

राजास

Pench National Park

November 2020

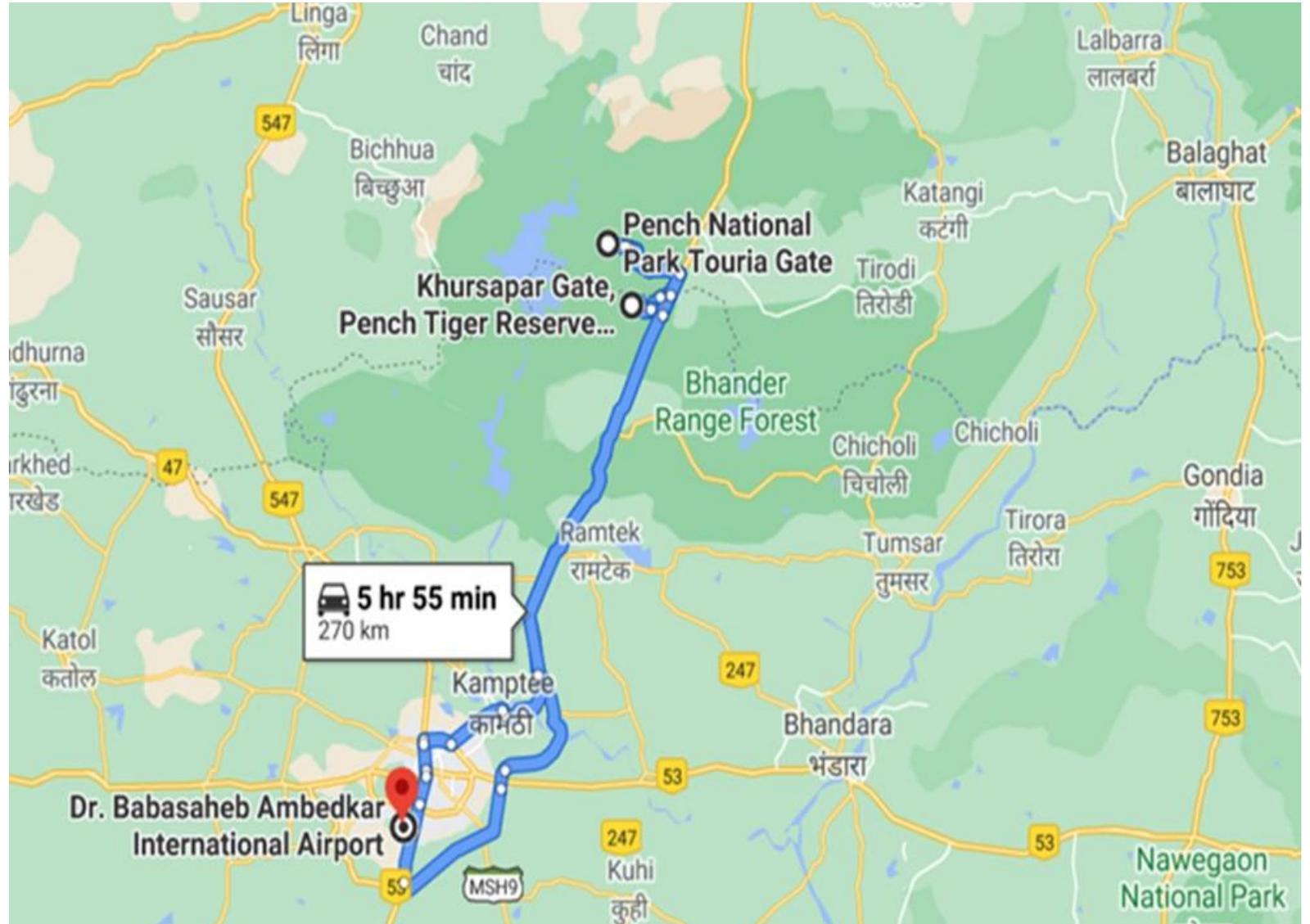
# Tour Details & Map

6 Days

Pune –  
Nagpur –  
Pench  
Touriya -  
Khursapar



- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International
- Pench National Park Touria Gate, Kohka
- Khursapar Gate, Pench Tiger Reserve M
- Pench National Park Touria Gate, Kohka
- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International



# Pench National Park



Pench National Park is in Seoni and Chhindwara districts of Madhya Pradesh in India. It derives its name from the Pench River that flows through the park from north to south dividing the park into almost equal western and eastern halves, the well forested areas of Seoni and Chhindwara districts respectively. It was declared a sanctuary in 1977 but raised to the status of national park in 1983. In 1992, it was established as a tiger reserve. This park is accessible from Pauni on National Highway 7 and has three famous entry gates, Turiya, Khursapar and Karmajhiri.

