GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH - FOREST DEPARTMENT

NSTR

NAGARJUNASAGAR SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE

CAMERA TRAP IMAGES 2023 - 24

WWW.NSTR.CO.IN

87 TIGERS IN AP



"PRESERVE THE ROAR : PROTECT OUR TIGERS"





FOREWORD

The National animal known for its power and grace, plays an important role in the Ecosystem by being at the apex of the food pyramid.

Through Tiger conservation, the landscape as a whole can be conserved and biodiversity can be protected. Since tiger is an umbrella species, and through its conservation, all the biodiversity that falls under the umbrella will be automatically conserved.

The Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve of our state is the largest Tiger Reserve in the country is home to minimum 87 Royal Bengal Tigers.







Sri N. Chandrababu Naidu

Hon’ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

Tiger is the most magnificent animal that has captured the imagination of humans from time immemorial. Andhra Pradesh is home to the country’s largest tiger reserve, the Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) which spread across 5,360.23 sq km. We are proud with population of 87 tigers in the wild, in our state. The numbers are growing and this brings a harbinger of hope to this endangered species. Conservation efforts of the State are supplemented by the tribes residing in the forests. Our Government is committed to the conservation of Tiger and its habitat, which is essential for a healthy natural ecosystem.







Sri K. Pawan Kalyan

Hon’ble Deputy Chief Minister

Environment, Forests, Science & Technology, Panchayati Raj , Rural Development & Rural Water Supply

Tiger is our national animal and part of our cultural heritage. The presence of tigers signify the health of the forest and ecosystem. Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, the country’s largest tiger reserve is located in our state. A unique model is in place in NSTR where the primitive indigenous Chenchu tribes play a great role in the tiger protection and conservation efforts, in which they are the lifeline for a sustainable NSTR landscape.

Apart from the scientific method of monitoring the tigers, the state has put in a strong protection network in place to protect this endangered species. It has become essential to sustain this population and the growing numbers in a situation, where the numbers look not so impressive around the world. So, monitoring these numbers has taken a more pragmatic dimension.

I appreciate the efforts of the Forest department of Andhra Pradesh in bringing out this camera trapped tiger photo album for the year 2023-2024. I specially compliment the entire team which has worked to complete this camera trapped tiger photo album.







Sri. Neerabh Kumar Prasad, I.A.S.,

Chief Secretary,

Government of Andhra Pradesh

** ** **

Tiger population in India is home to around 70% of global population, which is reflective of our conservation initiatives. Andhra Pradesh is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna. The Camera trapping exercise has been successfully completed for the year 2023-2024 in Andhra Pradesh and the results are vibrant with the tiger population increasing significantly in the last one decade and present tiger population stands at 87 during 2023 - 24 Phase IV monitoring.

Monitoring Tigers to keep a pulse on their numbers is a vital component of evaluating the efficiency of our tiger conservation efforts. I am happy to know that the Forest Department of Andhra Pradesh has prepared the camera trapped tiger photo album for the year 2023-2024, to assess the status of tigers in Andhra Pradesh. Tiger being an apex species, safeguarding the tiger will also help India achieve water and climate security.

I compliment the entire team which has worked tirelessly to complete this camera trapped tiger photo album.





Sri G.Ananta Ramu, I.A.S

Special Chief Secretary to Government, Energy, Forests, Environment,

Science and Technology, Govt of Andhra Pradesh.

** ** **

The Royal Bengal Tiger (*Panthera tigris*) is not only our National animal, but also our National symbol. Tiger is an integral part of our tradition and heritage since the Indus Valley Civilization. The triumph of Tiger Conservation in India is largely attributed to the people, culture, and reverence to the Tiger species.

According to the latest camera trap exercise, the estimated population of Tigers in our state has increased significantly over the last one decade which is phenomenal. The success of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department in conserving this majestic species is commendable, especially when the Tiger is threatened globally due to the increased demand for its body parts.

The recovery of Tiger population signifies recovery of ecosystem and the life support systems that are so important for mankind. I specially applaud the efforts of entire Andhra Pradesh Forest Department team for this achievement.









Sri. Chiranjiv Choudhary, I.F.S

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of Forest Force

Government of Andhra Pradesh

** ** **

The presence of Tiger in an environment indicates the health of the ecosystem. The Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) is the largest Tiger Reserve in the country which spreads over 5,360.23 sq km. The conservation of Tiger and its ecosystem has been one of the major accomplishments of the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department. According to the latest tiger estimation exercise, the minimum number of Tigers has grown up to 87 in our state.

The NSTR Team is conserving the Nallamala habitat in association with locals. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) - the Chenchus by providing them employment opportunities and livelihood activities. The continuous and tireless patrolling by the field staff has yielded the desired conservation results.

I would like to congratulate the entire team of Andhra Pradesh Forest Department for the successful completion of camera trap exercise for the year 2023-2024.





Sri. Ajay Kumar Naik, I.F.S

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife) and Chief Wildlife Warden

Andhra Pradesh Forest Department

** ** **

The tiger is an unparalleled and fascinating beauty of the wild. As an apex predator, it plays a pivotal role in maintaining the balance of ecosystem. Conserving this prestigious animal is an opportunity that we can’t afford to lose.

The Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve being the only Tiger reserve in AP and the largest in India, is a jewel in the heritage of Andhra Pradesh. The tiger reserve is playing an outstanding role to protect and conserve tigers, it’s prey and biodiversity at large. And this album is a window to the expansive efforts of NSTR staff and authorities to protect wildlife. I sincerely appreciate the entire team for coming up with this album.

