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Tadoba

DIARIES

The official Newsletter of Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve



CHANDRANIL NUNDEKAR

Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve Conservation Foundation, Chandrapur

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One Health

New Paradigm for Wildlife and Human Health



Dear Reader,

Even those not directly involved in nature conservation would be well aware of the magnitude of the environmental changes that are taking place globally. Loss and fragmentation of habitat, Climate Change, biodiversity loss, and unregulated wildlife markets have been directly linked with zoonotic diseases.

As the Covid-19 pandemic tragically demonstrated, diseases emerging from the interface of wild and domestic animal populations, human habitations, and changing environmental conditions can become threats to global health and the economy. The emergence of new diseases remains one of the most underrated but important aspects of this environmental change, especially at the interface of wildlife, domestic livestock, and human habitations. Though SARS-CoV-2 is uppermost in our minds, there are a plethora of zoonotic diseases -- Lyme disease, Ebola virus, HIV, the plague, and rabies virus being just a few examples. In fact, over 60 percent of all emerging infectious diseases worldwide are of zoonotic origin – meaning they are transmitted from animals to humans.

Shrinking habitats and increasing interface of humans, domestic livestock, and wildlife have also meant that infectious diseases are transmitted to wild animals as well. There are increasing reports of outbreaks of several infectious diseases in wildlife populations causing a severe decline in diversity and abundance. Such outbreaks can be fatal to wildlife, especially in small populations. The recent outbreak of canine distemper in the endangered Asiatic lion population at Gir National Park is a stark reminder that infectious diseases which were hitherto considered to be natural regulators of wildlife population, can also become the drivers of unregulated population decline or even extinction if not managed well.

It is clear that human, animal, and plant health are interdependent, and linked to the health of the ecosystems in which they exist, a fact recognized by the World Health Organisation.

This realization at the national and international level has highlighted the importance and urgency of collaborative efforts for the surveillance of diseases in livestock populations, free-ranging wildlife, and also in the human population. This approach of the interconnectedness of environmental changes, the health of wildlife and domestic livestock, and human health is broadly known as 'One Health'.

Its purpose is to encourage collaborations in research and sharing of knowledge at multiple levels across various

disciplines like human health, animal health, plants, soil, environmental, and ecosystem health in ways that protect, improve, optimize and defend the health of all species.

The COVID-19 pandemic showed the relevance of 'One Health' principles in the governance of infectious diseases, especially efforts to prevent and contain zoonotic diseases throughout the world. By promoting collaboration across all sectors, the 'One Health' approach is aimed to prevent outbreaks of zoonotic disease in animals and people, improve global food and health security and protect biodiversity and conservation.

Sensing this urgent need, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, supported a mega consortium on 'One Health'. This program envisages carrying out surveillance of important bacterial, viral and parasitic infections of zoonotic as well as transboundary pathogens in India.

This Consortium, consisting of 27 organizations led by DBT-National Institute of Animal Biotechnology, Hyderabad, is one of the biggest 'One Health' programmes launched by Govt. of India in post-COVID times.

As an important wildlife area, and one which is embedded in dense human populations, we appreciate that it is critical for TATR management step up to face this challenge.

The reserve management is taking measures to secure wildlife from the disease spill over from livestock populations. One important way is by regularly vaccinating the livestock population in and around Tadoba for diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, BQ, etc. In 2022, wildlife managers faced a potential threat with a large number of cattle affected by Lumpy Skin Disease across the country. Fortunately, the disease did not affect wild ungulates. Also, a timely vaccination drive for LSD helped the cause.

There is an urgent need to implement systematic disease surveillance protocol in line with the 'One Health' strategy. Efforts to begin collaborative work with national and state-level institutes and the animal Husbandry department are already underway at Tadoba. With these efforts, and the support of local communities, we hope to mitigate the threat of disease to our wildlife and also contribute towards improving human and livestock health through these efforts.

Dr. Jitendra Ramgaokar

Field Director, TATR
and Executive Director, TATR Conservation Foundation

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ENJOY THE JUNGLE



Senior television and film actor Shivaji Satam is a passionate wildlife lover. He has visited many sanctuaries, national parks, and tiger reserves in India. However, the one tiger reserve he is infinitely partial to is none other than Tadoba- Andhari Tiger Reserve. He has visited TATR multiple times. Tadoba Diaries caught up with him recently to learn more about his love for Tadoba.

