80 Tigers in NSTR

THE ROAR OF SILENCE



CAMERA TRAPPED TIGER PHOTO ALBUM 2022-23

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
FOREST DEPARTMENT

NAGARJUNASAGAR SRISAILAM TIGER RESERVE

LET'S

EXPLORE...

...The endless expand of NSTR beauty

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.

By ensuring the efforts aimed at Tiger conservation, the landscape as a whole can be conserved and biodiversity can be protected, because tiger is an umbrella species, and by tiger 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 and home to about 77 Royal Bengal Tigers.



THE PRIDE OF THE NATION





Sri Y.S.Jagan Mohan Reddy

Hon'ble Chief Minister
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 3727.82 sq km. We are proud with population of 80 tigers in the wild, in our state. The numbers are growing and this brings a harbinger of hope to this endangered species when the numbers are dwindling around the world. 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.

THE KING OF THE JUNGLE



Sri Peddireddy Ramachandra Reddy

Hon'ble Minister for
Energy, Forests, Environment,
Science and Technology
Andhra Pradesh

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 2022-2023. I specially compliment the entire team which has worked to complete this camera trapped tiger photo album for the year 2022-2023.

CONSERVE NATURE





Dr. K.S.Jawahar Reddy, 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 2022-2023 in Andhra Pradesh and the results are vibrant with the tiger population surging by 60 percent in the last 5 years, from 47 in 2018 to 80 in 2023.

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 2022-2023, 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 for the year 2022-2023.

WILDLIFE
A PRICELESS TREASURE



Sri Neerabh Kumar Prasad, I.A.S
Special Chief Secretary to Government,
Energy, Forests, Environment,
Science and Technology
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 by 60% in 5 years 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.

PROTECT WILDLIFE



Sri Y. Madhusudhana Rddy, I.F.S
Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (HoFF)
and Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife)
and Chief Wildlife Warden, Andhra Pradesh.



The Royal Bengal Tiger *(Panthera tigris)* is the National animal of India and it is at the apex of forest ecosystem. 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 3,727.82 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 80 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 years 2022-2023.

Tigers - Imperative for Water Security

Everything in the environment are inter-connected. The loss of one species will affect the other species.

Tiger is a top predator which is at the apex of the food chain and keeps the population of wild ungulates in check, thereby maintaining the balance between prey herbivores and the vegetation upon which they feed.

Therefore, the presence of tigers in the forest is an indicator of the well being of the ecosystem. If tiger is not there, it's prey-Chital, Sambar etc., will grow in numbers and will eat more grass and leaves, which will affect the forest. Tigers help in maintaining the ecological balance.

Thus, conserving tiger habitat is crucial for conserving tiger and through these protection measures, the forests are being conserved, which in turn help in regulating rainwater run-off, preventing soil erosion, recharging ground water and minimising local climatic fluctuations.

Saving the tiger is saving the whole ecosystem!