KNOW ABOUT THE TIGER

01

TIGERS ARE THE LARGEST OF BIG CATS

02

TIGERS HAVE COLOUR VISION LIKE HUMANS

03

TIGERS CAN EASILY CLIMB TREES

04

TIGER'S STRIPE PATTERNS ARE UNIQUE TO EACH OTHER

05

TIGERS ARE COMPLETELY BLIND AT BIRTH

06

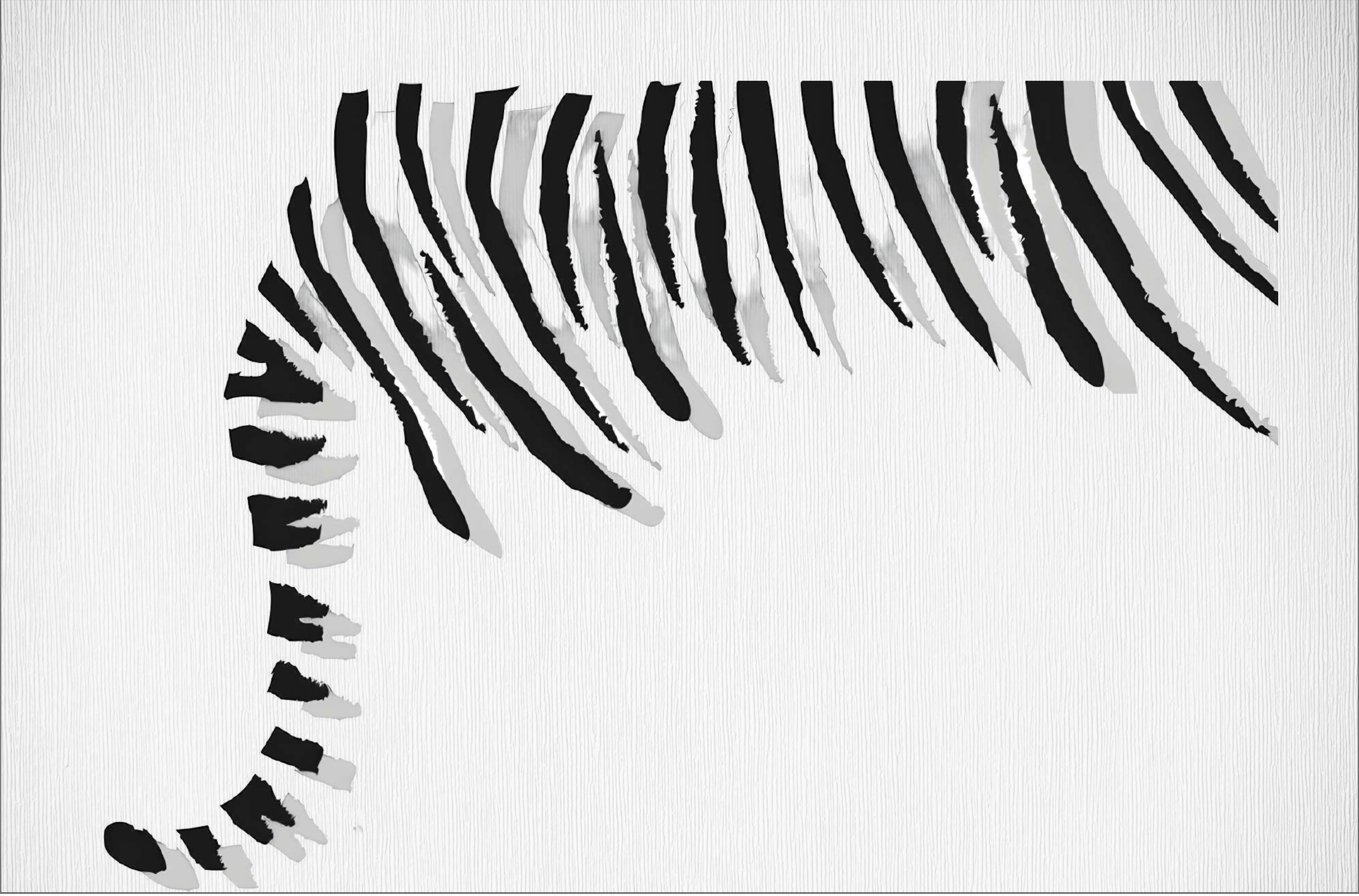
THE NIGHT VISION OF TIGERS IS SIX TIMES BETTER THAN HUMANS

07

TIGERS ARE EXCELLENT SPRINTERS

08

TIGERS GENERALLY HUNT ALONE




NAGARJUNASAGAR
SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) is located in the Nallamala hill ranges (offshoot of Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh).

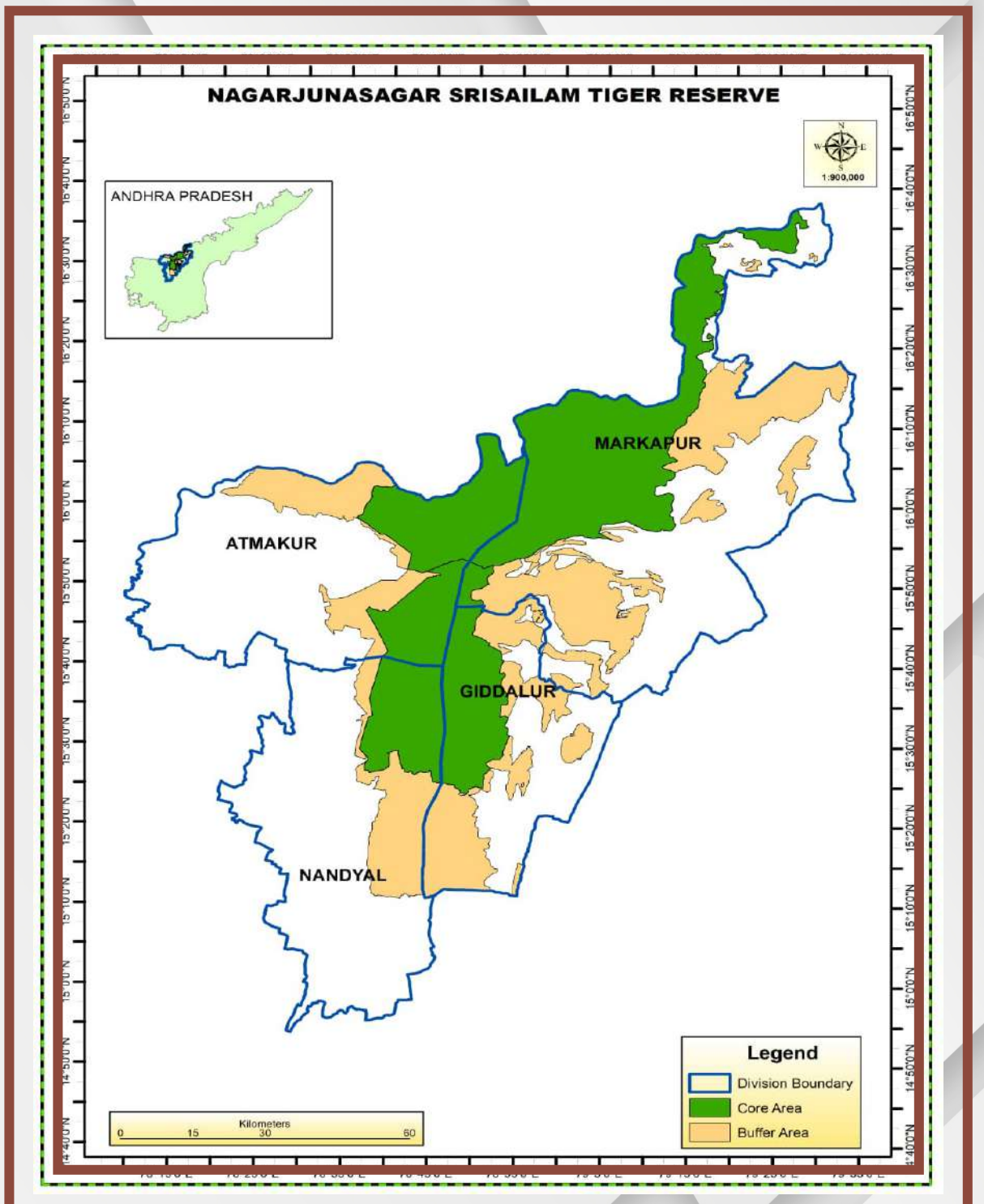
It attained the status of Tiger Reserve in 1983. The total Tiger Reserve is spread over Prakasam, Nandyal and Palnadu Districts of Andhra Pradesh. Two Wildlife Sanctuaries namely Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary (GBM) constitute the Tiger Reserve area.

