

Indian Wild Animals

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Indian forests offer one of the world's largest ranges of species and there is a huge diversity in kinds of Indian wild animals. From north to south and east to west India has different relief and terrains; this is a major reason behind high availability of varied species. Indian wildlife is very rich and around 5% of total land of India is forest. Actually there are ninety national parks and more than four hundred eighty wildlife sanctuaries offering the India wildlife tours enthusiast enough options. It is a good idea to have an overall idea about the different animals that are available in Indian forests.

{bot_wrgoogle} The forested regions of Himalaya offer different Indian wild animals which attracts tourists and visitors from different corners of the globe. Mainly these areas have wide variety of mammals. The elephant, deer, cheetah, barking deer, tiger and other black and bear are available in the forests of India. Hyena and jackal are scavengers. The great Indian one horned rhinoceros, which is considered a rare species, are found in the state of Assam. Forest regions of Manipur has brow-antlered deer.

The sub-Himalayan regions have totally different kinds of species, Markhor which is considered to be the finest goat is found above the sub Himalayan tree-lines. India is famous for Royal Bengal tigers; it is a matter of fact that India today has largest numbers of tigers and more than any other country of the world. The "Project Tiger" plan was executed from mid-seventies and this has indeed helped in the increase of number of the tigers. There are around thirty tiger reserves in India and Indian tigers, commonly known as royal Bengal tigers are truly attractive.

Indian wild animals differ considerably and the peninsular part of the country has a wide wild creatures like, muntjak, swamp deer, elephant, sambar, , guar, chattel, blackbuck tiger, hog deer, squirrel, nilgai, leopard, hyena, wild dog, lion, jackal, tiger, common mongoose, jungle cat, hare, wild boar wolf, etc. The diversity in kinds of nature and character of wild animals are highly variable in India and this has been a major point of tourist attraction.

Indian wild animals attract tourists throughout the year and there are different packages that have been tailored to cater the international tourists. Hailey National Park was the first national park; it was set up in 1935. After its high success, series of national parks including Bandipur Mudumalai Masinagudi were made for conservation of Indian wild animals. Indian wild animals are ferocious but they have high aesthetic value and government has initiated several projects for maintenance of the forest ecological balance.