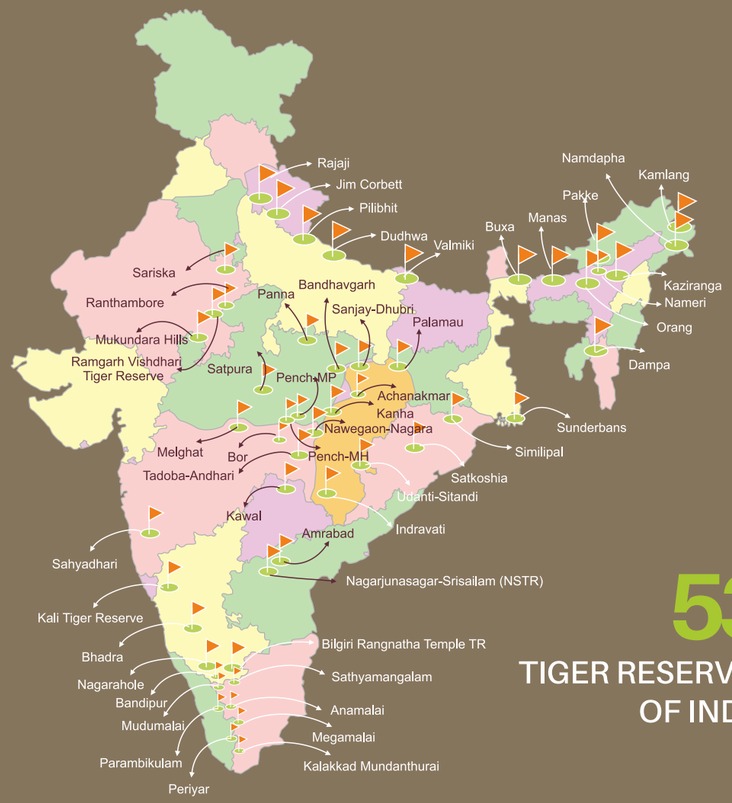




FACTS ABOUT TIGER

Name	:	Tiger, *Panthera tigris* (Scientific name), Bagh (Hindi), Pedda Puli (Telugu)
Family	:	Felidae
Characteristics	:	Average Body Length: 210 to 310 Centimeters Average Tail Length: 90 to 120 Centimeters Average Weight: 140 to 220 Kilograms
Gestation period	:	93 to 111 Days. No. of young ones (Mean litter size): 2 to 4
Life span	:	In wild: 15 to 16 years In captivity: 20 to 25 years
Common Prey base	:	Sambar, Nilgai, Spotted deer, Wild boar, Sloth bear, Four-horned antelope etc.,
Identification	:	Male and Female Tiger can be identified by their body size and by external genital organs
Individual Identification of Tigers	:	Tiger stripes are individually as unique as the human fingerprints. Even if fur is shaved, it would still have stripes. With the help of stripes pattern we can easily identify an unique Tiger.
Tiger Territory	:	A tiger marks its territory by spraying surrounding trees and bushes with urine, dropping scat at prominent places and leaving deep scratch mark on the tree trunks. A male's territory can overlap several females' territories. Generally tiger territory is 25-50 sq km and may vary depending upon the prey base and water availability.
Status	:	As per the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Tiger is a schedule-1 animal According to International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red list, Tiger is an Endangered species.
Behaviour	:	Tigers are solitary animals. They generally meet only during mating season
Interesting facts	:	1) Tigers are excellent swimmers and they can swim up to 4 miles with a prey in their mouth. Tigers are very fast animals and they can run at a speed of 35-40 miles per hour. They are good jumpers also and can leap up to 10 meters 2) The tiger is recognisable for its dark vertical stripes on orange-brown fur with a lighter underside. Tiger cubs stay with their mother for about two years, before they become independent and leave their mother's home range to establish their own.

TIGER RESERVES IN INDIA (18 STATES)



53

TIGER RESERVES OF INDIA

DISTRIBUTION OF TIGERS IN THE WORLD (13 COUNTRIES)



Sl.No	Country
1	Bangladesh
2	Bhutan
3	Cambodia
4	Chaina
5	India
6	Indonesia
7	Laos
8	Malaysia
9	Nepal
10	Russia
11	Thailand
12	Vietnam
13	Myanmar



Global Tiger Dynamics

Tiger Distribution in the world	1) India, 2) Bangladesh, 3) Vietnam, 4) Cambodia, 5) Bhutan 6) Thailand, 7) Indonesia, 8) Nepal, 9) China, 10) Myanmar, 11) Malaysia, 12) Russia, 13) Laos.
Distribution in India	India is a habitat to around 70% of total tigers on the earth. 1) Andhra Pradesh, 2) Bihar, 3) Uttarakhand, 4) Uttar Pradesh, 5) Telangana, 6) Chhattisgarh, 7) Jharkhand 8) Madhya Pradesh, 9) Maharashtra, 10) Odisha, 11) Rajasthan, 12) Goa, 13) Karnataka, 14) Tamilnadu, 15) Kerala, 16) Arunachal Pradesh, 17) Assam 18) West Bengal
Distribution in Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar Srisailam Tiger Reserve, Seshachalam Corridor and Papikonda National Park
Different sub-species of Tigers	**Indian Tiger or Royal Bengal Tiger** *(Panthera tigris tigris)*: found in India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh **Indo-Chinese tiger** *(Panthera tigris corbetti)* mainly found in Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia but are also found in Myanmar, Southern China, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam **Siberian or Amur Tiger** *(Panthera tigris altaica)* : found in far east Russia **Sumatran Tiger** *(Panthera tigris sumatrae):* found in the Indonesian island of Sumatra **South China Tiger** *(Panthera tigris amoyensis):* found in China. The population found in Peninsular Malaysia has been given a status of separate sub species *Panthera tigris jacksoni*. The three sub-species of tigers that became extinct in the past century are: the **Bali Tiger** *(Panthera tigris balica)* that was found in the Indonesian island of Bali, the **Javan Tiger** *(Panthera tigris sondaica):* that was found in the Indonesian island of Java and the **Caspian Tiger** *(Panthera tigris virgata)* that was found in Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, Turkey, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Caucasus, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

