near the mountain ranges of Bhutan. There are as yet no arrangements for catering at this place,

MANAS SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	5	Fine, cool	23·9	75	7·2	45	Grass being burnt. Fishing fair.
February ..	5	-do-	26·7	80	12·8	55	Best time for seeing wild life. Fishing good.
March ..	5	Fine, warm	29·4	85	15·6	60	-do-
April ..	3	Warm, showers	32·2	90	18·3	65	Showers. Warmer. New grass growing. Fishing not so good.
May ..	2	Rains	35·0	95	21·1	70	Hot and rainy. Road becomes difficult.
June ..	1	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	Rains. Road may not be open.
July ..	1	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
August ..	1	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
September	1	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
October ..	3	Warm. Rain-fall decreasing	32·2	90	18·3	65	Road opened and repaired. Fishing starts in second half of month.
November	5	Fine, cool	29·4	85	12·8	55	Good for fishing. Jungle still thick.
December	5	-do-	23·9	75	10·0	50	Jungle and grass being burnt. Fishing fair.

and visitors should bring their own provisions. There are camping sites and visitors may bring their tents, servants, etc.

Charges for viewing permit, elephant hire, and use of cameras are the same as at Kaziranga.

Best Time for Visiting

The road is usually cleared and repaired by October 15, and fishing opens about that time or shortly afterwards. After the month of May, visits are possible but not recommended.

ALTITUDE: 107 m. (350 ft.) above sea level.

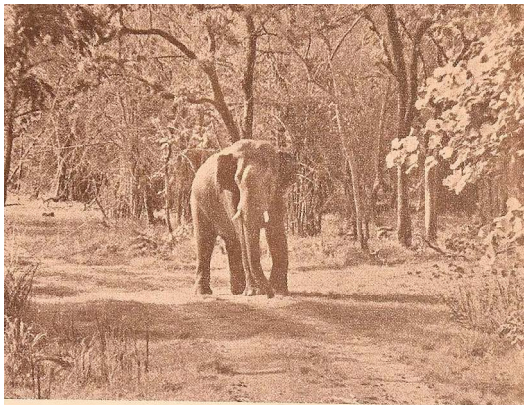
RAINFALL: 4,115 mm. (162 in.) per annum.

A day's catch of *malheer*





A school of Indian swamp deer stag in Kanha Park



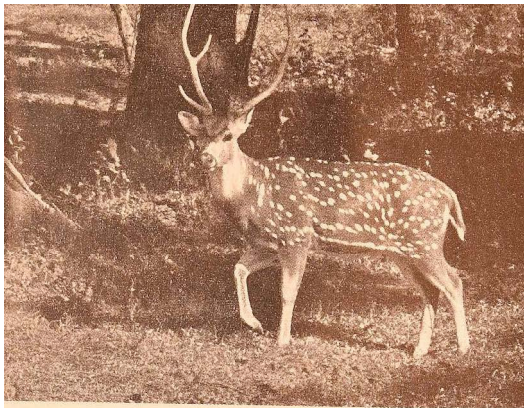
Wild tusker elephant in Bandipur

SOUTH INDIA

BANDIPUR SANCTUARY

BANDIPUR, once the 'game preserve' of the Maharajahs of Mysore, is particularly noted for its fine herds of gaur (Indian 'bison') and chital or spotted deer. Actually, it is the inner sanctuary or 'sanctum sanctorum' of the 803-sq. km. (310-sq. milc) Venugopal Wild Life Park, which was established in 1941.

Other wild life found in this sanctuary includes the wild elephant, sambar, barking deer, common langur, bonnet



The chital is probably the most beautiful of all deer

macaque, pig, tiger, leopard, and sloth bear. Among the birds are pea-fowl, grey jungle-fowl and spur-fowl.

A unique feature of this sanctuary is the network of good motorable roads which links up the salt-licks and water holes. About 129 km. (80 miles) of roads in an area of 57 sq. km. (22 sq. miles) provide a good opportunity of seeing wild life from a motor vehicle, while elephants take visitors to the innermost parts if required.