Pench National Park comprises 758 km<sup>2</sup> (293 sq mi), out of which 299 km<sup>2</sup> (115 sq mi) form a core, the Pench National Park core area and Mowgli Pench Sanctuary. The remaining 464 km<sup>2</sup> (179 sq mi) form the buffer zone.

The protected area is covered with small hills and well-stocked teak mixed forest in the southern reaches of the Satpura Ranges. Elevation ranges from 425 to 620 m (1,394 to 2,034 ft). The temperature varies from 4 °C (39 °F) in December to 42 °C (108 °F) in May. Average rainfall is 1,300 mm (51 in).

The park is rich in bird life too. According to an estimate of the wildlife authorities, the park harbours species including several migratory ones. Some of them are peafowl, junglefowl, crow pheasant, crimson-breasted barbet, red-vented bulbul, racket-tailed drongo, Indian roller, magpie robin, lesser whistling teal, pintail, shoveller, egret and herons, minivet, oriole, wagtail, munia, myna, waterfowl and blue kingfisher.

# Pench National Park



The Bengal tiger is the main cat species of the park present in good numbers but since last one year due to 6 new born cubs their sightings have increased and being sighted almost everyday. As per latest Tiger Census, there are approx 40 tigers in the park, 39 species of mammals, 13 species of reptiles, 3 species of amphibians. Commonly seen wildlife is chital, sambar, nilgai, wild pig, and jackal. Also Indian leopard, sloth bear, indian wolf, wild dog, porcupine, monkey, jungle cat, fox, striped hyena, gaur, four-horned antelope and barking deer live in the park.

Tigers. Leopards. Jackals. And us humans. The Pench National Park, like it did in the iconic 'The Jungle Book', still brings humans in close contact with wildlife. Rudyard Kipling based Mowgli's adventures, and his battle with the furious Sher Khan, on this very place.

Located in the southern reaches of the Satpura range, it is divided by river Pench into nearly two equal parts. This magnificent expanse shelters over 285 resident and migratory birds.

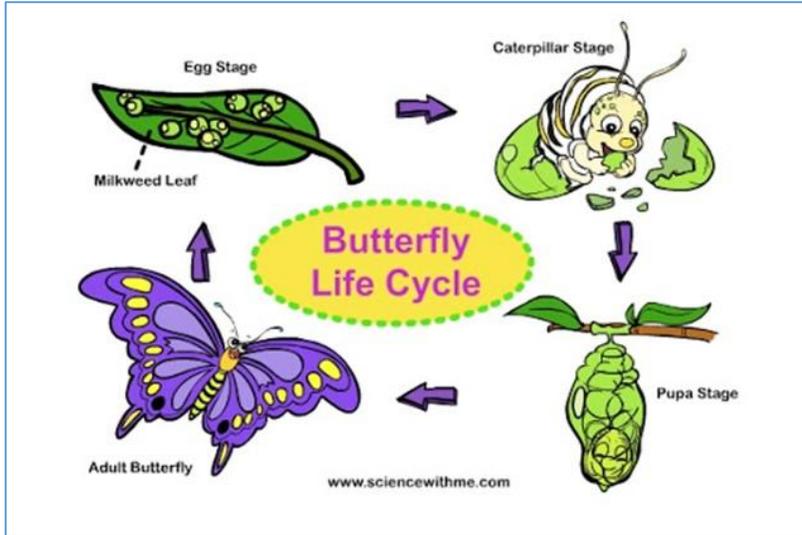
Pench National Park, with its majestic tigers and several other animals and birds, will bring back the thrill you used to have, when watching Mowgli battle Sher Khan.

The Bengal Tiger (named BMW) is a main attraction...



# Pench National Park

The **PUPA** is the stage in a butterfly's (or moth's) life when it is encased in a chrysalis and undergoing metamorphosis. It does not eat during this stage.



