

## Vegetation at Manas National Park

Manas has a unique bio-geographical location, being at the confluence of the Indo-Malayan, Indo-Chinese and Australasian pathways, which make it an important refuge for several endemic and charismatic wildlife species. It also provides an ideal habitat ranging from high altitude Himalayan dense canopied forests to the sub-tropical woodlands and alluvial flood-plain grassland and riverine ecosystems in the lower elevations.

## Sight Seeing in Manas

Tourists can enter the National Park either on Elephant back or in a Jeep. Both Jeep safaris and Elephant safaris are possible in the mornings and early evenings when the animals are most active. It is mandatory for tourists to ensure that a Forest Department's guide accompanies them. Tourists can also experience thrilling river rafting adventure in the river Manas.

Since there is only limited facility Elephant Rides it is advisable that prior reservations are made.

## How to Reach Manas National Park

**By Air:** Nearest airport is LGBI Airport, Guwahati about 170 km from the Manas National Park and is well connected by road to Manas National Park.

**By Rail:** Nearest railway station is Barpeta Road, about 20 km from the Manas National Park. The railway station is well connected by road to Manas National Park.

**By Road:** Barpeta Road is well connected to major cities and places by road network. There are a number of government and privately operated vehicles that go to Manas National Park at frequent intervals.

## Best Time to Visit

Manas National Park is open all year round, but the best time to visit Manas National Park is between November to April.

## Where to Stay

Manas has a limited number of resorts, hotels, government-run lodges and guest houses to suit every budget, thus offering memorable stays among welcoming local people and stunning natural surrounds.

The picturesque Mathanguri forest bungalow is situated on the bank of the river Manas. Private resorts like Musa Jungle retreat, Birina of Astha Group etc. are also available. The tourists can also stay in hotels in Barpeta Road and Barpeta town too.

## ACCOMMODATION AND BOOKING CONTACT-

The Field Director, Phone : 03666-261413(O), 260288(R)

The Deputy Director, Phone : 03666-261413(O), 260288(R)

Manas Tiger Reserve & National Park, P.O. Barpeta Road, Barpeta Dist. Assam (India)

Tourist Information officer, Govt. of Assam, Barpeta Road, Barpeta Dist. Assam (India) Phone : 03666-260749.

**Entry Fee :** Indians : ₹. 100/-, Foreigners : ₹. 650/-

**Vehicle Entry Fee :** LMV : ₹.300/-, MMV : ₹.375/-, HMV : ₹.450/-

**Still Camera Fee :** Indians : ₹. 100/-, Foreigners : ₹. 200/-

**Video Camera Fee :** Indians : ₹. 1000/-, Foreigners : ₹. 1000/-

**Professional Still Camera Fee :** Indians : ₹.1000/-, Foreigners : ₹.3000/-

**Professional Video Camera Fee :** Indians : ₹.10,000/-, Foreigners : ₹.30,000/-

**Elephant riding 1 hrs. :** Indians : ₹.750/-, Foreigners : ₹.1250/-

**River Rafting :** Approx. Cost : ₹.5500/- (Capacity 6 persons)

## FOR INFORMATION CONTACT :

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Published by :  
**Directorate of Tourism**  
Govt. of Assam, Station Road, Guwahati-781001,  
Assam, India

Website: [www.directortourism.assam.gov.in](http://www.directortourism.assam.gov.in)