Location and Route

This sanctuary is situated on the main road, midway, between Mysore City and Ootacamund, 80 km. (50 miles) from either place. It consists mainly of open stunted forest

of small teak and axle-wood trees, with a few sandalwood trees scattered here and there, where the Mysore plateau meets the Nilgiri Range. The forest, though sparse, is most photogenic, especially after the grass and undergrowth have died or been burnt.

The nearest airport is Bangalore, which is about 219 km. (136 miles) away. The journey of 138 km. (86 miles) from Bangalore to Mysore can be done by rail or by road. From Mysore to Bandipur cars and buses are available. The journey can also be made by road from Ootacamund. Bandipur, on the Mysore side of the Madras-Mysore State boundary, adjoins Mudumalai sanctuary on the Madras side. Both the sanctuaries can therefore be visited in one trip, if desired. At certain seasons of the year the wild life wanders from one sanctuary to the other.

Applications for reservations, permits, etc., should be addressed to:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Mysore City, (Mysore).

Accommodation and other Facilities

Three Forest Lodges, each with two suites of rooms, and one P. W. D. Guest House are available, all fully furnished and provided with servants to serve all types of food. Provisions must be taken along for a prolonged stay. A 'Motel' (hotel for motorists) is due to be opened here in the near future. Observation towers for photographing wild life have been constructed. A motor-truck and two

elephants are at the disposal of visitors. The local Kurubars are expert trackers, and they often assist in locating wild life for visitors.

The charges for licences and transport are:

Stalking (weekly licences)	Rs. 2·00 per week.
Elephant hire	Rs. 10·00 per day.
Truck hire	Re. 1·00 per mile for first 10 miles, then 75 nP. per mile. Rs. 5·00 per trip if less than 5 miles.
Camera fee	Box camera Re. 1·00 per day. Other still cameras Rs. 2·00 per day. Cine cameras (up to 1 reel of 120 ft. film) Rs. 5·00 per day.

Best Time for Visiting

The best season to see wild life is from April to June. The rainy season is from June to August. But even during the monsoon the sanctuary is accessible and, generally speaking, can be visited all the year round.

ALTITUDE: 975—1,223 m. (3,200—4,014 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 889 mm. (35 in.) per annum.

BANDIPUR SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	4	Fine, cool	21·1	70	15·6	60	Cold weather—autumn colouring. Undergrowth becoming thinner.
February ..	4	Warmer	23·9	75	18·3	65	Scanty undergrowth.
March ..	4	-do-	29·4	85	21·1	70	-do-
April ..	5	Hot and dry	35·0	95	23·9	75	Best time for seeing wild life.
May ..	5	-do-	35·0	95	23·9	75	-do-
June ..	4	Rains start	32·2	90	21·1	70	Good time until the rains start.
July ..	3	Rains	29·4	85	21·1	70	Rains.
August ..	3	-do-	29·4	85	21·1	70	-do-
September	3	Less rain	29·4	85	21·1	70	Undergrowth thick.
October ..	3	-do-	26·7	80	18·3	65	Undergrowth thick.
November	4	Fine, cool	23·9	75	18·3	65	Cold weather. Autumn colouring. Undergrowth thick.
December	4	-do-	21·1	70	15·6	60	-do-

RANGANTHITTOO BIRD SANCTUARY

Previously called Srirangapatna, this is one of the few bird sanctuaries of India. It consists of islands in the sacred Kaveri river, and while birds can be seen there all the year round, the months of June to August are the breeding time at the heronry. The open-bill stork, white ibis, night heron, Indian darter, cormorant and cattle egret can be seen in the sanctuary.

Location and Route

This 4.4-sq. km. (1.66-sq. mile) bird sanctuary is only about 1.6 km. (1 mile) from Srirangapatna, and 14.5 km. (9 miles) from Mysore. It can easily be reached by road from Mysore city. A 'coracle' or basket-boat is maintained by the Forest Department for ferrying visitors across the river.