DETAILS OF TIGER RESERVES IN INDIA

Sl No.	STATE	TIGER RESERVE	AREA (sq kms)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar-Srisailam	3728
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kamlang	783
3.		Pakke	861.95
4.		Namdapha	1985.23
5.	Assam	Orang	78.81
6.		Nameri	200
7.		Manas	500
8.		Kaziranga	858.98
9.	Bihar	Valmiki	898.45
10.	Chhattisgarh	Sitandi	556
11.		Achanakmar	557.55
12.		Indravati	1258.37
13.	Jharkhand	Palamau	414.93
14.	Karnataka	Biligiri Ranganatha Temple	539.52
15.		Nagarhole	642.39
16.		Bandipur	868.63
17.		Bhadra	892.46
18.		Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve	1300
19.	Kerala	Periyar	350
20.		Parambikulam	643.66
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Pench	292.85
22.		Sanjay	466.68
23.		Satpura	524
24.		Panna	542.67
25.		Kanha	940
26.		Bandhavgarh	1536

Sl No.	STATE	TIGER RESERVE	AREA (sq kms)
27.	Maharashtra	Bor	121.1
28.		Nawegaon	133.88
29.		Pench	257.26
30.		Tadoba-Andhari	625.4
31.		Sahyadri	1166
32.		Melghat	1677
33.	Mizoram	Dampa	500
34.	Odisha	Satkoshia	796
35.		Simlipal	2750
36.	Rajasthan	Mukundara Hills	759.99
37.		Sariska	881
38.		Ranthambore	1334
39.		Ramgarh Vishdhari	1501.89
40.	Tamilnadu	Mudumalai	321
41.		Kalakad-Mundanthurai	895
42.		Anamalai	958
43.		Srivilliputhur-Megamalai	1016.57
44.		Sathyamangalam	1408.6
45.	Telangana	Kawal	2015.44
46.		Amrabad	2611.4
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Dudhwa	490.3
48.		Pilibhit	602.79
49.		Ranipur Tiger Reserve	529.36
50.	Uttarakhand	Rajaji	820.5
51.		Corbett	1318.54
52.	West Bengal	Buxa	760
53.		Sundarban	1330.1

GLOBAL TIGER DAY

Global Tiger Day also known as International Tiger Day is being celebrated throughout the world on July 29th annually to commemorate Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia to raise awareness about the need for protection of the natural habitat of tigers and to increase the awareness about the conservation of tigers.

In the Summit, a declaration was made by the tiger range countries to double the tiger population by 2022.This is the TX2 goal.India achieved it before the deadline!





NTCA

National Tiger Conservation Authority

The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006, for strengthening tiger conservation, as per powers and functions assigned to it under the said Act.

NTCA has been fulfilling its mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for strengthening tiger conservation in the country by retaining an oversight through advisories/normative guidelines, based on appraisal of tiger status, ongoing conservation initiatives and recommendations of specially constituted Committees.

The 'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, providing funding support to tiger range States for in-situ conservation of tigers in designated tiger reserves, and has put the endangered tiger on an assured path of recovery by saving it from extinction, as revealed by the recent findings of the All India tiger estimation using the refined methodology.

The objectives of NTCA are

1) Providing statutory authority to Project Tiger so that compliance of its directives becomes legal.
2) Fostering accountability of Center-State in management of Tiger Reserves, by providing a basis for MoU with States within our federal structure.
3) Providing for an oversight by Parliament.
4) Addressing livelihood interests of local people in areas surrounding Tiger Reserves.

