

**BOR**  
**WILDLIFE SANCTUARY**

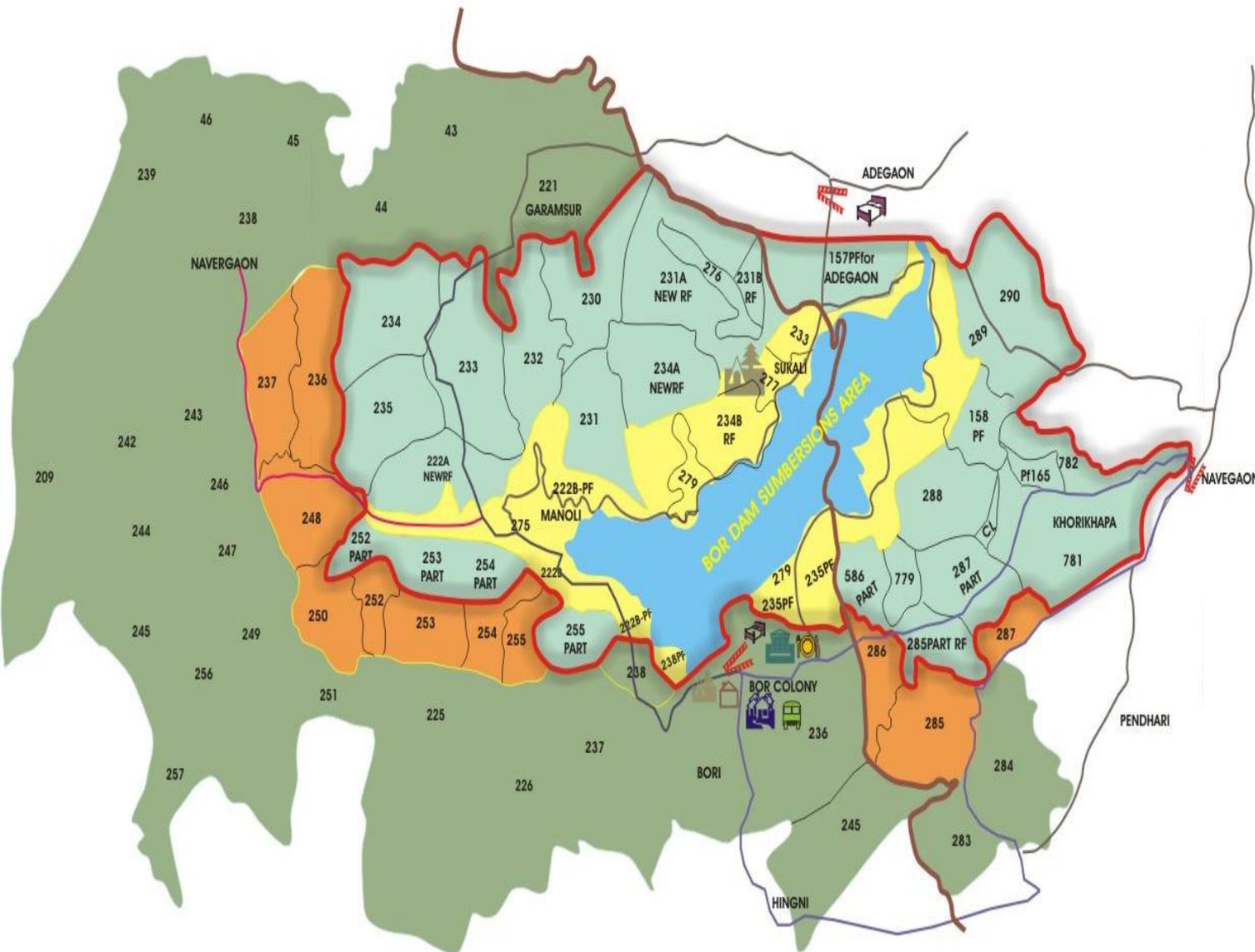


# THE BOR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is situated along the Southern boundary of Nagpur district and Northern boundary of Wardha district of Maharashtra, and extends over an area of 61.10 sq.km excluding the reservoir. It represents the floral and faunal wealth of Satpuda-Maikal Landscape. Satpuda runs along the Northern Boundary of Maharashtra from West to East and meets the Maikal Hill range which comes from Kanha. It was a game reserve which was subsequently declared as Wildlife Sanctuary in 1970 to conserve its rich biodiversity and the catchment value of Bor river. Whose sub basin is Wardha river and basin is Godavari river. Bor Wildlife Sanctuary supports a dense population of Tiger and Panther which is comparable to Kanha and Pench in terms of animals/km<sup>2</sup> .