Excerpts from his interview:

Q: From where did your passion for wildlife originate?

A: My youngest son lives in London. He and his Portuguese wife, both are wildlife lovers. A few years ago, I was shooting in Rishikesh. My son and daughter-in-law insisted that I visit the Rajaji National Park opposite the location where I was shooting. I could not go because of the ongoing census there. Later, I visited Ranthambore and saw my first tiger there. After that, I started visiting tiger reserves like Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, Nagarhole, etc. and my passion kept developing. Now I have become so passionate about the wildlife that I only visit forests for a break. I haven't visited a typical tourist destination except for Goa for a decade.

Q: How did you fall in love with Tadoba?

A: My friend Shirish Joshi took me to Tadoba for the first time some eight-nine years back. I was mesmerized by the natural beauty of this place on my first visit itself. Since then I have visited Tadoba at least five to six times. It's not just about the tigers, I love to enjoy the jungle. It looks so different at dawn, in the morning golden light, and the evening shadows! The bio-diversity here is so amazing! The guides, Gypsy drivers, and resort staff are so caring and disciplined!

Whenever I am in Tadoba, I get up very early and ensure that my vehicle is the first one to enter the jungle. My funda is- to enjoy the jungle without any expectations. Tiger sighting is a bonus. The first tiger I saw in Tadoba was known as Gabbar- a hefty male. I still remember I was near a nullah during a safari. I heard a roar and this huge male tiger emerged from the nullah. His jaw was torn in a fight with another male. Yet he walked like the King!

Q: What was your most memorable moment in Tadoba?

A: It was during a morning safari in the winter. We saw a tigress standing on the road. My guide informed me that she was the Queen of Tadoba- Maya. She was so beautiful that we lost the sense of time and place while watching her. Suddenly she made a soft noise. I understood what that noise was for only when three little cubs came out of the grass. Those cute cubs were hardly six to eight months old. My guide told me that there was one more. Maya waited for the fourth one for some time. When it did not come out she made another sound. This time it was very different from the first call that she had given to the cubs earlier. I could make out from her sound that she was angry with the adamant behaviour of the cub. I guess, the cub realized it and quickly came running out of the grass to its mother. I was amazed at the soft yet strong bond between Maya and her cubs and how they communicated. I will always remember this incident.

Q: Now that you have visited Tadoba multiple times, what are the chances of your visit again?

A: I will definitely visit again because when it comes to Tadoba, it is never enough. It is a kind of addiction that I cannot resist.

- Anant Sonawane
Communications Officer, TATR



**Mr.
Ruddy**

It was a late afternoon on a summer's day, and we were on a trail to check camera traps when a little shadow with a bushy tail with a black tip crossed the road. It was then hidden behind a bamboo thicket and started staring at us as we crashed into his territory. I remembered "Mr. Ruddy" the character from a book titled "Naturalist Ruddy: Adventurer. Sleuth. Mongoose" by Rohan Chakravarty; who depicted Ruddy mongoose as a Naturalist who unfolds the secrets of the jungle. While I was lost in my thoughts, the guard accompanying us spontaneously said "Good luck goes with you" (if you see a Mongoose during fieldwork even during safari, people believe it's a good omen and one definitely will see a tiger). Sometimes it even proves true, but so far I am not much of a believer. This would be interesting to think about: Have you ever seen a mongoose on your safari? Did the omen prove true for you?

Two mongoose species are found in Tadoba - Gray Mongoose and Ruddy Mongoose and their tails act as an identity card for them. The ruddy mongoose is very closely related to the Indian grey mongoose but is distinguished by its slightly larger size and black-tipped tail, extending for 2 to 3 inches at the distal end. There are two sub-species of this mongoose, *H. smithii smithii* in India, and *H. smithii zeylanicus* in Sri Lanka. They are mainly forest-living mammals in contrast to the grey and small Indian mongooses, which prefer more secluded areas away from human settlements. Like other mongooses, it also hunts by day and by night.