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# Pench National Park

The **LAUGHING DOVE** (*Spilopelia senegalensis*) is a small pigeon that is a resident breeder in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Subcontinent, and Western Australia.

This small long-tailed dove is found in dry scrub and semi-desert habitats where pairs can often be seen feeding on the ground.

A rufous and black chequered necklace gives it a distinctive pattern and is also easily distinguished from other doves by its call.



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**PEAFOWL** is a common name for three bird species in the genera *Pavo* and *Afropavo* of the family Phasianidae, the pheasants and their allies. Male peafowl are referred to as peacocks, and female peafowl are referred to as peahens, even though peafowl of either sex are often referred to colloquially as "peacocks".

The two Asiatic species are the blue or Indian peafowl originally of the Indian subcontinent, and the green peafowl of Southeast Asia.



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The **GREEN BEE-EATER** (*Merops orientalis*), also known as little green bee-eater, is a near passerine bird in the bee-eater family. It is resident but prone to seasonal movements and is found widely distributed across sub-Saharan Africa from Senegal and the Gambia to Ethiopia, the Nile valley, western Arabia and Asia through India to Vietnam.[2] They are mainly insect eaters and they are found in grassland, thin scrub and forest often quite far from water. Several regional plumage variations are known and several subspecies have been named.



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The **DRONGOS** are a family, Dicruridae, of passerine birds of the Old World tropics. The 29 species in the family are placed in a single genus Dicrurus.

Drongos are mostly black or dark grey, short-legged birds, with an upright stance when perched. They have forked tails and some have elaborate tail decorations.

There is evidence that they utter hoax alarm calls that typically scare other animals off food, which the drongo then eats, a matter of interest to researchers.



# Pench National Park

The **INDIAN ROLLER** (*Coracias benghalensis*) is a bird of the family Coraciidae, the rollers. It occurs widely from West Asia to the Indian Subcontinent.

It is best known for its aerobatic displays of males during the breeding season. It is often seen perched along roadside trees and wires and are commonly seen in open grassland and scrub forest habitats. The largest population occurs in India, and several states in India have chosen it as their state bird.



# Pench National Park

**WOODPECKERS** are part of the family Picidae. Most species live in forests or woodland habitats, although a few species are known that live in treeless areas, such as rocky hillsides and deserts.

Members of this family are chiefly known for their characteristic behaviour. They mostly forage for insect prey on the trunks and branches of trees, and often communicate by drumming with their beak, producing a reverberatory sound that can be heard at some distance. They mostly nest and roost in holes that they excavate in tree trunks, and their abandoned holes are of importance to other cavity-nesting birds.



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The **INDIAN SCOPS OWL** (*Otus bakkamoena*) is a resident species of owl native to South Asia. The Indian scops owl is nocturnal. The Indian Scops Owl lives in forest and secondary woodland, desert vegetation, and groups of dense trees in gardens, mango orchards and other fruit trees around villages and cultivation. Through its natural camouflage, it is very difficult to see in daytime, but may sometimes be located by the small birds that mob it while it is roosting in a tree.

The Indian scops owl is a small (23–25 cm) owl, although it is one of the largest of the scops owls. Like other scops owls, it has small head tufts, or ears.



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The **CRESTED HAWK EAGLE** (*Nisaetus cirrhatus*) is a large bird of prey species of the family Accipitridae. It is a typical “hawk-eagle” in that it is an agile forest-dwelling predator and like many such eagles readily varies its prey selection between birds, mammals or reptiles as well as other vertebrates. Among the members of its genus, the crested hawk-eagle stands out as the most widely distributed, adaptable and abundant species. Its subspecies have either pale or dark morphs.



# Pench National Park

The **HORNBILLS** (Bucerotidae) are a family of bird found in tropical and subtropical Africa, Asia and Melanesia. They are characterized by a long, down-curved bill which is frequently brightly colored and sometimes has a casque on the upper mandible.

Hornbills have a two-lobed kidney. They are the only birds in which the first and second neck vertebrae (the atlas and axis respectively) are fused together; this probably provides a more stable platform for carrying the bill. The family is omnivorous, feeding on fruit and small animals.



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The **ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET** (*Psittacula krameri*), also known as the ring-necked parakeet, is a medium-sized parrot in the genus *Psittacula*, of the family *Psittacidae*. It has disjunct native ranges in Africa and South Asia, and is now introduced into many other parts of the world where feral populations have established themselves and are bred for the exotic pet trade.