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary derives its name from Bor river which meanders along the Central portion of the sanctuary like a serpent and divides the sanctuary in two parts.

The Sanctuary area constitutes a unique Eco-system comprising a wide variety of flora and fauna, including the diverse and rich aquatic life and avi-fauna. It is also known for sites and places of natural scenic beauty, religious places like Shiva Temple at Khori-Khapa , Bruhaspati Temple at Chauki, Hanuman Temple at Khadki and Ganesh Temple at Kelzar. It is believed to be an important place of Mahabharata time.



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# TRAVEL INFORMATION MAP

# LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary lies between East Longitude  $78^{\circ} 37' 36''$  to  $78^{\circ} 47' 41''$  and North Latitude  $20^{\circ} 57' 02''$  to  $21^{\circ} 01' 02''$ . It is located in isolated hill range in Wardha valley in the foot hills of Satpuda, which forms the catchments of Bor river. The Bor river is perennial inside the Sanctuary. The Nallah beds gets dry during summer forming water pools known as Doh which serves as water holes for the wild animals. There is a reservoir at Bor formed artificially due to construction of dam at Bordharan.

<b>LONGITUDE</b>	$78^{\circ} 37' 36''$ to $78^{\circ} 47' 41''$ East
<b>LATITUDE</b>	$20^{\circ} 57' 02''$ to $21^{\circ} 01' 02''$ North

# CONSERVATION HISTORY

Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is suitable in foot hills of Satpuda and there are isolated hillocks going in the direction of Tadoba National park, outside the sanctuary. This may be the reason for high percentage of wild carnivores and herbivores. The archaeological remains which are known as Nasargarh and Gidamgarh reveals the existence of seat of power in ancient times in the beginning of 1<sup>st</sup> Century.

These tracts are endowed with nature's life supporting processes and constituents such as hills, valleys, describes richness and diversity of natural wealth including diverse Wildlife of Central India. Forsyth's "Highlands of Central India" presents a panoramic view of nature's beauty and richness of floral and faunal compositions of these tracts. R. A. Strendale's "Camp life in Satpuda Hills" was the inspiration behind Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book".

# FLORAL DIVERSITY

It comprises of good teak bearing forest with natural associates and extremely valuable mixed deciduous from the point of view of wildlife.

**Herbs:** The main herb found in the sanctuary are Tarota (*Casia tora*). Tenella (*Baumes obliques*), Tarwar (*Cassia auticulata*), Gokhuru(*Tribulas tirrestries*), Weight(*Flemengia tracteata*), Vanbhendi(*Urena lobata*), Velatri (*Dischrostachys cinerea*), Waghori (*Capparis horrids*).

**Bamboo Forests:** Bamboo occurs as undergrowth in teak forests and found gregariously in patches as the Bamboos brakes.



# FAUNAL DIVERSITY

The Bor Wildlife Sanctuary is the home of many species including the endemic and endangered species of the area such as Tigers, Panthers, Small Indian Civet Cat Wild boar, Sloth bear Blue bull, wild dogs, Pangolin, etc. The avi-faunal diversity of the sanctuary is its most attractive and remarkable feature. There are than 160 species of birds belonging to 46 families of 16 different orders, which have been found in the sanctuary. These including over 10 species of migratory birds and over 9 species of endangered birds. The sanctuary is an abode of over 26 species of reptiles belonging 11 families, out of which 6 species are of endangered status, namely, Indian cobra, Indian Rock python, Rat snake, Russel's viper, Checkerd keel back and common Monitor Lizard.



# ACCOMMODATION

<b>Family Tents</b>	<b>10 Nos.</b>
<b>Huts</b>	<b>3 Nos.</b>



## FURTHER DETAIL FOR RESERVATION REGARDING AVAILABILITY FACILITIES AND RATES

Nagpur O/o Conservator of Forests & Field Director,  
Civil Lines, Near Zero Mile Nagpur

Ph. No. 0712-2560727 Fax – 0712-2560727

At Bordharan – O/o Range Forest Officer , Bordharan

Ph. No. 07155-265627