After state bifurcation, the NSTR is also divided into two halves separated by river Krishna. The southern side of river is Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh and the northern side is Amrabad Tiger Reserve in Telangana State. After bifurcation, the total area of NSTR is 5,360.23 sq km.

Zone	Area in sq km
Core area/Critical tiger habitat	**2825.76**
Buffer area	**2534.47**
Total	**5360.23**




Arjani
SINGAMANENI


NAGARJUNASAGAR SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE
ANDHRA PRADESH
1:900,000
MARKAPUR
ATMAKUR
GIDDALUR
NANDYAL
Legend
Division Boundary
Core Area
Buffer Area
Kilometers
0
15
30
60

ACTIVITIES IN NSTR

	Component	Sub - Component
1.	**Protection of Forests and Wildlife**	**Establishment and maintenance of Anti-poaching base camps, Foot patrolling, Vehicle patrolling, Boat patrolling, Wireless network, Surprise inspections, Dog Squads, Strike forces etc.,**
2.	**Man-animal conflict**	**Payment of wildlife compensation, Rescue of wild animals, Rescue teams, Wildlife dispensary etc.,**
3.	**Habitat Improvement**	**Grass land improvement, Weed eradication, Fire Management, Water Management, Plastic removal and disposal.**
4.	**Wildlife Monitoring**	**Pugmarks collection, M-STrIPES, All India Tiger Estimation, Camera trapping etc.,**
5.	**Eco-Tourism activities**	**Jungle safari at Bairluty, Pacherla, Thummalabailu, Nekkanti Jungle ride, Rollapadu, Environmental Education Centers, Ecological knowledge park, Ecological Research and Monitoring lab at Sundipenta.**
6.	**Livelihood activities**	**Medical camps, Cattle vaccination, distribution of solar lights, bio-gas, sewing machines etc.,**
7.	**Publicity & Awareness**	**Signboards, Caution boards, Hoarding, Pamphlets, Posters, Wall writings, Banners, Stickers, Back light boards, Digital scrolling display, Publicity van.** **Creating awareness on protection of Forests & Wildlife in fringe villages of Tiger Reserve.** **Creating awareness through website, social media.** **Creating awareness to the local public and pilgrims who are visiting Srisailam Temple during festival season**
8.	**Trainings and workshops**	**All India Tiger Estimation, Phase -IV monitoring and M-STrIPES monitoring, tranquilizing, Anti poaching activities etc., MoU with NGOs for organizing workshops.**
9.	**Welfare of staff**	**Uniform, shoes, rain coats, water bottles, first aid kit, torch lights, bill hooks, mosquito nets, cots etc.,**
10.	**Research activities**	**Research study on Bio-mass, Prey base density in NSTR, Study on vultures in Nallamalla, Study on impact of fishing in NSTR, Study on smooth coated otters in River Krishna, Study on Impact of Forest fires in NSTR, Study and documentation of Avian Fauna and Biodiversity of NSTR.**
11.	**Best practices in NSTR**	**“Mana NSTR - Clean and Green NSTR” Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve (NSTR) came up with novel concept of Standardization of collection, segregation, and disposal/recycling of plastic and glass bottles, which is implemented systematically.**

FLORAL DIVERSITY IN NSTR

Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve epitomizes a typical Deccan Plateau (6D, 6E) flora and fauna. Around 1521 Angiosperm taxa spread over 149 families along with 29 species of grass and characterized by hilly terrain with plateaus, ridges, gorges and deep valleys which support tropical mixed dry deciduous forests.The most predominant trees found here are:

Local Name	Scientific name
Nallamaddi	*Terminalia tomentosa*
Chirumanu	*Anogeissus latifolia*
Billudu	*Chloroxylon swietenia*
Yepi	*Hardwickia binata*
Peddayegi	*Pterocarpus marsupium*
Gumpena	*Lannea coromandelica*
Anduga	*Boswellia serrata*
Pachaari	*Dalbergia paniculata*
Gotti	*Ziziphus xylopyrus*
Chennangi	*Lagerstroemia parviflora*
Tellamaddi	*Terminalia arjuna*



Gotti (*ziziphus xylopyrus*)



Gumpena (*Lannea coromandelica*)

There are certain endemic plants found in Nallamalas like *Andrographis nallamalayana, Eriolaena lushingtonii, Crotalaria madurensis var kurnoolia, Dicliptera beddomei and Premna hamiltonii*. The land racers of Oryza (wild vari) and Piper (wild miriyalu) in Gundla Brahmeswaram Sanctuary make the Tiger Reserve a prospective germplasm site.