We often capture them on camera trap images and we hope Mr. Ruddy doesn't mind us filming them during their prowl. These little creatures sometimes even steal their share from predators' kill and walk by flaunting their long bushy tails. Although they appear to be abundant, habitat loss and the wildlife trade continue to threaten their population.

- **Prajakta Hushangabadkar**
Wildlife Biologist, TATR



**Tamar
- E -
Hind**

Grandmothers often spoke of 'Bhoots' or 'Munjas' residing on old Tamarind trees, thereby preventing us from sleeping under them at night. It was their simple way of telling us that, at night in the absence of photosynthesis the tree only undertook respiration. This would result in an oxygen deficiency at night, which could cause hallucinations and people would wake up suddenly with the feeling of someone choking them. Many of these trees and their spooky stories do rounds around Tadoba too, where the tamarind trees dot the sites of old villages. Now, most of these villages have been rehabilitated out of the core, and only the trees and their lonely Munjas remain in the forest :-). Almost all of these trees are actually over 100 years old and provide refuge to a number of langurs on top and deer and sambar below. The tender leaves and fruit pods are the preferred delicacies.

Tamarind has been an integral part of the Indian kitchen. In fact, since the Ganges Valley civilization, around 1300 BC, Tamarind wood, fruit pulp, tender leaves, and even seeds have been used in India. During the time of the Mughals and the Cholas, large Tamarind groves were planted, like the famous Nallur Amrai near Bangalore. Incidentally, this is now India's first Biodiversity Heritage site. Arab traders too loved Tamarind and in 600 AD referred to it as the Tamar-E-Hind, meaning Dates of Hindustan. Interestingly, even the Worcestershire Sauce, loved so much by the Britishers, comes from Tamarind pulp.

But Tamarind is not originally from India, even though the scientific name *Tamarindus indica* may suggest so. It actually comes from the grasslands of Central Africa. The name Dakar - the Senegalese capital, is derived from the local name for Tamarind.

- **Anirudh Chaoji**
Senior Naturalist

The Mysterious Magic

"And into the forest, I go, to lose my mind and find my soul" - John Muir

Tadoba-Andhari Tiger Reserve stole our hearts! Right from when we entered the protected zone near Moharli gate, till we left after two days, we were in awe of the place. Dense forest cover, innumerable birds, and tiny creatures! It was simply magical!

We were enchanted by the small creatures that play a big role in the forest ecosystem.

The innumerable, intricately spun, huge spider webs with slender strands were nothing short of a miracle. The patterns on the bodies of the spiders glowed beautifully against the backdrop of sunlight.

As we spotted the uncountable webs, I was thinking of the lessons these tiny creatures teach us about not giving up. Ten thousand times the web could be destroyed, and ten thousand times the spider would rebuild it. As an English proverb goes- If you wish to live and thrive, let the spider run alive.

The way most of the animals blended into their surroundings was mind-blowing. It took us a few seconds to spot the majestic Serpent Eagle and the Sambar deer. And how we mistook the Crocodile for a rock!

The forest has a ceaseless charm and is full of many such less-observed wonders. All we need is an eye to see them and a heart to appreciate them.

And, yes! We were lucky to spot a tiger too.



- Anushree Arora
Tourist, Hyderabad

The Drama Unfolded

This monsoon brought an unforgettable experience to me. I was on an evening safari with my guests. The first half an hour of the safari was dry. There was no exciting sighting in the forest. I asked my Gypsy driver to take the vehicle toward Hiwra Waterbody. As we were taking the last turn to reach the waterbody, I heard a loud noise. My heartbeats increased in an anticipation of a dramatic moment.

As soon as we reached the waterbody, we sighted a tigress whom we call Waghadhonda female. She had just killed a calf of an Indian gaur. It had happened a few seconds ago while our vehicle was taking the turn. However, the tigress had not been able to grab a bite of her meal yet, because the mother gaur was sitting near her dead calf. She was guarding it fiercely. Meanwhile, the tigress kept on circling around both of them waiting for the right time to snatch the kill. Twice or thrice the mother gaur chased the tigress



away. After 10-15 minutes, she realized that her calf was dead and she withdrew from the scene. The tigress immediately grabbed the opportunity, picked up the dead calf, and dragged it into the bushes.

