

# TOURIST INFORMATION MANUAL

Melghat Tiger Reserve, Katepurna and Dnyanganga Wildlife Sanctuaries

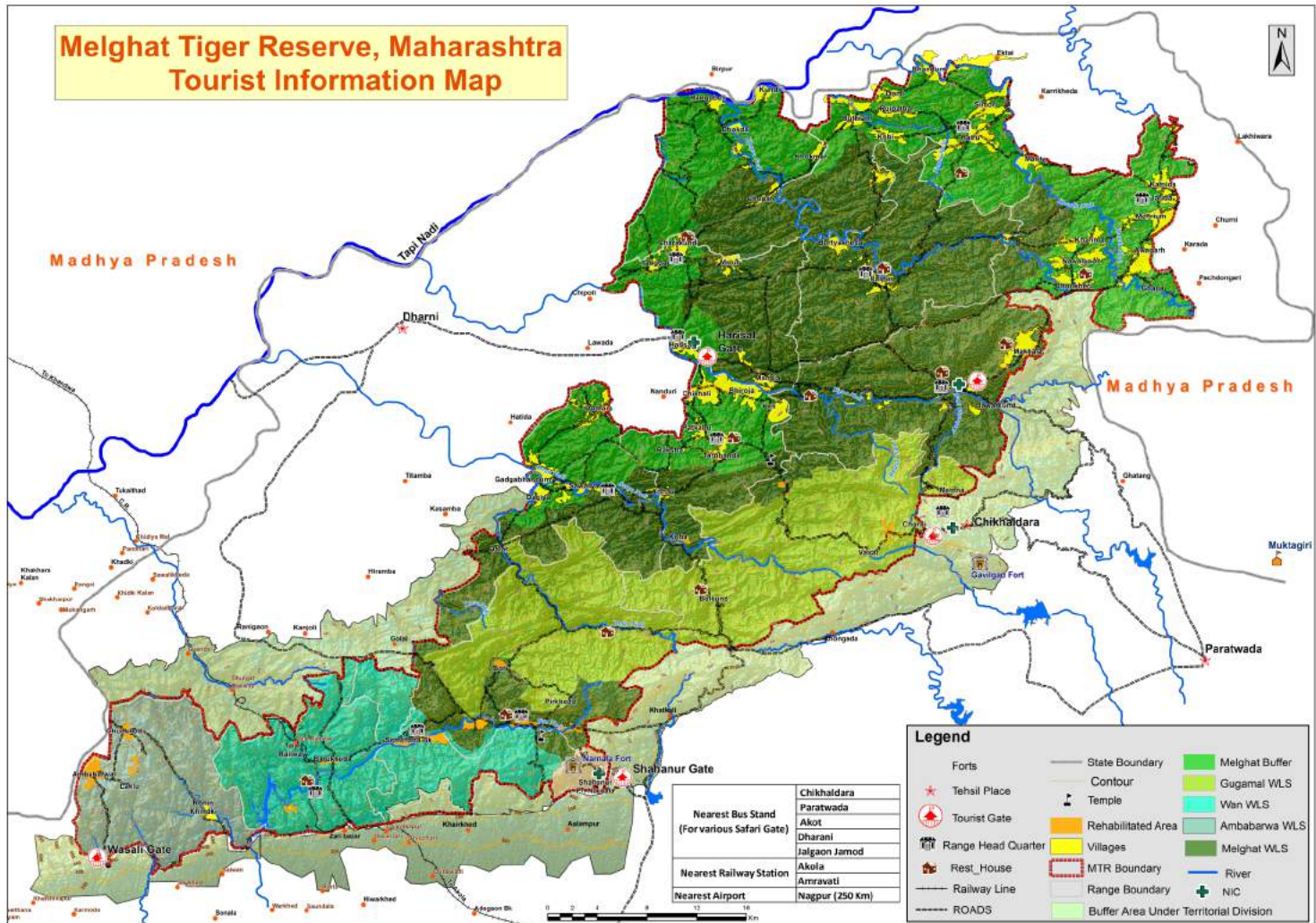


**MELGHAT TIGER RESERVE**

[www.magicalmelghat.com](http://www.magicalmelghat.com)



# Melghat Tiger Reserve, Maharashtra Tourist Information Map



## About Melghat...



(Entrance Gate)



(Rivers are the gift of forests)

Being a pioneer comes naturally to this beautiful landscape which is nestled in the Satpuda hill ranges of Forsyth's and Dunbar's Central India. When a tiger census was conducted in 1972 Indian Government was alarmed to find only 1800 tigers as against 20000 to 40000 estimated at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This led the Government of India under the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi to set up Project Tiger in 1973 on the matter of tiger conservation. Nine tiger reserves were established in the first phase in the country during the year 1973-74. Melghat Tiger Reserve was one of these nine tiger reserves and came in to being on 22.02.1974. Initially it was over an area of 1571.74 sq. km. This was the first tiger reserve to be declared in the State of Maharashtra, which subsequently got expanded to 2029.04 sq. km. The mystic landscape of Melghat has vast tracts of inviolate natural forests consisting of unique and representative ecosystems with rich Bio-diversity and varied habitats offered by deep valleys (locally known as Khoras) and high hills (locally known as Ballas), daunted with rivers and nallahs having water all the year round in the "Dohs". It is located at 21°26'45"N 77°11'50"E coordinates: 21°26'45"N 77°11'50"E in northern part of Amravati District of Maharashtra state in India. The Tapi River and the Gawilgadh ridge of the Satpura range forms the boundaries of the reserve. The Tapi River flows through the northern end of the Melghat Tiger Reserve, through a forest which lies within the catchment area of the river system. The reserve is a catchment area for five major rivers: the Khandu, Khapra, Sipna, Gadga and Dolar, all of which are tributaries of the river Tapi.