Moduga
(*Butea monosperma*)

FAUNAL DIVERSITY OF NSTR

The faunal diversity documented in NSTR includes 51 species of Mammals, 305 species of Birds, 59 species of Reptiles, 18 species of Amphibians, 55 species of Fishes, 101 species of Butterflies, 137 species of Moths, 64 species of Insects, 46 species of Beetles, 62 species of Arachnids and 30 species of Dragonflies & Damselflies.



Asiatic wild dog (Resu Kukka)



Leopard (chiruta)



Tiger (Puli)



Sloth Bear (Elugubanti)

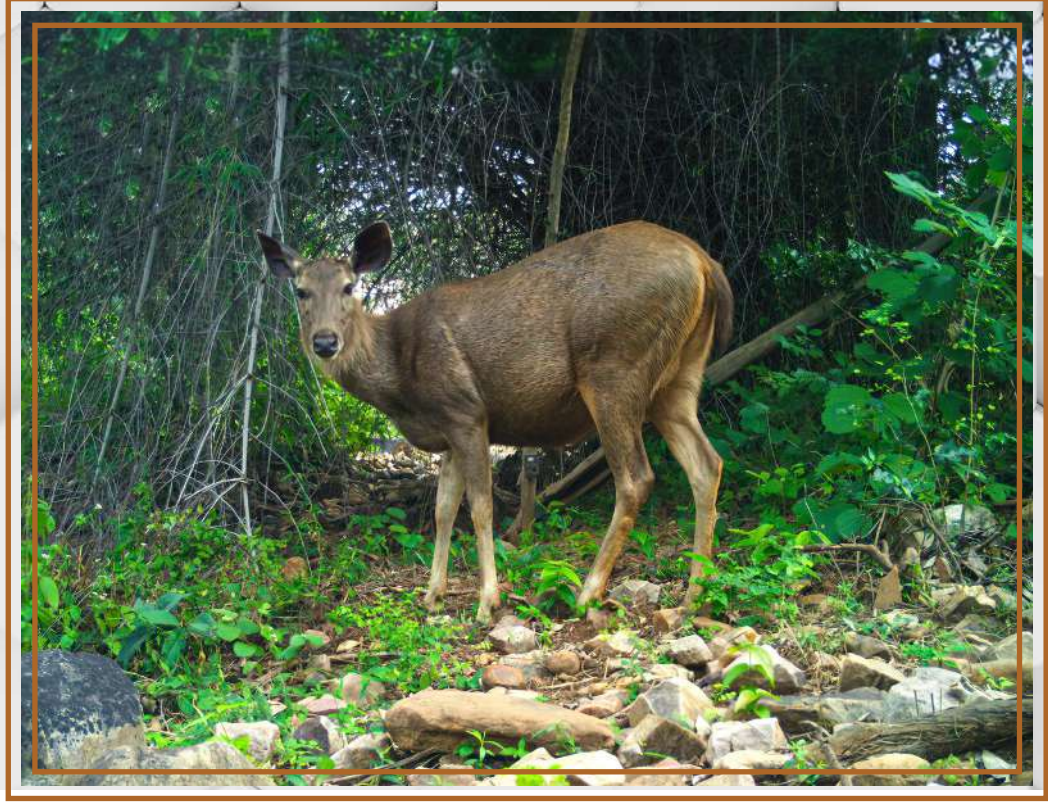
Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary and Gundla Brahmeswaram Wildlife Sanctuary support a wide variety of mammals, birds, insects, reptiles and amphibians. The Reserve is home to many charismatic species like:

Common Name	Scientific name
Tiger	*Panthera tigris*
Leopard	*Panthera pardus*
Sloth Bear	*Melursus ursinus*
Asiatic wild dog	*Cuon alpinus*
Golden Jackal	*Canis aureus*
Ratel	*Mellivora capensis*
Porcupine	*Hystrix indica*
Indian giant squirrel	*Ratufa indica*
Mouse deer	*Moschiola indica*
Sambar	*Rusa unicolor*
Spotted deer	*Axis axis*
Nilgai	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*
Wild boar	*Sus scrofa*



Porcupine (*Hystrix indica)*

Sambar (*Rusa unicolor)*



TIGER MONITORING





Tiger monitoring is of utmost importance as it helps in assessing the number of tigers and other species, and also their movement patterns, state of health, sex, age etc., and will help in combating poaching and conserving the habitat.

Primarily, monitoring is done in 2 methods - 1) through pugmarks 2) through camera traps

There are base camps in strategic locations and the Protection watchers who are mostly from the Chenchu tribes, patrol the area and record all the direct sightings, indirect sightings and other observations in an Android app named- “MSTrIPES” [Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive Protection and Ecological Status] developed by National Tiger Conservation Authority.

The camera traps are generally of 20 Mega pixels specification, and generally one pair of camera traps are placed per 2 sq km grid. They are placed for around 40-45 days and they capture photographs whenever any movement is detected by the internal sensors.

All the data thus received will be analysed on monthly basis, and these inputs will help in framing management plan, and gives us an idea regarding which locations are better to take up works related to habitat improvement, grassland management, soil & moisture conservation works, constructing check dams & rock fill dams, where the protection has to be strengthened etc.,

Thus, tiger monitoring forms an important base for tiger conservation plan.



ESTIMATION OF INDIVIDUAL TIGERS

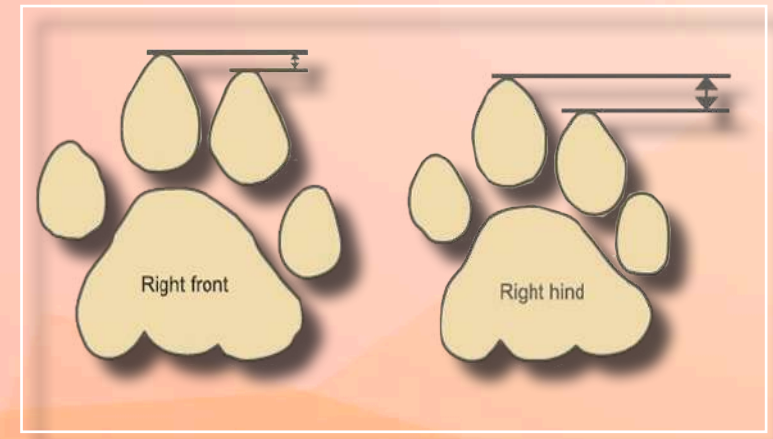
The tracing of pugmarks of tiger serve the purpose for identification of sexes, age and estimation. The freshness of the marked trail of pugmarks indicates the time and the direction of the animal's movement. The foot prints of male tiger are wider and squarish, while that of the tigresses are more rectangular.Normally, the impressions of the hind feet alone are visible because in a normal gait, the hind paws are placed very close to over the impression vacated by the fore feet on the same side. Only when the tiger moves faster than normal pace whereby the hind feet overshoot the fore feet mark, impression of all the four feet can be seen.