There were only three Gypsies on the spot at that time. Like my guests, I too was stunned to watch the drama that unfolded in front of us.

- Sunil Rodawar
Guide, Mamla Gate

Troubling Trends in Tiger Trade

Today, there are around 4,500 tigers left in the wild. Meanwhile, according to TRAFFIC's recently launched report, a conservative estimate of 3,377 tigers in illegal trade have been seized in 2,205 incidents. With data collected and analysed from over two decades, the latest report presents the most comprehensive global overview of tiger seizure trends.

The recently launched Skin and Bones: Tiger Trafficking Analysis from January 2000 to June 2022 report is the fifth in a series of reports by TRAFFIC dating back to 2010. The reports represent the “go-to” reference for the tiger trade as they offer a comprehensive assessment of the seizures of tigers and their parts and products worldwide. This year's report pulls from the most extensive database yet of tiger seizures across 50 countries and territories globally.

Every single tiger part — from tooth to tail — is sold in the illegal wildlife trade. TRAFFIC's report takes the number of these parts from each documented seizure and estimates how many tigers in total might have been involved. To prevent overestimation, TRAFFIC reports the minimum. It means that the actual number could be much, much higher.

TRAFFIC collects data by gathering information from open sources like media outlets, from governments and NGOs who collect data on tiger seizures. They look at the key information — like locations involved, quantities involved, whether the trade routes are known, and whether it's known to come from the wild or from captive sources.

This year's report points to troubling trends in the first half of 2022. During the first six months, Indonesia, Russia and Thailand recorded significant increases in the number of

The Seizer

Total tigers seized	3,377
Whole tigers	1,419
Whole skins	1,313
Bones	2.9 tonnes
Whiskers	3,377



incidents compared to the previous years. Indonesia recorded 18 tigers seized during this time, double the volumes reported in 2021 and 2020, raising concerns about the future of wild tigers in the country.

Some reports have shown that consumers just aren't aware of the status of tigers in the wild and think there are far more left. They don't really empathise with the plight of the tiger, not seeing any relevance to their own lives. That's why consumer demand reduction campaigns now use different, better evidence-based approaches. Researchers look at who is buying the products and why, and how they could communicate to best change their minds.

A key approach is strengthening law enforcement and improving techniques to find, arrest and prosecute perpetrators. We now have better ways of collecting and analysing data and securing evidence, like using DNA forensics and investigating financial trails to trace criminals on the ground to the centre of their crime network. Intelligence-led enforcement needs to come together and law enforcement officers need to be well-

trained and motivated to tackle wildlife crimes.

Just as important is strong political will to prioritise and invest in their national and transboundary law enforcement efforts. Tiger trade should be treated as a serious organised crime, such as with the trafficking of humans, drugs and arms, especially considering that some criminal syndicates and supply chains are linked between these types of crime. In India and Nepal they've established national wildlife crime units that are designed to bring together different enforcement agencies to tackle illegal wildlife trade as a serious crime.

In 2020, only four of the 13 tiger range countries reported on their actions agreed at CITES to stop tiger trade, and it showed that there was little attention to really making sure that all relevant governments do what it takes to tackle the trade. If CITES can't tackle the illegal trade of the tiger, a big and well-known flagship species, it demonstrates that it isn't delivering as much as it can for all species we're concerned about. I hope that this year will be different.



**SAVE
TIGER**

SAVE NATURE

Recommendations

- Intelligence-driven investigations
- Dismantle criminal networks
- Shut down markets
- Strong conviction outcomes
- Phase-out captive breeding
- DNA analysis as a legal tool
- Better collaboration across agencies
- Transparency of law enforcement actions

- Heather Sohl

Tiger Trade Lead, WWF
Trustee, TRAFFIC International Board



CO-EXISTENCEI

A tiger taking a stroll in a field in the Dewada buffer zone. A perfect example of human-wildlife co-existence in Tadoba landscape.



MORNING CATCH! A leopard walks through the forest on a sunny morning with a bird kill. The image is captured on a camera trap installed by the forest department.