Melghat Tiger Reserve is administratively divided into three wildlife divisions viz. Sipna Wildlife Division, Gugamal Wildlife Division and Akot Wildlife Division. Additionally the whole park area is divided into various sanctuaries. The Melghat Sanctuary (in Amravati Dist.), Gugamal National Park (in Amravati Dist.) Wan Sanctuary (in Amravati Dist.), Narnala Sanctuary (in Akola Dist.) and Ambabarwa Sanctuary (in Buldhana Dist.) form the core areas of the tiger reserve. The buffer area is constituted of East Melghat & West Melghat regions.





**Flame lily** (*Gloriosa superba*)



**Sunset hibiscus** (*Albemoschus manihot*)



**Forest Owlet** (*Heteroglaux blewitti*)

**Flora-** The forest is tropical dry deciduous in nature, dominated by teak (*Tectona grandis*). There are around 91 species of trees, 109 species of shrubs, 450 species of herbs, 84 types of grasses and 38 types of climbers which forms a total in the excess of 750 species of flora found in the region. Earlier devoid of grasslands, the newly rehabilitated village sites, for eg. Gullarghat, etc. are providing space for lush green meadows which are thriving with herbivores and have thus become the hunting grounds for the carnivores.

**Fauna-** In the class Mammalia, 80 species have been recorded belonging to different families, the prominent are Rhesus Macaque, Common Langur, Royal Bengal Tiger, Indian Leopard, Indian Pangolin, Indian Wolf, Wild Dog, Jackal, Sloth bear, Stripped Hyena, Jungle Cat, Wild Boar, Cheetal, Sambar, Barking deer, Gaur, Blue Bull, Four horned antelope, Chinkara, Ratel. Around 262 species of bird, 54 species of reptiles, 96 species of pisces, 8 species of amphibia, etc. have been recorded from the region. Forest owlet, once thought to be extinct, has reappeared here in one of the prominent forests of the reserve, where it was rediscovered after a significant gap of over 100 years.





**Chikhaldara**



**Semadoh**



**Gavilgadth Fort**

## Places of Interest:

**Chikhaldara-** Chikhaldara is the only Hill Station in the Vidarbha region in the state of Maharashtra situated at an altitude of 1118m and has the added dimension of being the only coffee-growing area in Maharashtra. Chikhaldara has an annual rainfall of 154cm. Temperature varies from 39°C in summer to 5°C in winter. Best months to visit are from October to June. Featured in the epic of the Mahabharata, this is the place where Bheema killed the villainous Keechaka in a herculean bout and then threw him into the valley. It thus came to be known as Keechakadara—Chikhaldara is its corruption. The scenic beauty of Chikhaldara can be enjoyed from Hurricane Point, Prospect Point and Devi Point. Other interesting excursions include Gavilgadth Fort, the Pandit Nehru Botanical Gardens, the Tribal Museum and lakes.

Most importantly it is one of the major gateways into Melghat Tiger Reserve. It abounds in wildlife tiger, panthers, sloth bears, sambar, wild boar and even the rarely seen wild dogs. Jungle safari has now been introduced from Chikhaldara on the Vairat plateau which is one of the highest jungle safaris.

**Semadoh :** This is about 25 kms from Chikhaldara and about 50 kms from Paratwada. Wildlife viewing in tourist zone in vehicle safari and the adventure activities are some of the attractions at Semadoh.

**Gavilgadth Fort-** About 2.5 km. to the South-West to Chikhaldara lies the Gavilgadth fort built in 1426 A.D. by Ahmed Shah, the Bahamani Ruler of Deccan for strengthening his northern frontier in order to prevent inroads during his southern wars. Its name implies to its having been at one time like Gavilgadth, the stronghold of a local *Gaoli* Chieftain before the advent of the Bahamanis. Apart from the fort, which commands several splendid views, Chikhaldara offers a host of other points of tourist interest.



**Vairat Point**



**Sipna River**



**Narnala Fort**

## Places of Interest:

- (i) **Vairat Point:** Also called sunset point, is at a distance of about ten kilometers and is the highest of all the hills of Chikhaldara. The place is associated with ancient Indian mythology for it is considered to be the ruling seat of king Virat with whom the Pandavas are supposed to have resided during the period of their exile. Chandrabhaga River rises just below the Vairat plateau. This place is accessible during Vairat safari.
- (ii) **Makhala :** It is the second highest point of Vidarbha 10 kms. from Semadoh. It offers several scenic view points, particularly in monsoons when a thick fog wraps the whole region in to a mystic world.
- (iii) **The Sankhala point:** This is named after Shri Kailash Sankhala, father of Project Tiger in India. This point is of interest to wildlife tourist as Sankhala during his visit to Melghat camped at this scenically beautiful site, near Makhala.
- (iv) **Kolkas and surrounding forest:** Rakhidoh or Rakshadoh and Dia *doh* near Kolkas are beautiful places. Elephant safari can be accessed from Kolkas.
- (v) **Narnala fort:** Also known as Shahnur Fort was established in 10th century A.D. by Gond Kings. The looming fort over the Shahnur village near Akot is also the home for tigers, sloth bears, leopards, sambar & other animals and birds. The area is developing as a tourist hotspot due to safari into Dhargadh meadows & night safaris in the buffer zone.
- (vi) **Wan Sanctuary:** This hidden part is famous for the Dhulghat railway which makes a structure '8' while traversing the bend. Wari dam, Hanuman temple and the relocation site of 3 villages developed as meadows with increased wildlife sighting are important in this area.
- (vii) **Ambabarwa Sanctuary in linkage with Shegaon:** Shegaon is one of the most visited tourist spot in Vidarbha region. The frequency of tourist visiting Shegaon is tremendous due to its pilgrimage value. Ambabarwa Sanctuary is through Wasali is about- 65 kms. from Shegaon. This is developing fast into a new tourist destination.