PUGMARK METHOD

DISTINGUISHING THE HIND FROM THE FRONT PUG MARK



Front pugs are larger than hind pugs.

In a front pug, the forwardmost points of the two middle toes are almost at the same level.

In hind paws, the forward most points of the two middle toes are distinct at different levels.

In male tigers, the Pugmark Breadth (PMB) of the front pug is mostly greater than its Pugmark Length (PML).

Since front pugs are used for killing prey, injuries if any, are sustained on front paws. Wherever existing, these may be visible on front Pugmarks and may serve as a conclusive identification feature of a specific animal.

TIGER PUGMARKS

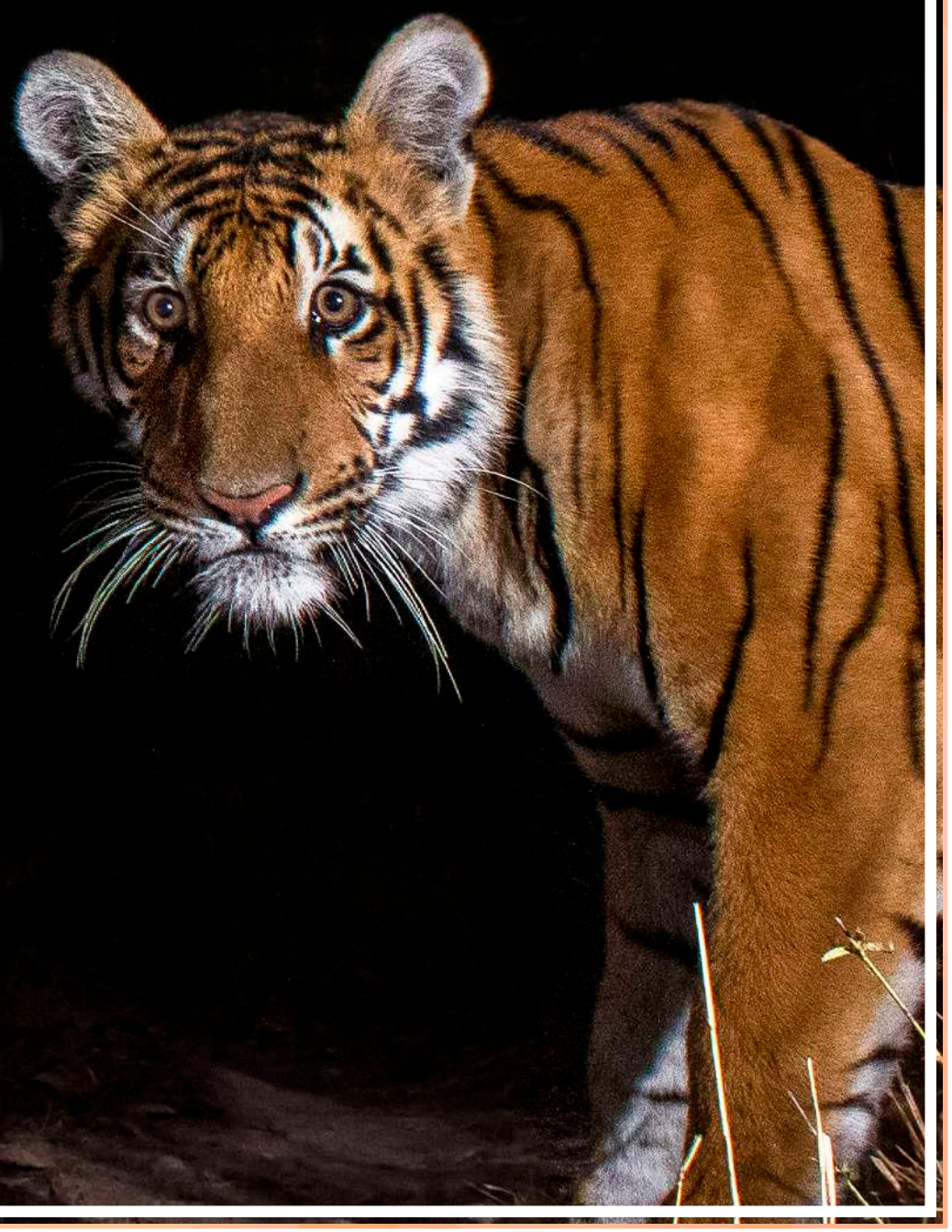
Male Versus Female

Male pugmarks are bigger and more space between the toes than the female counterpart



Female pugmarks are smaller and less space between the toes than the male counterpart





CAPTURING THE IMAGES

Two automatic cameras are placed on either side of the trail in each selected location to photograph either flank of a Tiger for proper individual identification. Each camera trap image is given a unique number and all locations are plotted on the map to organize the data generated by each camera trap