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 3727.82 sq km.

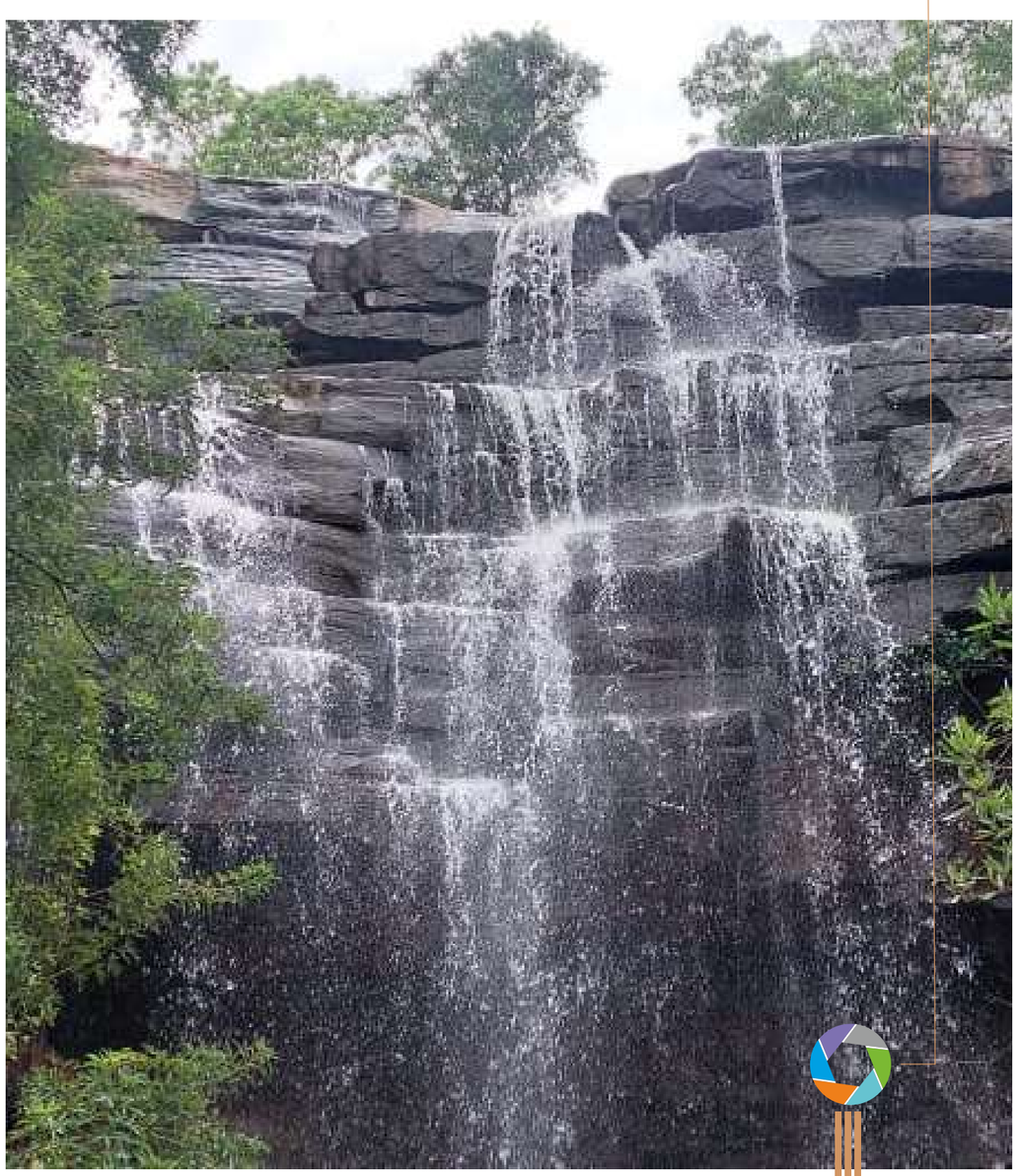


Zone	Area in sq km
Inviolate/Critical Tiger Habitat	1250.46
Gundla Brahmeswaram WLS (extended core)	1193.68
Sub-total (core area)	**2444.14**
Peripheral Zone (Buffer within the sanctuary)	553.19
Buffer Zone of NSTR (Outside the Sanctuary, but within the RF)	730.49
Sub-total (Buffer)	**1283.68**
Grand Total	**3727.82**