**Mahadev Temple**

## Places of Interest:

- (viii) **Mahadeo temple near Dhargad:** During safari from Shahnur Mahadev temple is located close to the meadows of Dhargadh.
- ix) **Gullarghat grasslands:** Here humans have given way to wildlife. This is a heaven for herbivores and hunting grounds for the carnivores. The site of once what was a village full of people is now a prime habitat for wildlife after voluntary rehabilitation of the villagers outside the park.



**Gullarghat Grass Land**



**Grassland**



**Dhakna River**



**Devi Point**



**Muktagiri**



**Dharkhora Waterfall**



## How to Reach:

Melghat is approachable by Road, Rail and Air. Semadoh is the main centre from tourist point of view. Narnala sanctuary is another tourist centre of the MTR with religions as well as historical points of view having a fortress built probably before 600 years ago is easy to approach via Akot in Akola District of Maharashtra State.

## By Road (Semadoh) -

Nagpur to Amaravati (160Km). Amravati to Paratwada (50Km.). Paratwada to Semadoh(45Km.)

Nagpur to Warud (110Km.). Warud to Paratwada (90Km.). Paratwada to Semadoh (45Km.)

Amravati to Paratwada ( 50Km.). Paratwada to Chikhaldara (32Km.). Chikhaldara to Semadoh (25Km.)

Nagpur to Paratwada (210Km.) Paratwada to Chikhaldara (32Km). Chikhaldara to Semadoh (25Km.)

Nagpur to Paratwada (210Km.). Paratwada to Semadoh (45Km.). Semadoh to Kolkaz (13 Km.)

Akola to Akot (45Km.). Akot to Khatkali (22Km). Khatkali to Harisal (58Km.).

Beitul (M.P.) to Gudgaon (50Km.). Gudgaon to Paratwada (50Km.). Paratwada to Semadoh (45KM).

Indore (M.P.) to Burhanpur (200Km.). Burhanpur to Dharni (87 Km). Dharni to Harisal (26Km.). Harisal to Semadoh (25Km.) Semadoh







**Bhimkund Waterfall**

## **By Road**

**:-**

Amravati to Akot (90 km). Akot to Shahnoor (18 km). Shahnoor to Narnala (7 km).

Akola to Akot (45 km). Akot to Shahnoor (18 km). Shahnoor to Narnala (7 km).

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## **By Railway :-**

For Chikhaldara/Semadoh/Kolkas- Alight at Badnera Junction (10Km) from Amravati on Mumbai – Nagpur – Kolkata route.

For Narnala- Alight at Akola Junction on Mumbai –Nagpur- Kolkata route.

Also for various places proximity is there from Khandwa on Mumbai – Bhopal route & also from Betul on Nagpur – Delhi route.

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## **By Air :-**

Nearest Airport Nagpur – Flights from Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Raipur, Indore, Pune, etc.



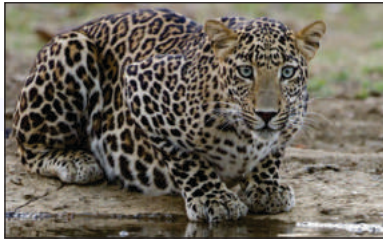
**Grass Land**

## COMMON MAMMALS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



### Tiger

The Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is the largest cat species. Its most recognisable feature is a pattern of dark vertical stripes on reddish-orange fur with a lighter underside. Tigers are apex predators primarily preying on ungulates as deer and bovids. As per census of 2014 there are approximately 2226 Royal Bengal Tigers left in the wild in India. After Taj Mahal, it is the most recognisable identity of India in the whole world.



### Leopard

The Indian leopard (*Panthera pardus*) is one of the five big cats found in India. Compared to other members of the feline family, the leopard has relatively short legs and a long body with a large skull. Its fur is marked with rosettes similar to those of the jaguar, but the leopard's rosettes are smaller and more densely packed. Melanistic leopards are known as black panthers. Leopards can survive in harsh conditions and even on small preys like cats and dogs near villages and towns.



### Sloth Bear

The Sloth Bear (*Melursus ursinus*), also known as the Stickney bear or labiated bear. It is a nocturnal (sleep during the day and come out to play when the sun goes down) insectivorous species found wild within the Indian Subcontinent. Sloth bear are expert hunters of termites, which they locate by smell. They also feed on honey, fruits and some flowers. They are known to have weak eye sight and therefore can be dangerous as they are startled by sudden presence of strangers.



### Wolf

The Indian Wolf (*Canis lupus pallipes*) is a subspecies of grey wolf. The Indian wolf is similar to European wolf in structure but is smaller in built with less underfur. The fur is generally greyish-red to reddish-white with grey tones. They are generally found in packs near the buffer areas of a reserve and are mostly nocturnal. Indian wolves take a central role in Rudyard Kipling's 'The Jungle Book' series situated in the Pench landscape.



## COMMON MAMMALS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



### Barking Deer

Barking Deer (*Muntiacus muntjak*) also known as Muntjacs or Mastreani deer are small deer of the genus *Muntiacus*. These animals are incredibly alert and get their name from the barking alarm call made when threatened. They have short, thick dense coats; the males have short antlers that can regrow if lost through fighting. The females instead of antlers have tufts of hair and small bony knobs. They are the oldest known deer thought to have begun appearing 15- 35 million years ago in Europe.



### Chousingha

The Four-horned Antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), or chousingha, is a species of small antelope found in open forest in India and Nepal. The most distinctive feature of the animal is the presence of four horns; a feature unique among extant mammals. Only the males grow horns, usually with two between the ears and a second pair further forward on the forehead.



### Wild Boar

The Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*), also known as the wild swine or Eurasian wild pig. The thick coat of the wild boar in India is greyish-black in color and is covered with bristle-like hair. The features of a wild boar are quite similar to that of a pig. It has a prominent ridge of hair, which match the spine. The tail is short and straight and the snout is quite narrow. They can survive in a diverse array of habitats from mountain ranges to deserts. They also cause damage to crops and agricultural products.