AGARZARI ADVENTURE PARK

Undoubtedly, tracking a tiger or a bird in the wild is the most thrilling experience. How about adding a little adventure to your TATR visit? If you have an adventurous spirit in you, please visit the Agarzari Adventure Park and enjoy the host of activities specially designed for children.

You can explore your wild side with rappelling, zip-lining, zorbing, and many other exciting activities here. The well-trained village youth will take care of your safety while you enjoy the adrenaline rush.

Location: Agarzari (Moharli Zone)

Ride Duration: One hour | **On Spot Booking**

Contact : Adventure Manager- 7743953117



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A Thrilling Safari

We were on our early morning safari to explore the Alizanza Buffer zone. This safari was unique and special as we were accompanied by a naturalist - Mr. Haresh Naidu. It was the best day of my life. The enchanted Alizanza buffer zone was looking very dense with Bamboo thickets, Teak trees, Mahua, and Arjuna Trees. The grasses were grown very tall and bushy due to monsoons. The jungle orchestra by different birds was mesmerizing and it felt like they were welcoming us to the jungle. The jungle was looking as wild as it can be :)

Haresh uncle explained to us about the various flora and fauna of Tadoba Forest. He was spotted and showed us various birds and shared several interesting things about them. Along with our guide and jeep driver, he was trying to track the tiger by looking for pug marks and trying to hear calls from langur or sambar deer. Haresh uncle asked the driver to take the jeep towards a certain path and as soon as we entered that route Haresh uncle said "Tamba, Tamba! (Marathi to English- Stop, stop!) Tiger, tiger, tiger! My heart skipped a beat hearing that. I stood up and there it was, a magnificent tiger coming out from the corner of the forest. The guide said that it was a tigress. Her name is Jharni, daughter of Wagdoh (The largest Tiger of Tadoba). She walked on the path for some time and then vanished into the thickets.

We decided to explore more of the forest. Suddenly, we got a call from another jeep driver that they had spotted a tiger named Chhota Matka. Immediately, we started going toward the place where Chhota Matka was spotted. On the way, Haresh Uncle told many facts about Chhota Matka and how he conquered his territory by defeating another dominant male tiger called Mowgli. After hearing those facts, I was even more excited to see Chhota Matka and also nervous that we might miss spotting him. Our driver uncle drove the vehicle on the ups and downs through the

jungle to take us to the spot. I must say he is a very skilled driver who drove so smoothly on those patchy paths of the jungle effortlessly.

Finally, we reached and saw the "King of the Jungle" sleeping happily on the smooth grass. My dad and Haresh uncle took out their cameras and immediately started clicking pictures. Finally, Chhota Matka rose from the tall grass and started going towards a strange path. There were almost 20 jeeps following him but Chhota Matka was walking so fearless and scent-marking his territory. Haresh Uncle gave me his binoculars and asked me to watch Chhota Matka's face close-up.

When I saw it, I had immediate goosebumps. His skin was cut off on one side of his mouth in which I could see his canine tooth, a small hole in his skin, scratch marks, and scars on his face. His scars show that he is a true fighter. We followed him for a while. He took us onto a new path amidst the beautiful scent of wild basil plants. I didn't want the safari to end, but we must follow jungle rules and leave the jungle according to the timings. So we got back to the room, and while sleeping all I could dream about was Chhota Matka's face. Haresh uncle also told us how Tigers are important for our ecosystem. I was thinking even the tiniest creature like termites in the jungle contributes to our ecosystem but how are we humans contributing to the ecosystem? It's high time we preserve our forests and tigers to save our planet. I pay my high respects to Forest officers, Naturalists, Forest Guards, Patrolling People, Biologists, and guides who have devoted their lives to protecting our forests and reducing man-wildlife conflicts. I am very thankful to our Naturalist Haresh Uncle to introduce me to the beautiful side of forests and making me understand that Forests are not merely for recreation but natural treasures vital for protecting Mother Earth.

- Samarth Yallapragada

Age- 10 years

Grade- V, Oakridge International School, Gachibowli, Hyderabad

THE ACHIEVERS (OCT 2022)

Please join us in celebrating the achievements of the best-performing forest guards at TATR. These frontline soldiers of the forest department have done the maximum foot patrolling in their respective divisions.