For further information, please contact:

The Divisional Forest Officer,
Mysore Division, (Mysore).

Accommodation and other Facilities

There are good hotels in Mysore city from where the sanctuary is easily accessible by road. There is no charge for visiting this place.

Best Time for Visiting

This place can be visited all the year round. The actual breeding season at the heronry depends on the monsoon, but usually the birds begin to assemble in June, and by the later half of July or August the young chicks are hatched.

RANGANTHITTOO BIRD SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
June ..	4	Fine	26·7	80	15·6	60	The weather conditions depend much on how strong the monsoon is all along the coast.
July ..	5	Fine, sometimes cloudy	26·7	80	15·6	60	This is a heronry and the birds begin to assemble from June, and by the latter half of July or August the chicks should be out of the eggs.
August ..	5	-do-					-do-

MUDUMALAI SANCTUARY

This fine sanctuary* on the Madras side of the inter-State boundary is adjacent to Bandipur (on the Mysore side), but it differs in some respects from the Mysore sanctuary. It is slightly lower in elevation, receives more rainfall and the jungle is thicker. The thickness of the undergrowth makes photography slightly more difficult at times, but the thicker cover encourages wild life to migrate here from Bandipur at certain seasons of the year.

If there is time at their disposal, visitors should try to include both Mudumalai and Bandipur in their itinerary, as there is plenty of wild life to be seen on both sides of the Moyar river—the natural boundary between the two States.

The main animals to be seen in Mudumalai are the elephant, gaur (Indian 'bison'), sambar, chital, barking-deer, mouse-deer (Indian chevrotain), four-horned antelope, pig, tiger, leopard, sloth bear, wild dog, common langur, bonnet macaque, Malabar squirrel, hare and porcupine. Birds include the Malabar grey hornbill, grey jungle-fowl, red spur-fowl and two species of partridge.

Location and Route

Extending over 295 sq. km. (114 sq. miles), this sanctuary consists of undulating country at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills, and (like Bandipur) lies on the main road from

*An illustrated guide-book on this sanctuary has been published by the Madras Forest Department.

Ootacamund to Mysore, being 64 km. (42 miles) from Ootacamund. It can therefore be approached either from the Mysore side (see description of Bandipur Sanctuary), or by road from Ootacamund.

Applications for further information and reservations should be addressed to:

State Wild Life Officer,
136, Peters Road,
Madras-14.

Accommodation and other Facilities

There is a Forest Rest House and Tourist Lodge called 'Abhayaranyam', each with two suites of rooms, at Kargudi, which is on the main road and is the headquarters of this sanctuary. It has modern facilities for visitors' comfort with kitchen and cook, but for a long stay provisions must be brought by visitors.

There are about 72 km. (45 miles) of fair-weather roads along which motoring can be done, except in the rainy season. Six observation towers have been constructed at salient points overlooking salt-licks and water holes. The charges for accommodation, licences and transport are:

Tourist Lodge	Rs. 2·00 per person, Rs. 3·00 per couple, and Rs. 10·00 for parties not exceeding 5 in number, per suite, per day.
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MUDUMALAI SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	4	Fine, slight showers	21·1	70	12·8	55	Grass being burnt.
February ..	5	Fine	23·9	75	18·3	65	Burning of grass completed.
March ..	5	Fine, warm	29·4	85	21·1	70	Best time for seeing wild life. New grass growing.
April ..	5	-do-	32·2	90	23·9	75	-do-
May ..	5	Early showers	32·2	90	23·9	75	-do-
June ..	3	Rains	32·2	90	21·1	70	Good time. Rains start this month.
July ..	2	-do-	29·4	85	21·1	70	Rain during this month.
August ..	2	-do-	29·4	85	21·1	70	-do-
September	2	-do-	29·4	85	21·1	70	-do-
October ..	3	-do-	26·7	80	18·3	65	Vegetation luxuriant and thick.
November	4	Late showers	23·9	75	18·3	65	-do-
December	4	Fine	21·1	70	12·8	55	Vegetation drying up.