### Wild Dog

Indian Wild Dog- dhole (*Cuon alpinus*) is native to Central and Southeast Asia. In appearance, the dhole has been variously described as combining the physical characteristics of the grey wolf and red fox. They are efficient hunters and hunt in packs often eating the prey before killing it completely. Like the African Wild dogs, its ears are rounded rather than pointed.

# COMMON MAMMALS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



## Indian Gaur

Indian Gaur (*Bos gaurus*) commonly known as Indian Bison is the largest extant bovine and is native to South Asia and Southeast Asia. The Gaur is a large and dark-coated forest animal. It is the largest species of wild cattle bigger than the African buffalo and bison. Gaur looks like water buffalo at the front and domestic cattle at the back. They are the heaviest and powerful of all wild cattle. The male is distinctly larger in size having a darker and shinier coat.



## Blackbuck

The Blackbuck (*Antelope cervicapra*) is an ungulate species of antelope. Males are larger than females. Female and young blackbucks are yellowish-fawn coloured on the back and on the outside of the limbs; the lower parts are white. Old male bucks are blackish brown on the back, on the sides and front of the neck. They become almost black with age. The blackbuck is the only living species of the genus *Antelope*.



## Jackal

The Indian Jackal (*Canis aureus indicus*) is a small carnivorous mammal of the genus *Canis*, which also includes the wolf, dog, and coyote. Its fur is a mixture of black and white, with buff on the shoulders, ears and legs. They are opportunistic omnivores, predators of small- to medium- sized animals and proficient scavengers. Their most common social unit is a monogamous pair.



## Indian Fox

Indian Fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) is also known as Bengal fox. It is endemic to the Indian subcontinent. It is relatively small fox with an elongated muzzle, long, pointed ears, and a bushy tail about 50 to 60% of the length of the head and body. It is mainly nocturnal in behaviour and can feed on variety of rodents, reptiles, crabs, termites, insects, small birds and fruits. They are smaller in size than the jackal.



## COMMON MAMMALS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



### Ratel

The Honey Badger (*Mellivora capensis*), is also known as the ratel. It has a fairly long body, but is distinctly thick-set and broad across the back. Its skin is remarkably loose, and allows it to turn and twist freely within it. Honey badger is listed as the "most fearless animal in the world" in the Guinness Book of Records. It is primarily a carnivorous species and has few natural predators because of its thick skin and ferocious defensive abilities.



### Indian Crested Porcupine

Indian Crested Porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) are rodents with a coat of sharp spines, or quills, that protect them against predators. Porcupines are third largest of the rodents behind the capybara and the beaver. They are nocturnal creatures. They have a relatively high longevity and have held the record for being the longest living rodent until it was recently broken by the naked mole rat.



### Palm Civet

The Asian Palm Civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*), is also called *toddy cat*. It has long tail. Its long, stocky body is covered with coarse, shaggy hair that is usually greyish in color. There is a white mask across the forehead, a small white patch under each eye, a white spot on each side of the nostrils, and a narrow dark line between the eyes. They are nocturnal creatures and normally inhabit parks, primary forests, logged forests and gardens with mature fruit trees.



### Pangolin

The Pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) is also known as scaly anteater or trenggiling. They are nocturnal creatures. They have large, protective keratin scales covering their skins. The pangolin is the only known mammal with this adaptation. It can also curl itself into a ball as self-defence against predators. The colour of its scales varies depending on the colour of the earth in its surroundings.

## COMMON MAMMALS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS

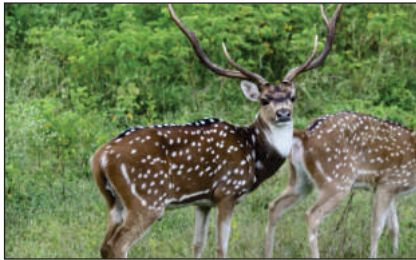


**Nilgai (Male)**

The Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), is the largest Asian antelope. The mature male appears ox-like and is also known as the blue bull. Males are larger than females. Adult males have a grey to bluish-grey coat. The males have two black, conical horns, arising close together just behind the eyes. In contrast, females and young are tawny brown in colour, although otherwise with similar markings to the male.



**Nilgai (Female)**



**Spotted Deer (Male)**

The Chital or Cheetal (*Axis axis*) is also known as chital deer, spotted deer or axis deer. They are large deer having skin colour reddish/fawn in colour with white spots and a white coloured underside. Stags have three-pronged, lyre shaped antlers that they shed annually and they can reach lengths up to 76 cms (30 inches). They are most common prey of the carnivores since their abundant numbers.



**Spotted Deer (Female)**



**Sambar (Male)**

The Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) is a large deer and most widely spread deer species in Asian continent. The male members of this species have antlers that can grow to a length of 90 - 95cms. The appearance and size varies widely across their range. The shaggy coat can be anything from yellowish-brown to dark grey in colour and, while it is usually uniform in colour, some subspecies have chestnut marks on the rump and underparts.



**Sambar (Female)**



## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Black headed oriole  
*Oriolus larvatus*



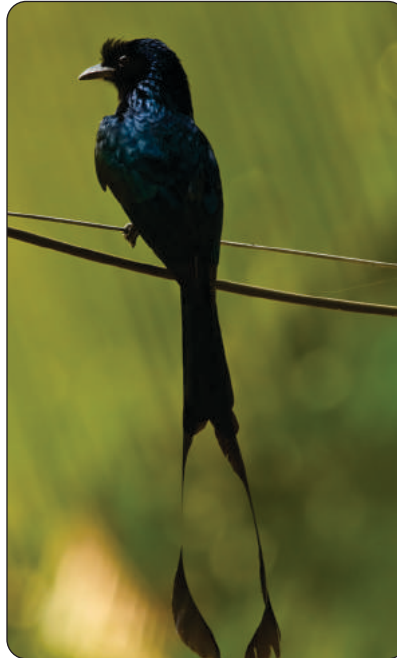
Oriental magpie robin  
*Copsychus saularis*