Rose-ringed parakeets measure on average 40 cm (16 in) in length, including the tail feathers, a large portion of their total length. Their average single-wing length is about 15 to 17.5 cm (5.9 to 6.9 in). In the wild, this is a noisy species with an unmistakable squawking call. Captive individuals can be taught to speak. They are a herbivorous and non-migratory species.

These parakeets have also proven themselves capable of living in a variety of climates outside their native range, and are able to survive low winter temperatures in Northern Europe.



# Pench National Park

The **CHITAL**, also known as **SPOTTED DEER**, chital deer, and axis deer, is a species of deer that is native to the Indian subcontinent.

A moderate-sized deer, male chital reach nearly 90 cm (35 in) and females 70 cm (28 in) at the shoulder. While males weigh 30–75 kg (66–165 lb), the lighter females weigh 25–45 kg (55–99 lb). The antlers, three-pronged, are nearly 1 m (3.3 ft) long.



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Antlers, as in most other cervids, are shed annually. The antlers emerge as soft tissues (known as velvet antlers) and progressively harden into bony structures (known as hard antlers), following mineralisation and blockage of blood vessels in the tissue, from the tip to the base.

A study of the mineral composition of the antlers of captive barasinga, chital, and hog deer showed that the antlers of the deer are very similar.

The mineral content of the chital's antlers was determined to be (per kg): 6.1 milligrams (0.00022 oz) copper, 8.04 milligrams (0.000284 oz) cobalt, and 32.14 milligrams (0.001134 oz) zinc.



# Pench National Park

The **BENGAL FOX** (*Vulpes bengalensis*), also known as the Indian fox, is a fox endemic to the Indian subcontinent from the Himalayan foothills and Terai of Nepal through southern India, and from southern and eastern Pakistan to eastern India and southeastern Bangladesh.

In Nepal and northeast India, it occurs up to 1,500 meters long. It was not reported from Afghanistan or Iran or from the Western Ghats, India.



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The **BENGAL TIGER** is a tiger from a specific population of the *Panthera tigris* subspecies that is native to the Indian subcontinent. The Bengal tiger ranks among the biggest wild cats alive today. It is considered to belong to the world's charismatic megafauna. It is the national animal of both India and Bangladesh. It used to be called Royal Bengal tiger.



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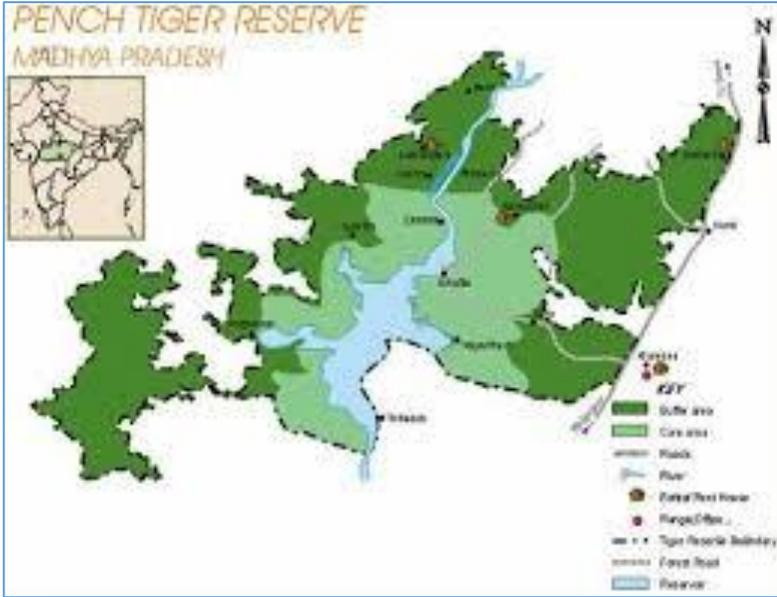
The **LEOPARD** (*Panthera pardus*) is one of the five extant species in the genus *Panthera*, a member of the Felidae.

Leopards are hunted illegally, and their body parts are smuggled in the wildlife trade for medicinal practices and decoration.

Compared to other wild cats, the leopard has relatively short legs and a long body with a large skull. Its fur is marked with rosettes.



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