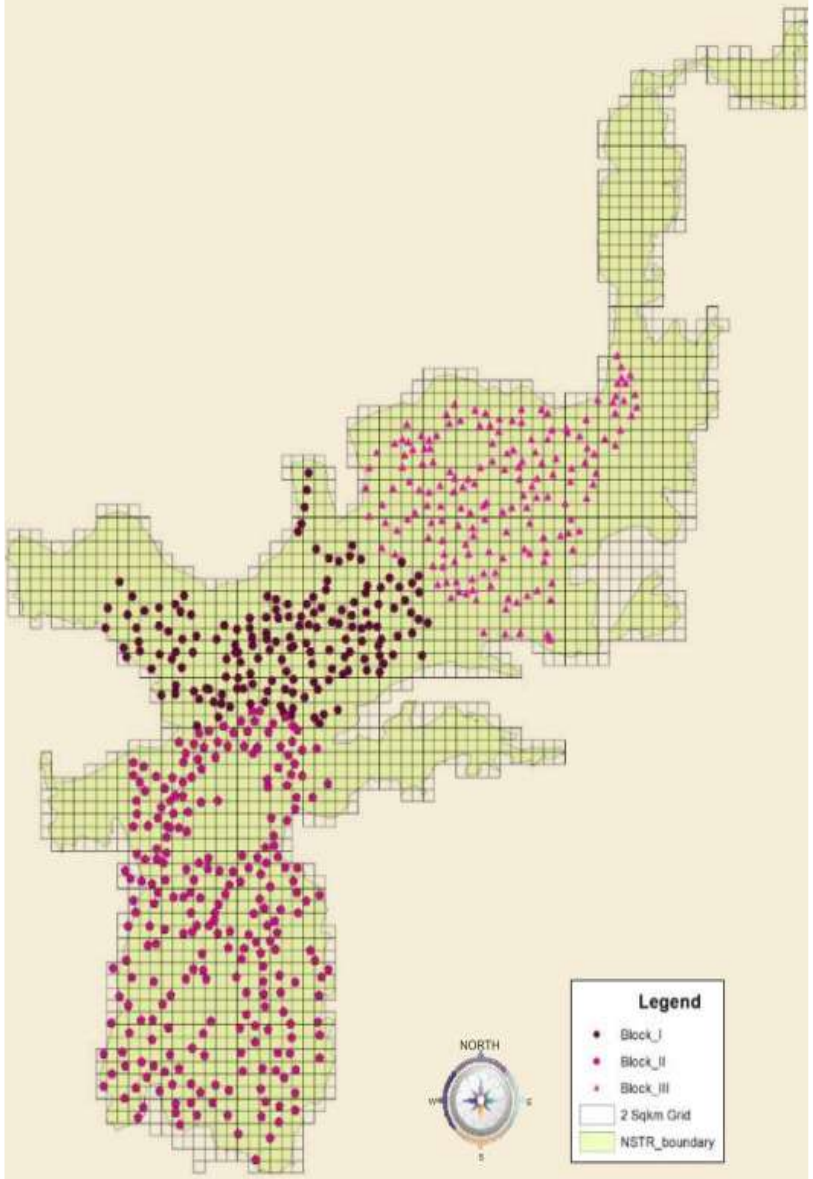
IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS

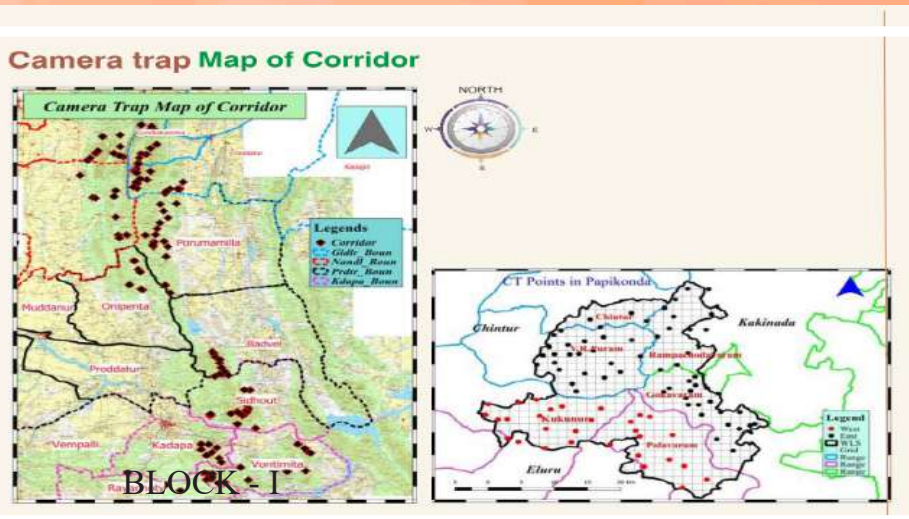
Tigers have different stripe patterns even on both the flanks of the same animal, like finger prints of humans. All Tigers can be individually identified based on stripe pattern. After capturing the images, identification of individual Tigers and estimation of Tiger Population is done by using the WILD-ID Software. The stripe pattern is extracted by the software from each image and compared against all others to give unique count of individual Tigers.



BLOCK NUMBER	DISTRICT	DIVISION	RANGE
BLOCK - I	Nandyal & Prakasam	Atmakur & Markapur	Atmakur,Nagaluty,Srisailam,Dornala & Korraprolu
BLOCK - II	Nandyal & Prakasam	Atmakur,Markapur,Nandyal & Giddalur	Bairluty,Velgode,Dornala,Korraprolu,Nandyal, GBM, Bandi Atmakur,Chalama,Gundlakamma & Turimella
BLOCK - III	Prakasam & Palnadu	Markapur	G.V Palli, Y.Palem, V.P. South & Nekkanti
CORRIDOR (BLOCK - IV)	Nandyal, Prakasam,Kadapa, Annamayya & Tirupati	Nandyal , Giddalur, Kadapa, Annamayya & Tirupati	Rudravaram, Chalama, Giddalur,Gundlakamma, Ontimitta, Siddavatam ,Kadapa,Badvel,Onipenta, Porumamilla,Proddatur,Chitvel,Balapalli,Rayachoti, Bhakrapeta & Tirupati