Jungle babbler  
*Turdoides striata*



Yellow-wattled lapwing  
*Vanellus malabaricus*



Greater racket tailed drongo  
*Dicrurus paradiseus*



Red-vented bulbul  
*Pycnonotus cafer*



Red-wattled lapwing  
*Vanellus indicus*



Common iora  
*Aegithina tiphia*

## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Indian pitta  
*Pitta brachyura*



Indian roller  
*Coracias benghalensis*



Indian peafowl  
*Pavo cristatus*



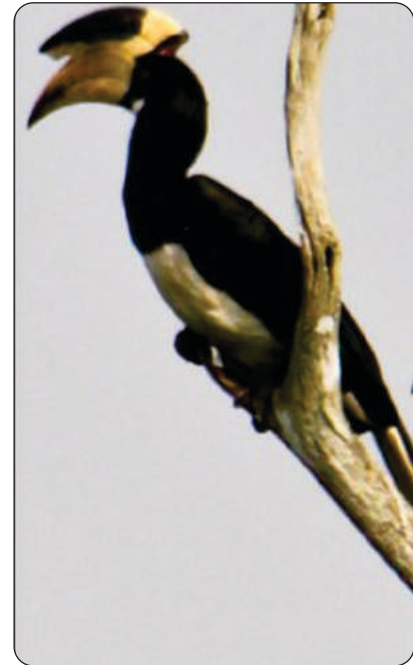
Rufous indian treepie  
*Dendrocitta vagabunda*



Red jungle fowl  
*Gallus gallus*



Indian grey hornbill  
*Ocyrceros birostris*



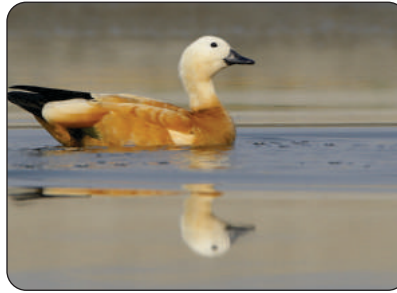
Malabar pied hornbill  
*Anthracoceros coronatus*



## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Northern pintail  
*Anas acuta*



Ruddy shelduck  
*Tadorna ferruginea*



Flameback woodpecker  
*Dinopium benghalense*



Barn owl  
*Tyto alba*



Jungle owlet  
*Glaucidium*



Forest Owlet  
*Athene blewitti*

## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Yellow footed green pigeon  
*Treron phoenicoptera*



Indian scops owl  
*Otus bakkamoena*



Common kingfisher  
*Alcedo atthis*



Emerald dove  
*Chacophaps indica*



Spotted dove  
*Spilopelia chinensis*



White throated kingfisher  
*Halcyon smyrnensis*



Crested serpent eagle  
*Spilornis cheela*



Oriental white eye  
*Zosterops palpebrosus*



Pied kingfisher  
*Ceryle rudis*



## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Eurasian griffon vulture  
*Gyps fulvus*



Shikra  
*Accipiter badius*



Oriental honey buzzard  
*Pernis ptilorhynchus*



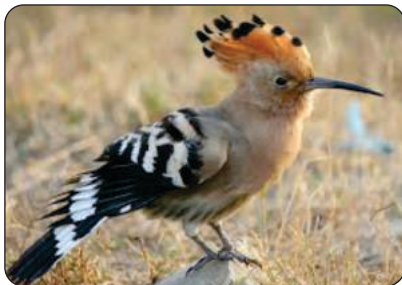
Long billed vulture  
*Gyps indicus*



Coppersmith barbet  
*Megalaima haemacephala*



Common hawk cuckoo  
*Hierococyx varius*



Hoopoe  
*Upupa epops*



Green bee-eater  
*Merops orientalis*



Purple sun-bird  
*Cinnyris asiaticus*

## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Purple heron  
*Ardea purpurea*



Black naped monarch  
*Hypothymis azurea*



River tern  
*Sterna aurantia*



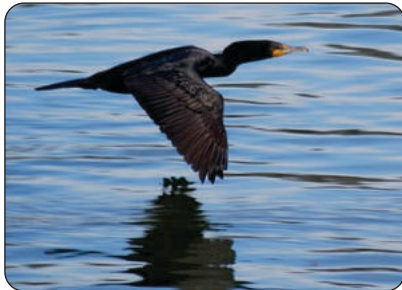
Common myna  
*Acridotheres tristis*



Black drongo  
*Dicrurus macrocercus*



Jungle bush quail  
*Perdica asiatica*



Cormorant  
*Phalacrocorax fuscicollis*



Fantail  
*Rhipidura albiscapa*



Greater coucal  
*Centropus sinensis*



## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Jerdon's leafbird  
*Chloropsis jerdoni*



Sirkeer malkoha  
*Phaenicophaeus leschenaultii*



Cattle egret  
*Bulbulcus ibis*



Tickell's blue flycatcher  
*Cyornis tickelliae*



Pond heron  
*Ardeola grayii*



Savanna-Nightjar  
*Caprimulgus affinis*



Brahminy starling  
*Sturnia padodarum*



White bellied drongo  
*Dicrurus caerulescens*



Black shouldered kite  
*Elanus axillaris*

## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Black redstart  
*Phoenicurus ochruros*



Changeable hawk eagle  
*Nisaetus cirrhatus*



Jungle crow  
*Corvus macrorhynchos*



Chestnut-bellied nuthatch  
*Sitta cinnamoventris*



Orange-headed thrush  
*Geokichla citrina*



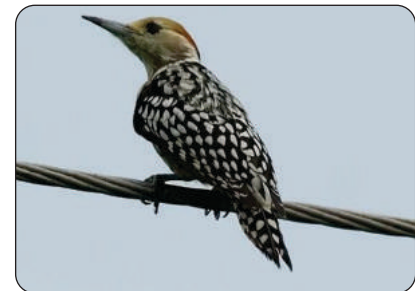
Brown capped pygmy woodpecker  
*Picoides nanus*