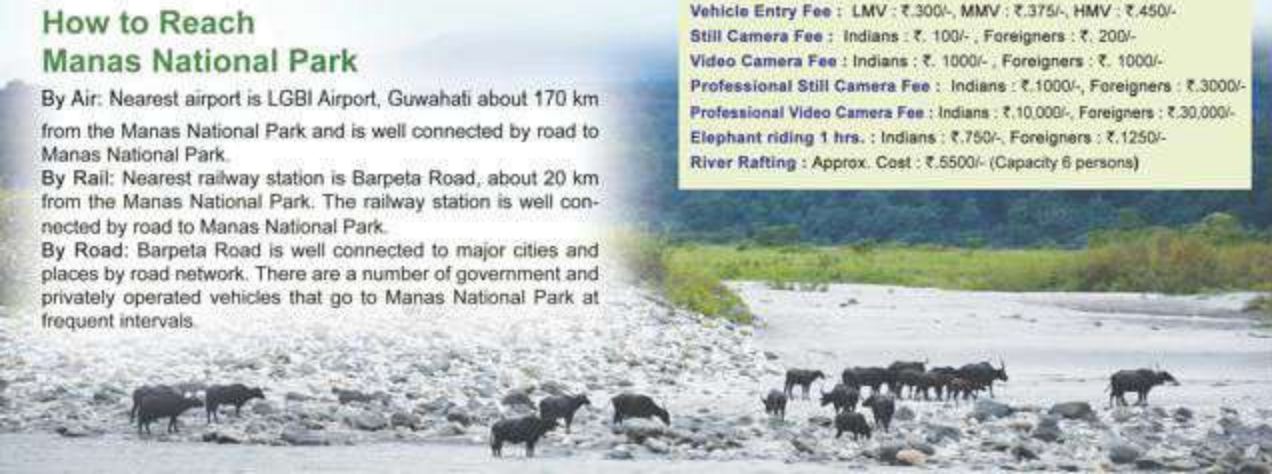
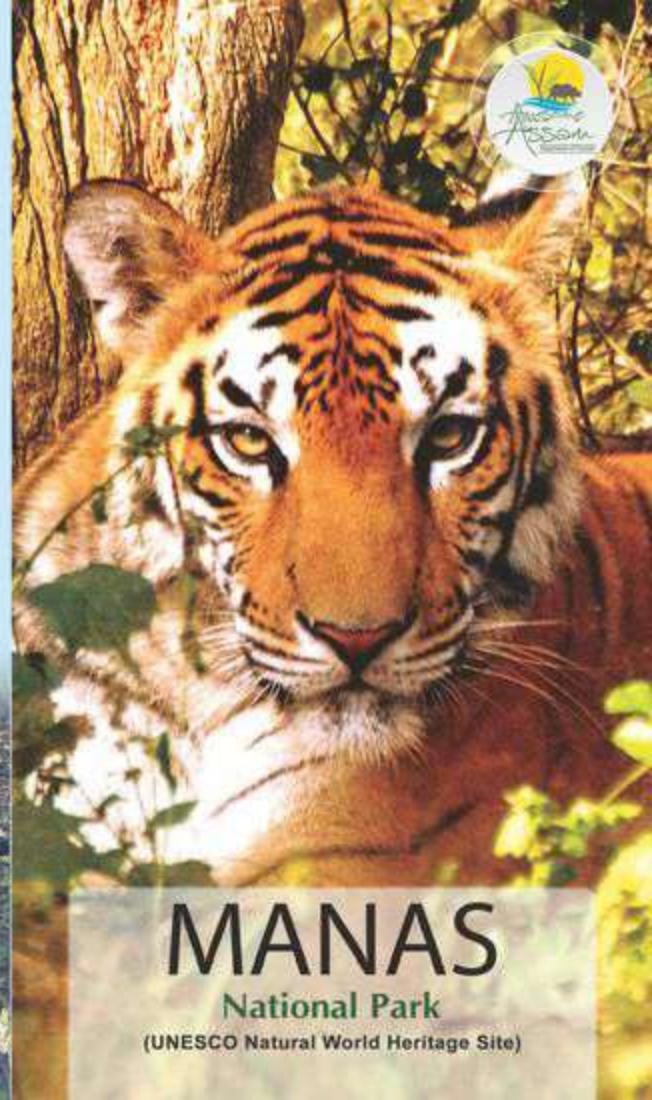
e-mail: [directortourism1@gmail.com](mailto:directortourism1@gmail.com)

Printed at : Navarata Printers, Guwahati- 21, Ph. 7086042319, 8811054820, 7086077092  
E-mail: [navarata2007@yahoo.co.in](mailto:navarata2007@yahoo.co.in), [navaraprinters2007@gmail.com](mailto:navaraprinters2007@gmail.com)

# MANAS

## National Park

(UNESCO Natural World Heritage Site)