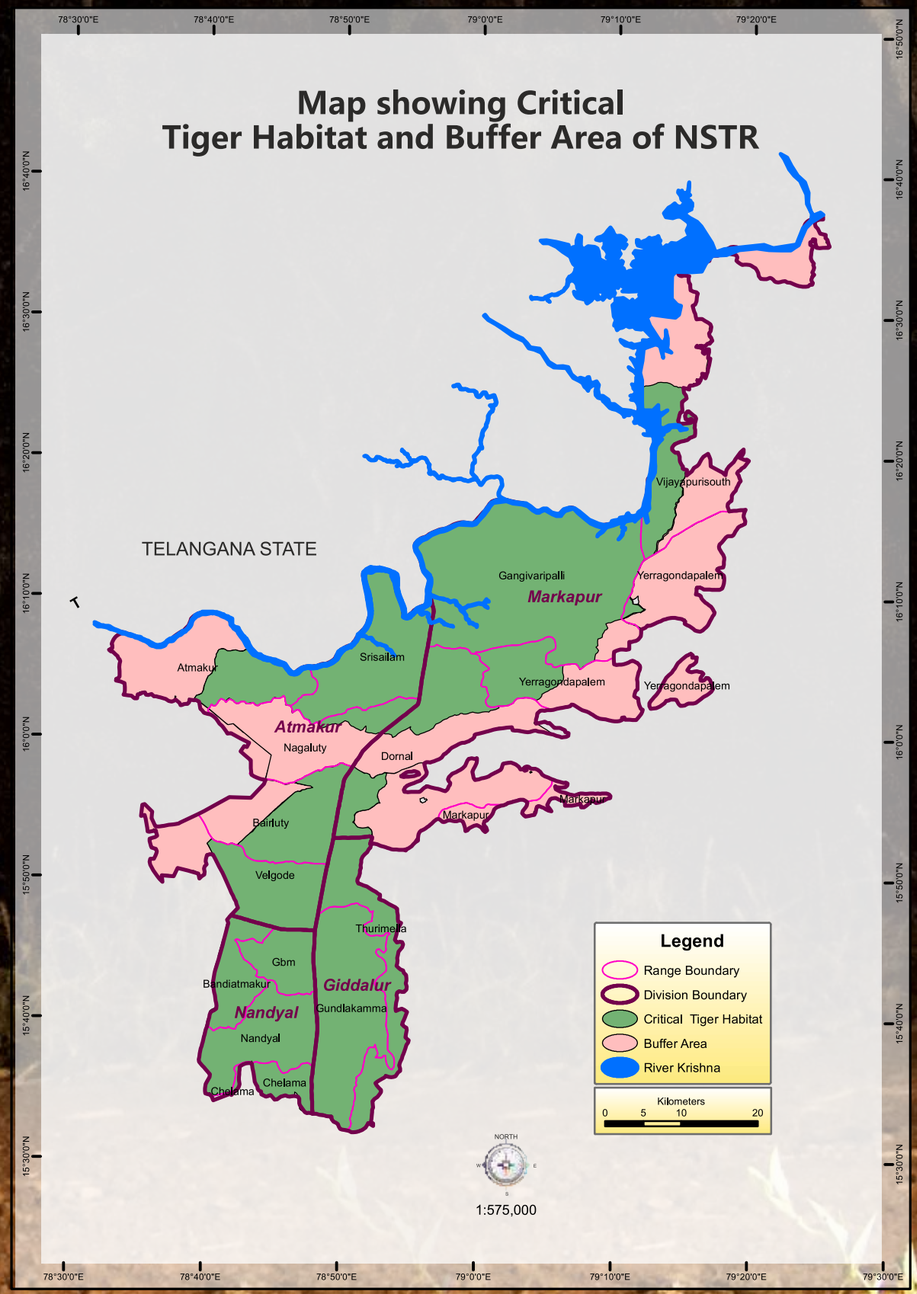






CRITICAL TIGER HABITAT AND BUFFER AREA OF

NSTR





ACTIVITIES IN NSTR

Sl. No.	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	Camera traps, Pugmarks collection, M-STrIPES, All India Tiger Estimation etc.,
5.	Eco-Tourism activities	Jungle safari at Bairluty, Pacherla, Thummalabailu, Nekkanti Jungle ride (Ishtakameshwari), Rollapadu, Environmental Education Centers, Ecological knowledge park and Ecological Research and Monitoring lab at Sundipenta.
6.	Livelihood activities	Medical camps, vaccination to cattle, distribution of solar lights, bio-gas, sewing machines etc., and other livelihood improvement programmes were taken up in the fringe villages.