White-eyed buzzard  
*Butastur teesa*



Rufous woodpecker  
*Micropternus brachyurus*



Mahratta Woodpecker  
*Leiopicus mahrattensis*



## COMMON BIRDS FOUND IN THESE REGIONS



Rose ringed parakeet  
*Psittacula krameri*



Plumheaded parakeet  
*Psittacula cyanocephala*



Alexandrine parakeet  
*Psittacula eupatria*



Asian koel  
*Eudynamys scolopaceus*



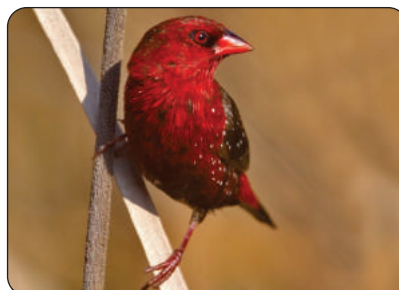
Asian paradise flycatcher  
*Terpsiphone paradisi*



Open billed stork  
*Anastomus oscitans*



Woolly-necked stork  
*Ciconia episcopus*



Red munia  
*Amandava amandava*

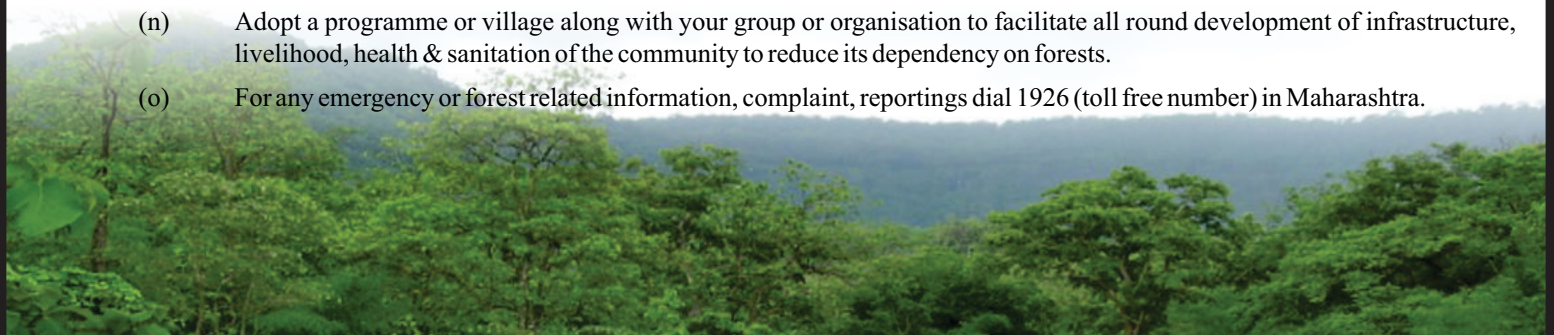


Sparrow  
*Elanus axillaris*

## WHAT CAN A RESPONSIBLE CITIZEN DO TO PROTECT TIGERS?

Tiger conservation / protection is a collective responsibility between the centre, tiger states and country citizens. Every citizen can contribute to the conservation / protection of wild tigers and some suggestions in this regard are:

- (a) Learn as much as you can about wild tigers.
- (b) In case information on poaching is available, inform the local wildlife warden / forest department without delay.
- (c) In case of forest fire, inform the local forest office.
- (d) Foster awareness about tiger conservation by participating in discussions, exhibitions and local campaigns.
- (e) Focus on rural areas close to tiger reserves for motivating local people to desist from sudden changes in cropping patterns, land uses, polluting wetlands and rivers.
- (f) In collaboration with like minded people, participate in veterinary camps for vaccinating domestic dogs and livestock against diseases which may spread to wild animals (or vice-versa).
- (g) Interact with local schools for main-streaming conservation as an important curricular/ extra curricular activity.
- (h) Collaborate with the nearest wildlife warden in conservation events during the wildlife week.
- (i) Learn about the human-wildlife interface in your area and suggest innovative safeguards.
- (j) Help the wildlife authorities during capture of wild animals by convincing local people against crowding near the capture area.
- (k) In case butchery garbage is not disposed, inform the local authorities for the needful.
- (l) Volunteer to assist the tiger reserve management in addressing problems relating to floods / fire / drought.
- (m) Become eyes and ears of tiger reserve management on issues like poaching, encroachment and habitat destruction.
- (n) Adopt a programme or village along with your group or organisation to facilitate all round development of infrastructure, livelihood, health & sanitation of the community to reduce its dependency on forests.
- (o) For any emergency or forest related information, complaint, reportings dial 1926 (toll free number) in Maharashtra.





# BOOKING TARIFF & DETAILS



## For Safari

सफारी प्रवेश शुल्क SAFARI FEES DETAILS	भारतीय पर्यटक (Indian Tourist)	विदेशी पर्यटक (Foreign Tourist)
१. प्रौढ (Adult)	- Rs.30/-	- Rs. 60/-
२. मुले (Children)	- Rs.15/-	- Rs. 30/-
३. हलके वाहन (Light Vehicle)	- Rs.100/-	- Rs. 100/-
४. जड वाहन (Heavy Vehicle)	- Rs.50/-	- Rs. 150/-
५. मार्गदर्शक (Guide)	- Rs. 300/-	- Rs. 300/-

Sr. No.	Gate Name	Vehicles Allowed /day		Timings
		Morn.	Eve.	
1.	Chikhaldara / Vairat	20	20	Safari Entry Timings
2.	Semadoh	20	20	
3.	Harisal	20	20	Morning 6:00 am to 8:00 am Afternoon 3:00 pm to 5:00 pm
4.	Shahanur / Narnala	08	08	Safari Exit Timings
5.	Dhargadh	22	21	
6.	Ambabarwa /Wasali	22	21	By 10:30 am By 6:30 pm
7.	Wan / Zari	22	21	Timings will change depending on season