Forest Rest House	Re. 0.50 per person, Re. 0.75 per couple and Rs. 2.50 for parties exceeding 2 persons, per suite per day.
View permit	Re. 1.00 per person.
Elephant hire	Rs. 10.00 per trip (Rs. 5.00 for less than 2 hours).
Camera fee	Still cameras—nil Cine cameras—Rs. 100 per day, except for purely personal or non-commercial purposes.

Best Time for Visiting

From February till the end of June is the best time for a visit to this sanctuary. At this time, the old grass has been burnt and new grass is growing. The jungle is luxuriant and provides thick cover for wild life during October-November.

ALTITUDE: 914—1,158 m. (3,000—3,800 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 1,422 mm. (56 in.) per annum.

VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY

This famous breeding-place for birds has in practice been a sanctuary for over a century and a half, since the local villagers protected and valued the birds for the guano (bird droppings), which is an excellent fertiliser. The artificial lake, which forms the heronry, irrigates the local rice fields, while the *Barringtonia* trees which grow in the water provide ideal nesting sites for the breeding birds.

Among the birds that breed here every winter from November to February, depending on the timing and strength of the monsoon rains, are the spoonbill, openbill stork, grey heron, Indian darter, cormorant (two species), egret, white ibis and night heron.

Location and Route

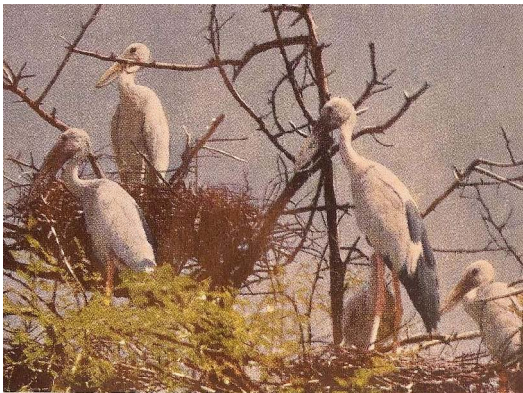
This lake is in the district of Chingleput and is about 30 ha. (74 acres) in area. Situated 87 km. (54 miles) south of Madras, it is easily approachable by good roads from Madras, and from other cities. The nearest railway station is Karunghuzhi, 11.3 km. (7 miles) away.

Further particulars can be obtained from:

The State Wild Life Officer,
136, Peters Road,
Madras-14.

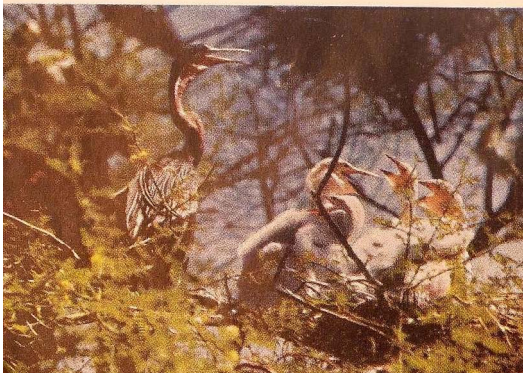
Accommodation and other Facilities

There are many first-class hotels in Madras. Those who wish to camp at Karunghuzhi Rest House should write for further information.