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	Proposed 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 methodologically and videos on wildlife monitoring and life style of chenchus and livelihood of chenchus.

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

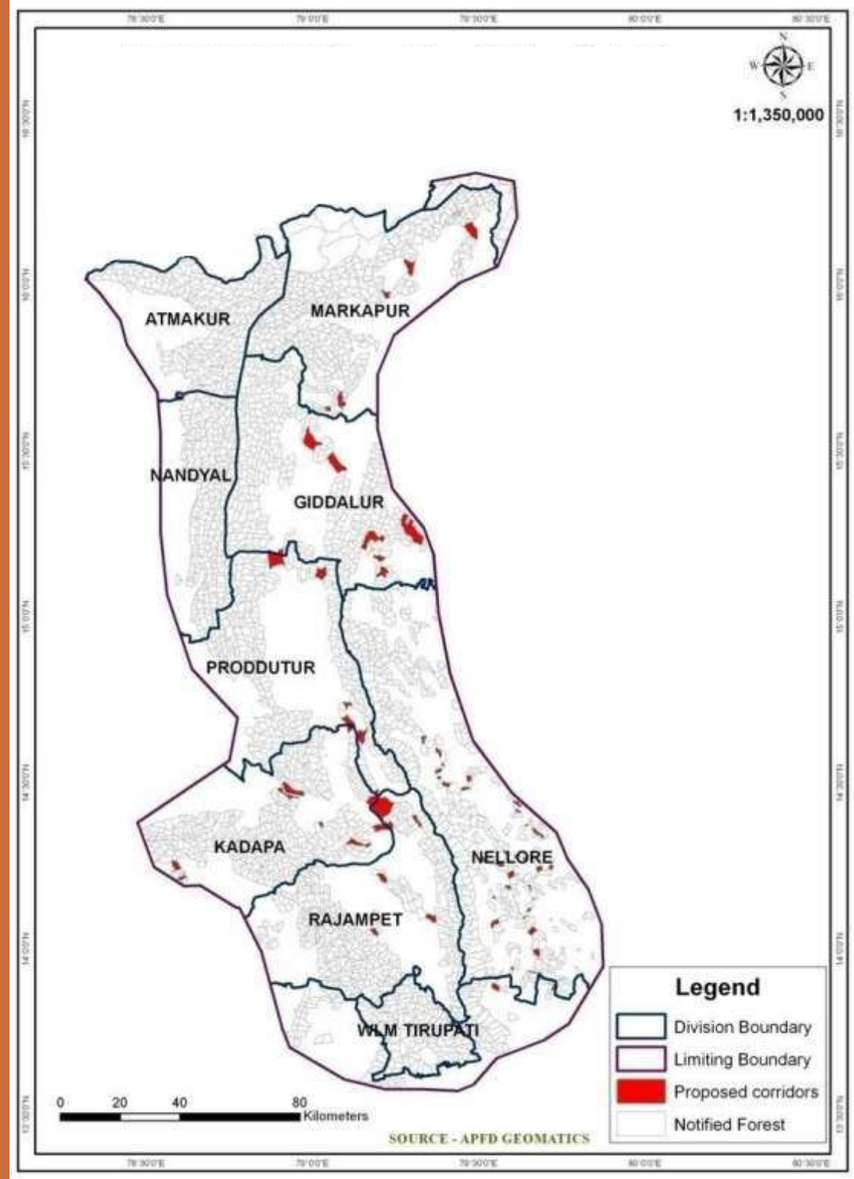
There are base camps in strategically important areas and the Protection watchers who are mostly from the Chenchu tribes, patrol the area and record all the data- direct sightings, indirect sightings and other observations in an Android app named- "MSTrIPES" [Monitoring System for Tigers Intensive Protection 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.