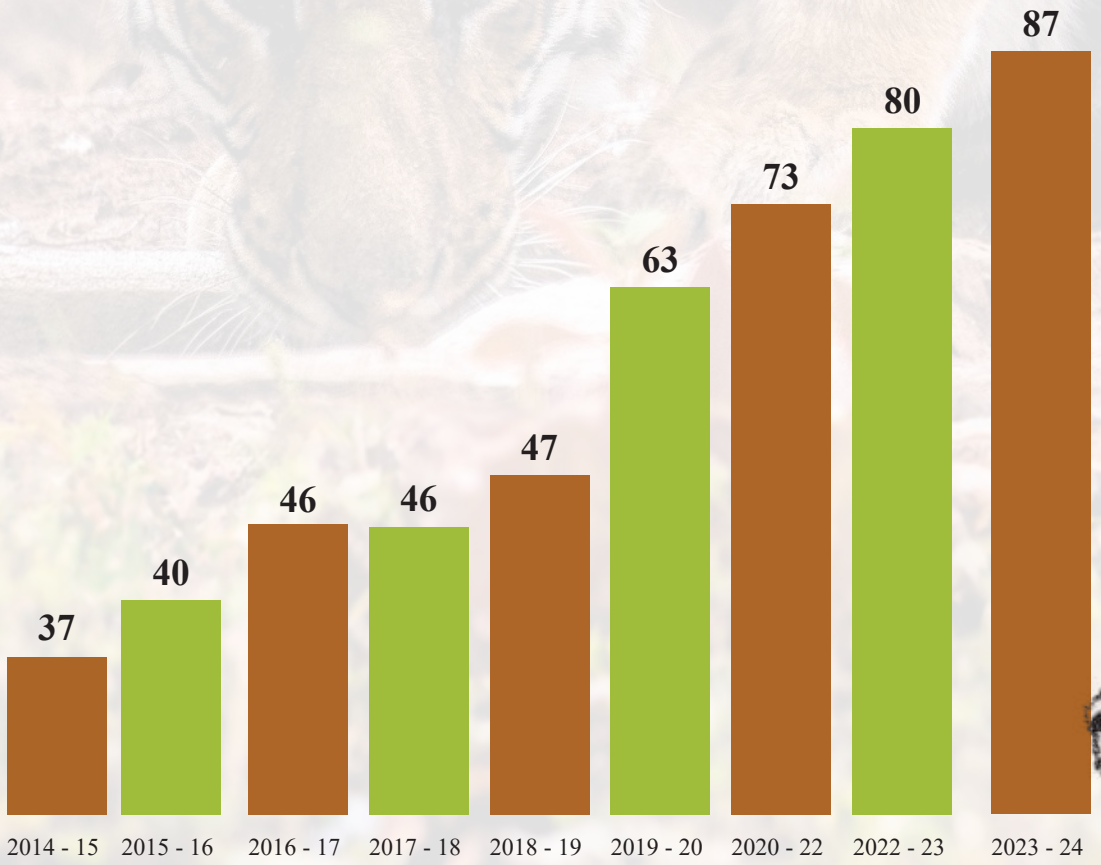
CAMERA TRAP LOCATIONS IN NSTR 2023 - 24





SL.NO	NAME OF THE TIGER RESERVE/ NATIONAL PARK	NAME OF THE BLOCK	CAMERA TRAP LOCATIONS	NUMBER OF CAMERAS
1)	NSTR	BLOCK - 1	540	1080
2)	NSTR	BLOCK - 2	595	1190
TOTAL			1135	2270

TIGER POPULATION DYNAMICS





S.No	Block	Tiger.Ids
1	Block-1	NSTR_T42M
2	Block-1	NSTR_T47M
3	Block-1	NSTR_T63M
4	Block-1	NSTR_T77M
5	Block-1	NSTR_T82M
6	Block-1	NSTR_T101M
7	Block-1	NSTR_T110M
8	Block-1	NSTR_T116M
9	Block-1	NSTR_T119M
10	Block-1	NSTR_T126M
11	Block-1	NSTR_T129M
12	Block-1	NSTR_T147M
13	Block-1	NSTR_T148M
14	Block-1	NSTR_T149M
15	Block-1	NSTR_T156M
16	Block-1	NSTR_T158M
17	Block-1	NSTR_T159M
18	Block-1	NSTR_T3F
19	Block-1	NSTR_T4F
20	Block-1	NSTR_T5F
21	Block-1	NSTR_T6F
22	Block-1	NSTR_T8F
23	Block-1	NSTR_T16F
24	Block-1	NSTR_T36F
25	Block-1	NSTR_T46F
26	Block-1	NSTR_T55F
27	Block-1	NSTR_T61F
28	Block-1	NSTR_T62F
29	Block-1	NSTR_T66F
30	Block-1	NSTR_T80F
31	Block-1	NSTR_T109F
32	Block-1	NSTR_T122F
33	Block-1	NSTR_T123F
34	Block-1	NSTR_T131F
35	Block-1	NSTR_T132F
36	Block-1	NSTR_T146F
37	Block-1	NSTR_T154F
38	Block-1	NSTR_T155F
39	Block-1	NSTR_T157F
40	Block-1	NSTR_T163UID
41	Block-1	NSTR_T164UID
42	Block-1	NSTR_T165UID
43	Block-1	NSTR_T166UID

S.No	Block	Tiger.Ids
1	Block-2	NSTR_T53M
2	Block-2	NSTR_T84M
3	Block-2	NSTR_T90M
4	Block-2	NSTR_T135M
5	Block-2	NSTR_T139M
6	Block-2	NSTR_T141M
7	Block-2	NSTR_T150M
8	Block-2	NSTR_T151M
9	Block-2	NSTR_T160F
10	Block-2	NSTR_T22F
11	Block-2	NSTR_T30F
12	Block-2	NSTR_T51F
13	Block-2	NSTR_T59F
14	Block-2	NSTR_T75F
15	Block-2	NSTR_T96F
16	Block-2	NSTR_T99F
17	Block-2	NSTR_T136F
18	Block-2	NSTR_T137F
19	Block-2	NSTR_T138F
20	Block-2	NSTR_T140F
21	Block-2	NSTR_T152F
22	Block-2	NSTR_T153F
23	Block-2	NSTR_T161F
24	Block-2	NSTR_T162M
25	Block-2	NSTR_T28M
26	Block-2	NSTR_T106M
27	Block-2	NSTR_T124M
28	Block-2	NSTR_T133M
29	Block-2	NSTR_T142M
30	Block-2	NSTR_T143M
31	Block-2	NSTR_T92F
32	Block-2	NSTR_T105F
33	Block-2	NSTR_T145F

Phase –IV 2024 (Intensive monitoring of Tigers) – NSTR&Corridor

Block	Locations	Tiger images	Tigers	Male	Female	UID Sex	Cubs	Total
Block-I	540	1657	43	17	22	4	T3F-3 T80F-3 T62F-3	**52**
Block-II	595	1613	24	9	15	0	T99F-2	**35**
Corridor			9	6	3	0	0	
Total	**1135**	**3270**	**76**	**32**	**40**	**4**	**11**	**87**