Openbill storks nesting in a sanctuary

Indian darter with young ones in a bird sanctuary



VEDANTHANGAL BIRD SANCTUARY

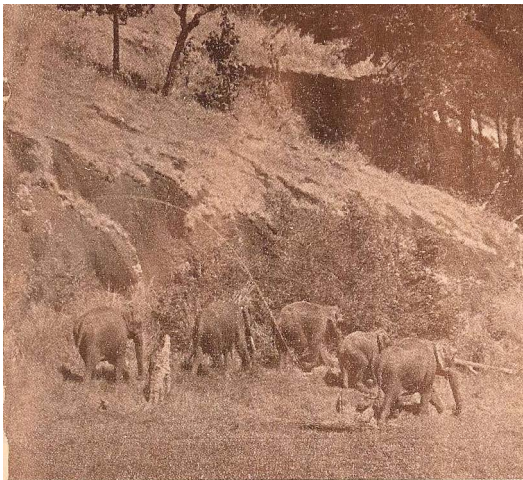
Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	5	Cool	26·7	80	18·3	65	Best time to see breeding birds.
February ..	4	Warm	32·2	90	23·9	75	Early breeders leave sanctuary with grown-up young. Population reduced.
March ..	3	Warmer	35·0	95	26·7	80	Population much reduced. Lake starts drying up.
April, May, } June, July, } August, } September }							Lake almost dry. Practically no birds.
October ..	3	Rather warm	35·0	95	29·4	85	Birds start coming to the sanctuary.
November	4	Warm	32·2	90	23·9	75	Birds come to the sanctuary.
December	5	Cool	29·4	85	18·3	65	Best time to see breeding birds.

Best Time for Visiting

The birds breed mainly during December and January, the exact time for each species depending on the amount of water, food supply and such other factors.

ALTITUDE: 122 m. (400 ft.) above sea level.

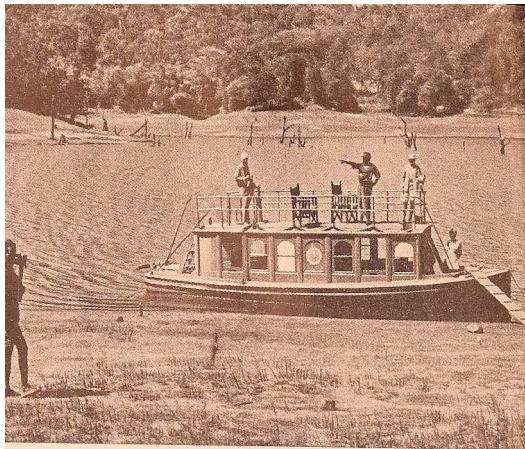
RAINFALL: 1,143 mm. (45 in.) per annum.



A herd of wild elephants in Periyar

PERIYAR SANCTUARY

The Periyar lake was artificially created in the year 1900 for providing water for irrigation in Madras State. The whole area of the sanctuary abounds in lovely natural scenery in one of the most beautiful parts of India. An added attraction is its wild life. The lake has many delightful creeks, waterways, promontories and islands, thus rendering it possible to get good views of wooded hills

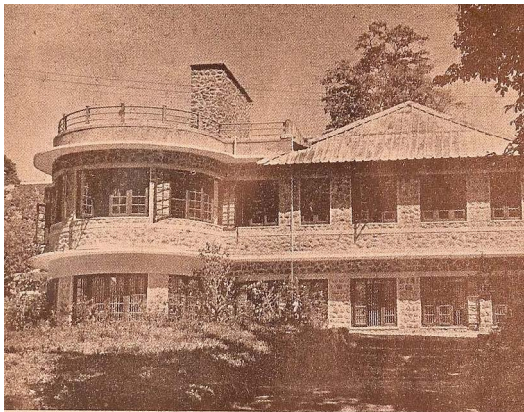


Wild life in Periyar can be viewed from a comfortable motor boat

and valleys, with grassy areas where glimpses of wild life can be had.

It is particularly known for comfortable accommodation and the availability of motor-boats for seeing the sanctuary and its wild life with the greatest ease.

The animal most seen here is probably the wild elephant, of which there are supposed to be hundreds. Then there is the gaur (Indian 'bison') which still survives in small herds and can be seen grazing on the hillsides. The sambar, barking deer and pig are also found, and



Aranya Nivas Hotel near Periyar

occasionally the tiger, leopard and sloth bear. The chevrotin is rare. Water-birds are fairly well represented here, and other birds include hornbills (two species).