Map showing Corridor between Nallamalai Hills and Seshachalam







ESTIMATION OF INDIVIDUAL TIGERS

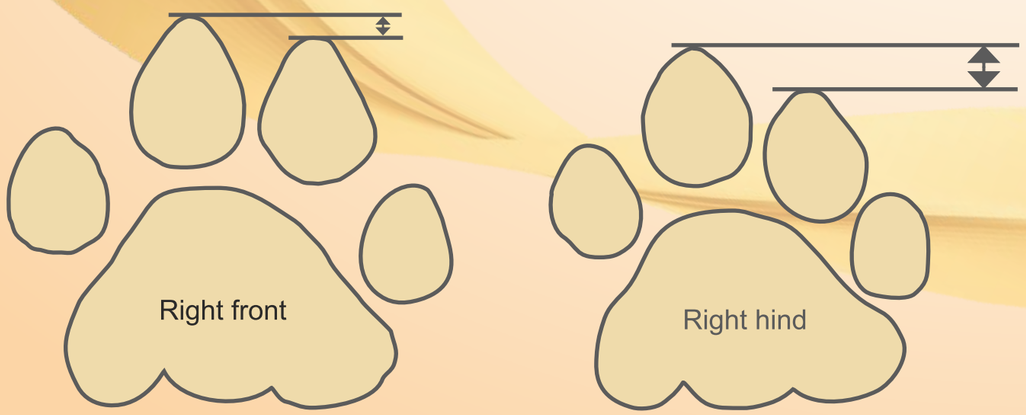
The pugmarks of tiger serve the purpose for tracking, identification of sexes, age and census. The freshness of the marked trail of pugmarks indicates the time and the direction of the animal's movement. The foot prints of male tiger are wider and squarish, while that of the tigresses are more rectangular. The pugmark of one tiger is different from that of another. 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 Pugmark



- 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 distinctly 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