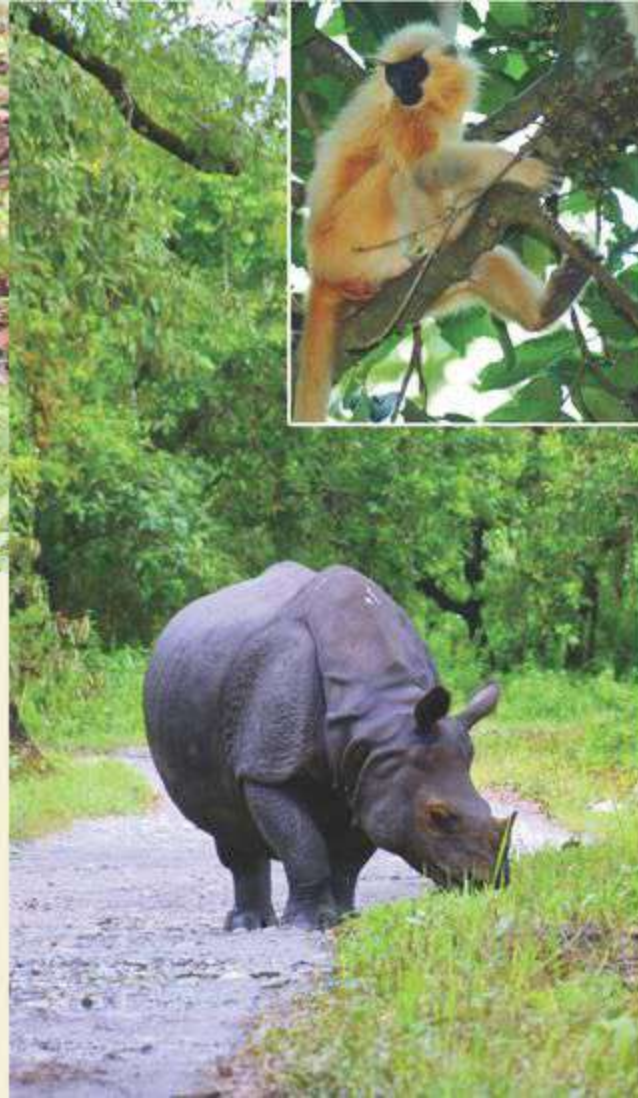
## Manas National Park

Located at the foothills of the Bhutan-Himalayas in Assam, Manas National Park is a unique biodiversity landscape which is said to be one among the most stunning & pristine wildlife habitats of the world. A game reserve since 1928, Manas is one of the first reserves included in the network of tiger reserves under Project Tiger in 1974. Declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985 and a Biosphere Reserve in 1989, it was finally enlisted as a National Park in 1990. The Manas river, from which it derived its name, flows through the heart of the national park. Manas is home to over 20 endangered species including the Royal Bengal Tiger. Manas is also an Important Bird Area. Total area of the park is about 500 square kilometres.



Evolutionary, Manas is the entry point of tigers into India; and combined with Buxa (West Bengal), Nameri, Pakke and Namdapha tiger reserves and the contiguous protracted areas in Bhutan and Myanmar, forms the largest tiger conservation landscape for Royal Bengal Tigers in the world. Part of the most important bio-diversity hotspots of the world, Manas is also part of the Chirang-Ripu Elephant Reserve under the Project Elephant umbrella since 2003.

Manas National Park is densely forested and known for its rare and endangered endemic wildlife like the Assam roofed turtle, Hispid Hare, Golden Langur and Wild Water Buffalo. The last population of Pygmy Hog survives in the wilds of Manas and nowhere else in the world. Manas is the only landscape in the world where pristine Terai grasslands are seen merging with the Bhabar grasslands interspersed with diverse habitats ascending to semi-evergreen forests and then to Bhutan Himalayas.



## What to See in Manas National Park

### Dominant Fauna

The sanctuary has recorded 60 species of mammals, 450 species of birds, 42 species of reptiles, 9 species of amphibians, 79 species of fish and over 200 butterfly species. Out of the mammals, 21 are in India's Schedule I and 31 of them are threatened.

**Animals** - Tiger, Leopard, Indian Great One-Horned Rhinoceros, Golden Langur, Clouded Leopard, Black Panther, Asian Golden Cat, Barasingha, Himalayan Black Bear, Smooth-coated Otters, Capped Langur, Gaur, Asiatic Water Buffalo, Barking Deer, Hog Deer, Assamese Macaque, Slow Loris, Asian Elephant, Sambar Deer, Spotted deer etc.

**Birds** - Bengal Florican, Great Indian Hornbill, Jungle Fowl, Bulbul, White-winged Wood Duck, Egret, Pelican, Pied Hornbill, Merganser, Serpent Eagle, Falcon, Red-headed Trogon, Swamp Francolin, Wreathed and Rufous-necked Hornbill, Marsh and Jordan's Babbler, Pied Harrier, Ibis Bill, Scarlet Minivet, Fishing Eagle, Magpie Robin, Bee-Eater, Comb Duck etc.

**Reptiles** - Assam Roofed Turtle, Monitor Lizard, Gharial, various species of snakes etc.