Location and Route

Lake Periyar is about 25.9 sq. km. (10 sq. miles) in area when at high level, while the whole sanctuary is about 673 sq. km. (260 sq. miles). It is situated on the Kerala side of the Kerala-Madras boundary, and is approached by the main Cochin-Madurai road. The nearest railway stations are Kottayam 116 km. (72 miles) away in Kerala, and Madurai 142 km. (88 miles) away in Madras State. The airports are Cochin 193 km.

(120 miles) away in Kerala, and Madurai and Tiruchirappalli 233 km. (145 miles) away in Madras State. There are ample motor transport facilities from all these places to the sanctuary.

Further information can be obtained from:

The Game Warden,
Peermade, Kerala.

Accommodation and other Facilities

There is a fine modern nine-room hotel called 'Aranya Nivas' at Thekkady, inside the sanctuary, for which all-inclusive charges are Rs. 25.00 per day for a single bedroom with attached bath, and Rs. 40.00 for a double bedroom with attached bath. Monthly terms can also be arranged. For accommodation here and at the Tourist Bungalow at Edapalayam close by, letters should be addressed to the Manager, Aranya Nivas Hotel, Thekkady P.O., Kerala.

Two Rest Houses right inside the sanctuary at Thannikudy and Mullakudy are available for visitors who wish to venture farther into the interior and who can bring their own provisions, etc. The one at Thannikudy is well furnished and is close to the famous *mahseer* fishing spot on the Periyar river, before it flows into the lake.

Ample boating facilities are provided at the lake for seeing the sanctuary. A reservation fee of Rs. 10.00 is charged, which is adjusted towards hire charges. Hire charges are Rs. 6.00 per hour (in addition to the usual boat hire) for a boat with a capacity of 12 adult persons.

PERIYAR SANCTUARY

Month	Index	Weather	Temperature				Remarks
			Max.		Min.		
			°C	°F	°C	°F	
January ..	4	Cool	26·7	80	23·9	75	Good time.
February ..	4	Slightly warm	26·7	80	23·9	75	-do-
March ..	5	Warm	29·4	85	23·9	75	Grass being burnt. Best time.
April ..	5	Warm, showers	32·2	90	26·7	80	Grass burnt. Best time.
May ..	5	-do-	32·2	90	26·7	80	New grass growing up. Best time. Good for mountaineering.
June ..	3	Rain	32·2	90	26·7	80	Conditions uncertain. All right if not raining.
July ..	2	-do-	26·7	80	23·9	75	-do-
August ..	2	-do-	26·7	80	23·9	75	-do-
September	3	Some rain	32·2	90	26·7	80	Conditions improving.
October ..	4	Showers	29·4	85	23·9	75	Conditions improving. Good for fishing.
November	4	Fine, cool	29·4	85	23·9	75	Better weather. Good for fishing.
December	4	-do-	29·4	85	23·9	75	Good time. Good for fishing. Autumn colouring.

Reservation of boats is to be arranged with the Game Ranger, Thekkady, as much in advance as possible.

Another charge is the sanctuary entrance fee of Re. 0.50 per head. There is a watch tower (*machan*) for observing wild life.

Best Time for Visiting

This sanctuary is accessible all the year round, with only slight variations in suitability due to weather conditions and the level of the lake.

ALTITUDE: 914—1,828 m. (3,000—6,000 ft.) above sea level.

RAINFALL: 2,540 mm. (100 in.) per annum.