We are happy to announce the top two achievers in October 2022.

Forest Guard - D. M. Kawale
Beat - Tekadi
Round - Kolara
Range - Kolarag.
Division - TATR Core
Duration - 24 Days
Target - 125 km
Actual Patrolling - 162.02 Km



Forest Guard - Geeta Chauhan
Beat - Chikmimbala
Round - Ghantachauki
Range - Chandrapur Buffer
Division - TATR Buffer
Duration - 25 Days
Target - 125 Km
Actual Patrolling - 305.22 Km



Tiger Crossing

Why it should always be a 'Zebra Crossing' on the road? What about roads routinely crossed by tigers? Range Forest Officer for Moharli Buffer Santosh Thipe has come up with this unique idea. The road between Padmapur and Moharli is shared by humans and wildlife equally. Hence the road is painted with these attractive 'Tiger Crossings' to make motorists aware that they need to mind their speed. The speed breakers are also highlighted with these pugmarks.



Resource Collection and Conflict Exhibition

The Bombay Natural History Society organized a forest resource collection and conflict exhibition in 50 schools in the Chandrapur district. More than 250 teachers and 5,550 students visited this exhibition. The exhibition highlighted the impact of resource collection activities on the local community and the forest and what precautions are to be taken while collecting fuelwood, Mahua, Tendu patta, bamboo, etc.



We Will Be Back

Thrice postponed Sarah & I eventually returned to Tadoba for the fourth time in November 2022. The lush green environment, with plentiful water, was very different from the dry landscape of our last visit in April-May 2018. Hence we were looking forward to a new experience this time around.

We were hoping to see a sloth bear this year as it had eluded us on our previous 20+ Tadoba drives and we weren't disappointed seeing four bears in the first two days! No tigers at this point, but we knew it was just a matter of time.

It was day three and the magic happened! Tigress T12 (Maya) appeared with her new cub putting on a show that warmed the hearts of the Tadoba family. We were lucky enough to be there.

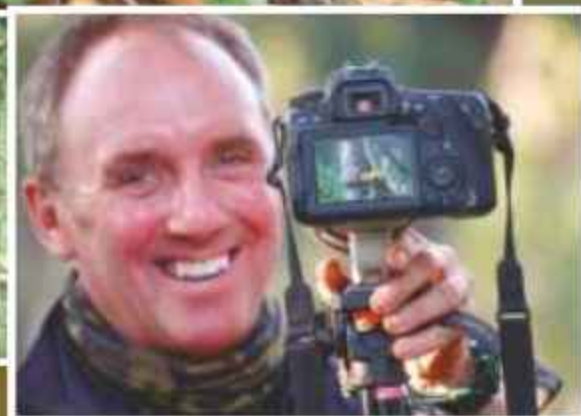
How could day four compete? An early sighting of a young

male raised our excitement levels, but it was as we arrived at 97 waterhole that Maya appeared, as if she had been waiting for us to arrive! As the lone gypsy, we were lucky to have an amazing 'private encounter' as we slowly and safely followed her all the way back down the road as she marked her territory. Fantastic!

Day five and another fleeting glimpse of a young male in the forest set us up for 'an afternoon with Roma'. Could she be the new Queen of Tadoba? Time will tell, but as she entertained herself in the water of Jamunbodi, moving through the forest & followed up with a superb show of ghost tree scratching and marking.

The Tadoba family really had another great afternoon and although our 2022 experience was drawing to a close, we were lucky enough to know that we will be back. See you Tadoba in April 2023!

- Brian and Sarah
Tourist, U.K



Contribute to 'Tadoba Diaries'

Are you a forest department staff, tourist, guide, driver, working with a resort, managing a home stay or a community member from TATR vicinity? Do you want to join our effort to spread awareness on forest and wildlife conservation through 'Tadoba Diaries'? Please share your interesting photographs (not less than 4 MB) and experiences (not more than 250 words) on tadobadiaries2021@gmail.com. Your photograph/experience must be related to TATR only. The best content will be published with due credit.



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