## For Accommodation

Name of the Stay	No. of suites	No. of beds/ suite	Room tariff	Extra persons permitted	Per person charge
<b>Location: Semadoh*</b>					
Semadoh A type	04	02	2,000.00	2	350.00
Semadoh Circular	06	02	1,500.00	—	
Kokila Dormitory	02	16 beds. per bed	350.00	—	
Mayur Dormitory	02	16 beds. per bed	350.00	—	
*: Room/ Dorm includes complimentary fixed menu breakfast, adventure park, wi-fi, elephant bath & feed.					
<b>Location: Kolkas**</b>					
Kolkas Upper VIP	02	02	1,500.00	1	350.00
Kolkas Lower Cottages	07	02	700.00	—	
Dormitory	02	14 beds. per bed	350.00	—	
**: Room rate includes complimentary fixed menu breakfast, wi-fi, elephant bath & feed.					
<b>Location: Harisal***</b>					
Cottages	04	02	1,500.00	—	
***: Room rate includes complimentary fixed menu breakfast, kayaking for 1/2 hour, wi-fi, elephant bath & feed.					
<b>Location:Shahanur****</b>					
Cottages	02	02	1,200.00	—	
Eco huts	07	02	1,200.00	—	
Eco Tents	06	02	1,200.00	—	
Dormitory	02	14 beds. per bed	300.00	—	
****: Room/ Dormitory rate includes complimentary adventure, wi-fi.					
<b>Location:Katepurna</b>					
Delux huts	01	02	1,000.00	1	200.00
Eco huts	02	02	500.00	—	
<b>Forest Rest Houses (will be starting soon)</b>					
Location: Dhakna	02	02	5,000.00	—	
Location: Chaurakund	02	02	5,000.00	—	
Location: Rangubeli	02	02	5,000.00	—	
Location: Tarubanda	02	02	5,000.00	—	

### Elephant Activities - At Kolkas

Elephant Safari Rs. 800 per safari for maximum of 4 pax for half an hour.

Timing : 9.00 am to 12.00 noon & 4.00 pm to 6.00 pm

Elephant bathing : Ticket : Rs. 25/- per person 1.00 pm to 2.00 pm

Elephant feeding : Ticket : Rs. 25/- per person 6.00 pm to 7.00 pm

**Adventure activities - At Semadoh Combo rate Rs. 200 /- p.p.**

Adventure Park : @ per person Rs. 100/- for 7 activities

Zipline : @ per person per ride Rs. 150/-.

Kayaking - At Harisal - @ per person Rs. 100/- for 1/2 hour

**Bookings for activities:  
on the spot.**

For online bookings visit website : [www.magicalmelghat.com](http://www.magicalmelghat.com)



Hathi mere Sathi

Come to

Kolkas - Melghat



# Safari on Elephant @ 9 am to 12 noon }  
@ 4 pm to 6 pm } Rs. 800/- for 4 pax.

# Bathing Elephants @ 1 pm to 2 pm - Rs. 25/- for adults  
& Rs. 10/- for children under 12.

# Feeding Elephants @ 6 pm to 7 pm - Rs. 25/- for adults  
& Rs. 10/- for children under 12.

**Do you want to adopt one of our Elephants?**

You can!!! for just Rs. 65,000/- for three months!!!

Contact us on - [magicalmelghat@gmail.com](mailto:magicalmelghat@gmail.com)





## Heavenly **Harisal**

## Night Safari & Water Adventure

## Harisal mein **Pani Pani...**



### Kayaking on the Sipna River

### Harisal Exploration - by the day and also by the night!

The meandering Sipna reaches Harisal and gets transformed into a nice waterbody - by the side of the forest campus. You can sit under the huge Ficus, Arjuna and Jamun trees to enjoy the solitude. Or simply drop in at the nice restaurant in the tourism campus, for a taste of the local flavours.

Incidentally you also have a choice of stays - A nice forest camp site or a homely Homestay! The homestays give you an opportunity to learn from the lives of the local communities.

One of the most peaceful activities - set in an idyllic location is Kayaking on the Sipna River at Harisal. You can race with your friends on a second kayak - or just laze out on a slow moving kayak - watching birds overhead or even a monitor lizard out basking on a tree bark.

Also we suggest you explore the simple yet cosy homestays in the Harisal village to understand how local communities have evolved as a Digital Village. You can also walk with a local to his agricultural field and understand the cropping patterns and challenges that he has to face. Will be a worthwhile experience.



**Visit Narnala this summer**  
and be a part of history in wilderness...

## **Melghat Tiger Reserve**



### **ATTRACTIONS OF THE AREA**

- Narnala Fort - witness history in the wilderness
- Jungle safari in core tiger reserve.
- Adventure sports activities at Shahnur eco-tourism centre.
- Gullarghat meadows-heaven for herbivores at a place which was home to the humans a few years ago.



*Make the best use of Summer Holidays in*

**MAGical Melghat**

- For Visit & Accommodation Please Contact -

**Mr. Swapnil Bangde - 89565 63016, 9209647379 \* RFO Vishwanath Chavhan - 9850796259**

website : [www.magicalmelghat.com](http://www.magicalmelghat.com)



Katepurna by the lake

## Invitation to experience Melghat

Shahanur  
Tenting experience



Clean, Comfortable  
and cozy



Rustic  
pleasures  
@ Harisal

Adventure Location @  
Shahanur



Fall in love with  
Katepurna

Harisal by the  
Sipna

Circles of life @  
Semadoh

Comfort of home @  
Semadoh



Bookings at : [www.magicalmelghat.com](http://www.magicalmelghat.com)



# Happy People. Happy Forests.



The various facilities of Melghat Tiger Reserve, like the canteen, safari, guides, adventure activities, housekeeping are being run jointly by the local Tribal Communities in association with the Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation. The proceeds thus generated helps in the economic upliftment of these communities and to undertake welfare activities for the communities.