Year	Migrated tigers from NSTR to Amrabad Tiger Reserve from 2021 to 2024				
	S.No	Division	Range	NSTR_ID	ATR_ID
2021-23	1	Atmakur	Srisailam	T2M	T22M
	2			T69M	T19M
	3			T70M	T28M
	4			T73M	T25M
	5	Markapur	G.V.Palli	T60M	T23M
	6			T79F	T24F
	7		V.P.South	T100F	T33M
	8			T101M	T41F
	9			T102M	T32M
	10	Nandyala	Chalama	T120M	T35M
2024	11	Atmakur	Srisailam	T120M	-
	12		Atmakur&Nagaluty	T121M	-
	13			T125M	-
	14	Markapur	Nekkanti	T130F	-





CAMERA TRAP IMAGES AT A GLANCE



NSTR T3 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T3 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T4 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T4 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T5 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T5 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T6 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T6 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T8 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T8 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T16 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T16 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T22 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T22 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T28 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T28 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T30 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T30 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T36 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T36 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T42 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T42 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T46 F RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T47 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T47 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T51 F RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T53 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T53 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T55 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T55 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T59 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T59 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T61 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T61 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T62 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T62 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T63 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T63 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T66 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T66 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T75 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T75 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T77 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T77 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T80 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T80 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T82 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T82 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T84 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T84 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T90 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T90 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T92 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T92 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T96 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T96 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T99 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T99 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T101 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T101 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T105 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T105 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T106 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T106 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T109 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T109 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T110 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T110 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T116 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T116 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T119 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T119 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T122 F RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T123 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T123 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T124 M RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T126 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T129 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T129 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T131 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T131 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T132 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T132 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T133 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T133 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T135 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T135 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T136 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T136 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T137 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T137 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T138 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T138 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T139 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T139 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T140 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T140 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T141 M RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T145 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T145 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T146 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T146 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T147 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T147 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T148 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T148 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T149 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T149 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T150 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T150 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T151 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T151 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T152 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T152 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T153 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T153 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T154 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T154 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T155 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T155 F LEFT FLANK



NSTR T156 M RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T156 M LEFT FLANK



NSTR T157 F RIGHT FLANK



NSTR T158 M RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T161 F LEFT FLANK



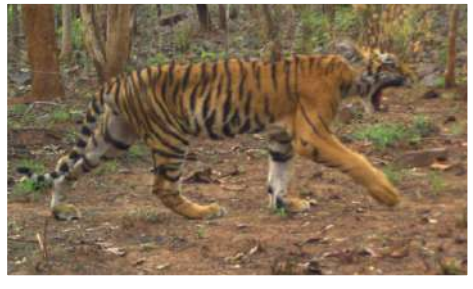
NSTR T162 M RIGHT FLANK



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NSTR T 163 UID



NSTR T 164 UID



NSTR T 165 UID



NSTR T 166 UID



NSTR T62F CUBS



NSTR T62F CUBS



NSTR T3F CUBS



NSTR T3F CUBS



NSTR T80F CUBS



NSTR T80F CUBS



NSTR T99F CUBS



NSTR T99F CUBS





ASIATIC WILD DOG





WILD BOAR





SPOTTED DEER





SLOTH BEAR





CHINKARA





FOUR - HORNED ANTELOPE





HONEY BADGER





GOLDEN JACKAL





HANUMAN LANGUR





LEOPARD





MONGOOSE





MOUSE DEER





NILGAI





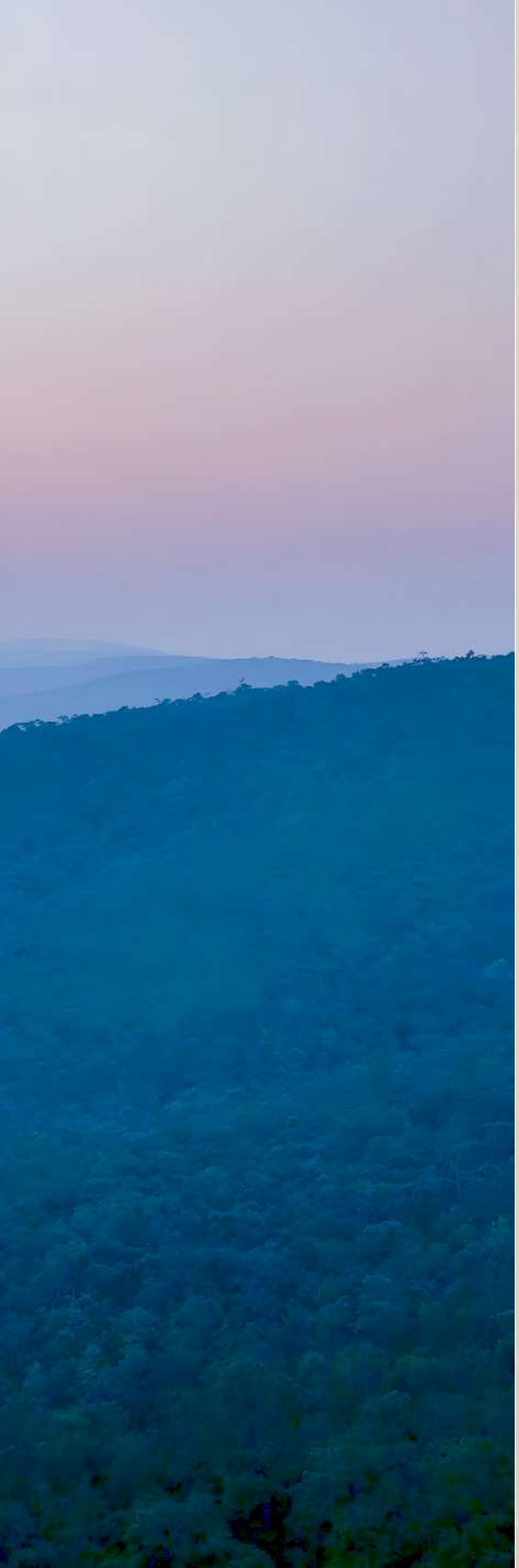
PEAFOWL





PORCUPINE





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Sri B.N.N. Murthy, IFS
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