**COMPREHENSIVE TABLE SHOWING THE BEST MONTHS OF THE YEAR
FOR VISITING INDIA'S WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES**

Month	GIR FOREST	KEOLADEO GHANA	Dachigam	CORBETT PARK	Chandraprabha	KANHA PARK	Shivpuri Park	HAZARIBAGH PARK	Jaldapara	KAZIRANGA	Manas	BANDIPUR	Ranganthittoo	MUDUMALAI	Vedanthangal	PERIYAR
January	5	2	1	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	5	5
February	5	2	1	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	4	5
March	5	1	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	3	5
April	5	1	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	2	5	2	4
May	5	1	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	5	2	5	1	4
June	3	1	5	0	3	4	4	3	2	2	1	4	4	3	0	3
July	1	4	5	0	3	1	5	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	0	2
August	1	5	5	0	2	0	4	2	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	2
September	1	5	5	0	2	0	4	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2
October	2	5	5	0	3	0	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
November	3	2	3	1	3	1	4	3	3	4	5	4	2	4	4	3
December	4	2	1	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	5	4

KEY :

5 Best time.

4 Nearly as good.

3 All right, but not so good.

2 Possible, but not fully recommended.

1 Just possible at times, not recommended.

0 Impossible, or not allowed, or closed.

NOTE : The more important and better developed sanctuaries are shown in capital types, e.g., CORBETT PARK, while other sanctuaries described in this booklet are in smaller types, e.g., Chandraprabha.

ABBREVIATIONS AND LOCAL TERMS

- bait*: domestic animal, usually a goat or young buffalo, tied up to attract lion, tiger and leopard.
- barasingha*: (lit. 'twelve horns') refers to the Indian swamp deer in Madhya Pradesh, etc., and the Kashmir stag in Kashmir.
- bawarchi*: cook.
- bearer*: personal servant, valet.
- beat*: (i) a sub-division of a Forest Range or (ii) a drive in a forest by beaters driving out game.
- bheel, bil* (also *jheel*); a small lake.
- bokar*: a sporting fish (*Barbus hexagonalepsis*).
- bund*: an embankment, often a road on an embankment.
- C.C.F.*: Chief Conservator of Forests.
- chowkidar*: watchman, usually in-charge of a rest house.
- Circuit House*: a rest house, usually maintained by the P.W.D., for Government officials on tour.
- Dak Bungalow*: a rest house, usually maintained by the P.W.D., for members of the public on tour.
- D.C.*: Deputy Commissioner, or Deputy Collector.
- D.F.O.*: Divisional Forest Officer.
- dun, doon*: a flat valley in the foothills of the Himalayas.
- F.R.H.*: Forest Rest House.
- ft.*: foot/feet.
- gaddi*: the pad on a riding elephant.
- gharial*: the fish-eating species of crocodile.
- ha*: hectares.
- hangul*: Kashmir stag.
- howdah*: the box-like seat on a riding elephant.
- in.*: inch/inches.
- jheel*: see *bheel*.
- khansama*: cook (usually in a rest house).

- kill*: the wild animal killed by a lion, tiger, leopard or other predatory animal.
- km.*: kilometres.
- m.*: metres.
- mm.*: millimetres.
- machan*: a small platform built, usually on a tree, for sitting up for a wild animal to come out.
- mahout*: elephant driver.
- mahseer, mahasir*: a sporting fish (*Barbus tor*), sometimes known as the Indian salmon.
- maidan*: open grassy area with short grass.
- sq.*: square.
- mazdoor*: labourer.
- mugger*: the carnivorous type of crocodile.
- P.W.D.*: Public Works Department.
- Range*: a unit area for Forest Management.
- sal*: a species of hardwood tree (*Shorea robusta*).
- shikari*: (i) a sportsman or (ii) a professional tracker who accompanies sportsmen.
- S.D.O.*: Sub-Divisional Officer.

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8. Ahead Lies the Jungle *by* Suresh Vaidya
9. Soondar Mooni *by* E. O. Shebbeare

LIST OF RECOGNISED TRAVEL AGENCIES, CITY-WISE

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New Delhi (Head Qrts.)

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Saha & Rai Travels Ltd.,
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New Delhi (Branch)

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Calcutta-1 (Head Qrts.)