We solicit your generous patronage.

You can donate generously for the philanthropic activities of the region for the benefit of the forest. Your contributions are tax exempted as per the rules under section 80G of Income Tax Act. Kindly mark your donations to Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation Axis Bank branch Jaystambh chowk, Amravati. Ac. No. 915010002574231, IFS Code : -UTIB0000265

**Field Director**  
Melghat Tiger Reserve





## Your visit supports Melghat & Conservation



**Thank you for choosing to visit Melghat Forest.**

➡ We at the Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation are continuously endeavouring to provide you a good wildlife experience. We are sure that this visit of yours has further strengthened your passion and love for the wilderness of Melghat.

➡ Here we wish to reiterate that your visit also supports the community conservation initiatives at Melghat in a number of ways.

➡ The forest and its protection directly benefits from your financial contribution towards activities and services. The foundation ploughs back most of this tourism money directly into conservation efforts that benefits the local communities.

➡ The Self Help Group (SHG) runs the restaurant where you will have your simple yet mouth-watering food. Even this directly benefits the members of the local community.

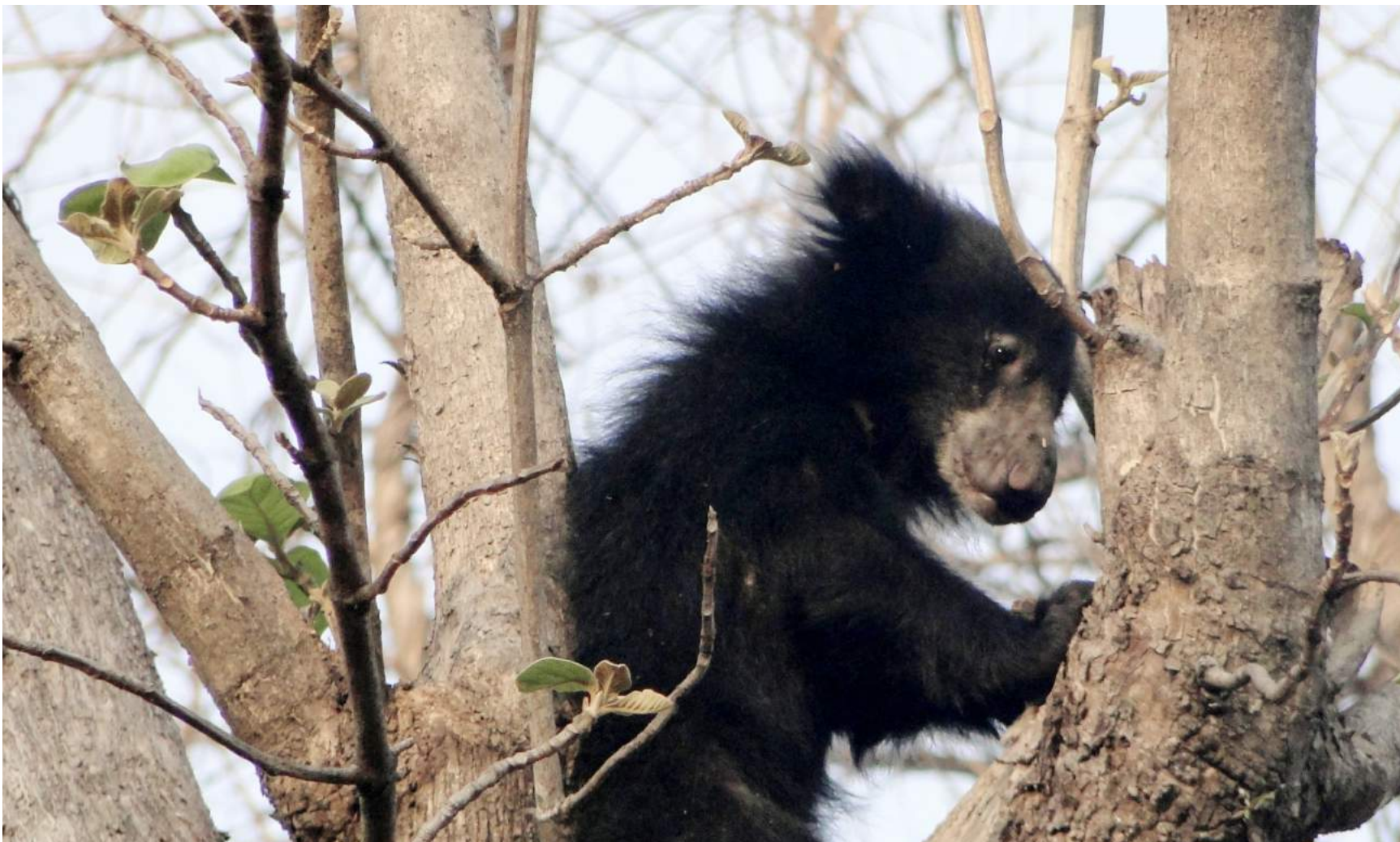
➡ The eco-tourism initiatives provide significant employment to the local youth. Your guides and gypsy drivers are from the forest neighbouring communities and earn a livelihood - where none others exist.

➡ The foundation is also constantly creating avenues for the local youth through livelihood generation programmes like - hospitality training, industrial skills development, poultry farming and even establishing homestays.

*Friends,*  
When you stray or sit and take your ease,  
On heath or hill, or under spreading trees,  
Pray leave no traces of your wayside meal,  
No paper bag, no scattered orange peel,  
Nor daily journal littered on the grass;  
Others may view these with distaste, and pass;  
Let no one say, and say it to your shame,  
That all was beauty here until you came.

Welcome to  
*Magical*





**For queries and details visit the website : [www.magicalmelghat.com](http://www.magicalmelghat.com)**



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**This booklet is published by Melghat Tiger Conservation Foundation.**

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