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Calcutta (Head Qrts.)

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Calcutta (Branch)

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Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,
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D. Naoroji Road,
Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

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10, Veer Nariman Road,
Fort, Bombay-1 (Head Qrts.)

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Bombay (Head Qrts.)

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Bombay (Head Qrts.)

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Fort, Bombay-1 (Branch)

Orient Express Co. Ltd.,
Petit Building,
359, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road,
Bombay (Branch)

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Ahmedabad-1 (Branch)

Ahmedabad

Airfreight (Private) Ltd.,
Ramolia Building,
Relief Road,
Ahmedabad (Branch)

Poona

Trade Wings Ltd.,
276, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Poona (Branch)

Hyderabad

G. Raghunathmull Bank Ltd.,
Tourist Agents,
Hyderabad (Deccan) (Head Qrts.)

Trade Wings Ltd.,
5-8-616 Abid Road,
Hyderabad (Branch)

Bangalore

Thos. Cook & Son Ltd.,
200, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Bangalore (Branch)

Bharat Travel Service Ltd.,
D-9, Fifth Main Road,
Gandhinagar,
Bangalore-2 (Branch)

Cochin

M/s. Harrison & Cross Fields,
Cochin (Head Qrts.)

For all tourist information, please contact:

OVERSEAS

TELEPHONE

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Government of India Tourist Office,
19, East 49th Street,
New York 17 (N.Y.), U.S.A. | .. MUrray Hill | 8-2245 |
| 2. Government of India Tourist Office,
685, Market Street,
San Francisco 5 (Calif.), U.S.A. | .. EXbrook | 7-0066 |
| 3. Government of India Tourist Office,
177-179 King Street at University,
Toronto-1, Canada .. | .. EMpire | 2-3188 |
| 4. Government of India Tourist Office,
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London S.W. I., U.K. .. | .. TRAfalgar | 1717-8-9 |
| 5. Office National Indien de Tourisme,
8, Boulevard de la Madeleine,
Paris (9), France .. | OPera
.. ANJou | 00-84
83-86 |
| 6. Indisches Verkehrsburo,
Baseler Hóchhaus,
Baseler Strasse 46, First Floor,
Frankfurt/Main, West Germany .. | | 332380 and 332396 |
| 7. Government of India Tourist Office,
Leonard House, 46, Elizabeth Street,
Melbourne, C.I., Australia .. | MF
.. MF | 8057
8491 |
| 8. Government of India Tourist Office,
Bank of Ceylon Building, York Street, Fort,
Colombo, Ceylon .. | .. | 78805 |

IN INDIA

TELEPHONE

1.	Government of India Tourist Office, 123, Queen's Road, Churchgate, Bombay ..	242144 and 242145
2.	Government of India Tourist Office, 13, Old Court House Street, Calcutta ..	23-5721 and 23-2819
3.	Government of India Tourist Office, 88, Janpath, New Delhi	47057
4.	Government of India Tourist Office, 35, Mount Road, Madras	86999
5.	Government of India Tourist Office, The Mall, Agra	2377
6.	Government of India Tourist Office, Krishna Vilas, Station Road, Aurangabad ..	17
7.	Government of India Tourist Office, 15-B, The Mall, Varanasi (Banaras) Cantt. ..	4189
8.	Government of India Tourist Office, 2, Andrews Building (Top Floor) Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-1 ..	4505
9.	Government of India Tourist Office, Willingdon Island, Cochin	WDI/45
10.	Government of India Tourist Office, Ajit Mansions, Nehru Road, Darjeeling ..	50
11.	Government of India Tourist Office, Rajasthan State Hotel, Jaipur	2200
12.	Government of India Tourist Office, Plot No. 5, Hamidia Road, Bhopal	649

INDIA

(Sikkim and Bhutan States are attached to India by special treaties)

WILD LIFE SANCTUARIES

International boundaries

State boundaries

Sea coast

Wild life sanctuaries