CAMERA TRAP METHOD

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

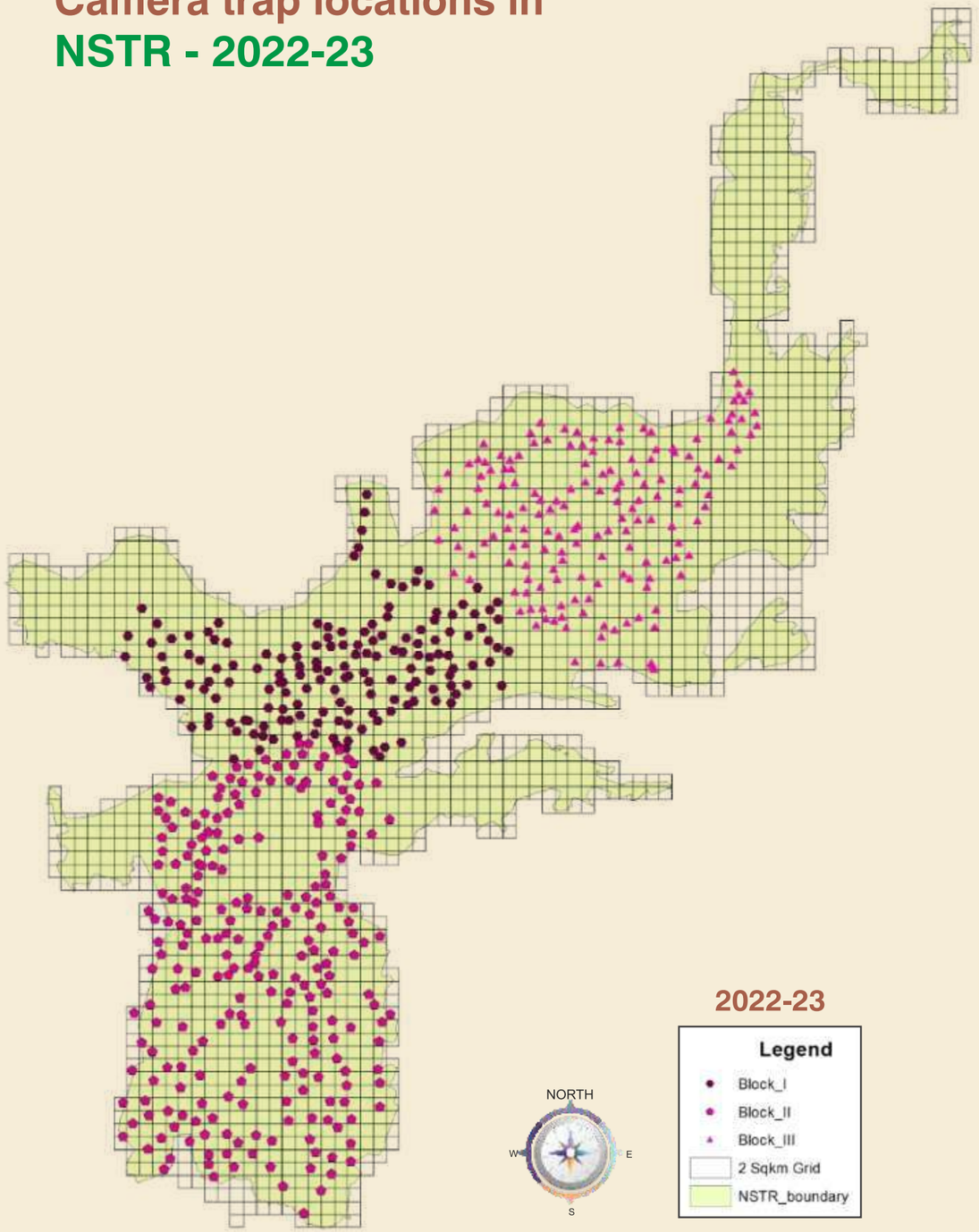
Tigers have different stripe patterns even on both the flanks of the same animal, like finger prints of humans. All Tigers can be individually identified based on stripe pattern.

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.

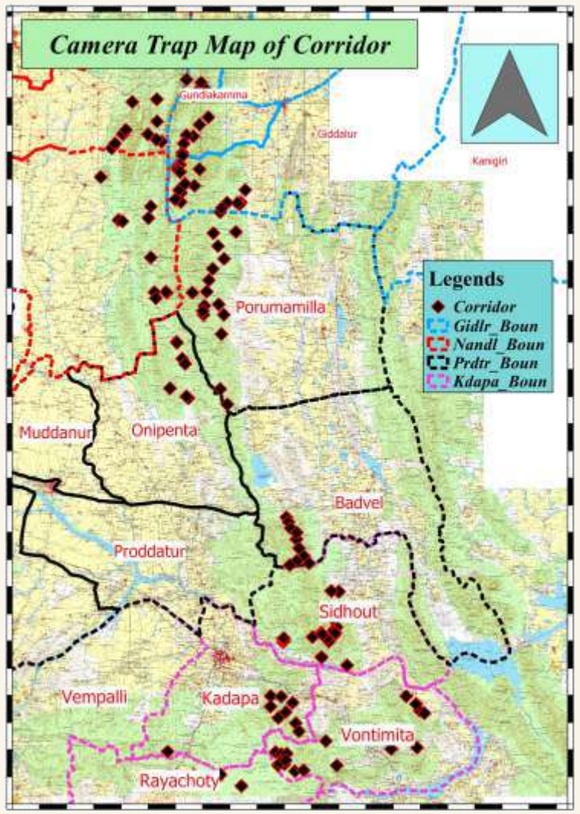
Block Number	District	Division	Range
Block-I	Nandyal & Prakasam	Atmakur & Markapur	Atmakur, Nagaluty, Srisailam, Dornala & Korraprolu
Block-II	Nandyal & Prakasam	Atmakur, Markapur, Nandyal & Giddalur	Bairluty, Velgode, Dornala, Korraprolu, Nandyal, GBM, Bandi Atmakur, Chalama, Gundlakamma & Turimella
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

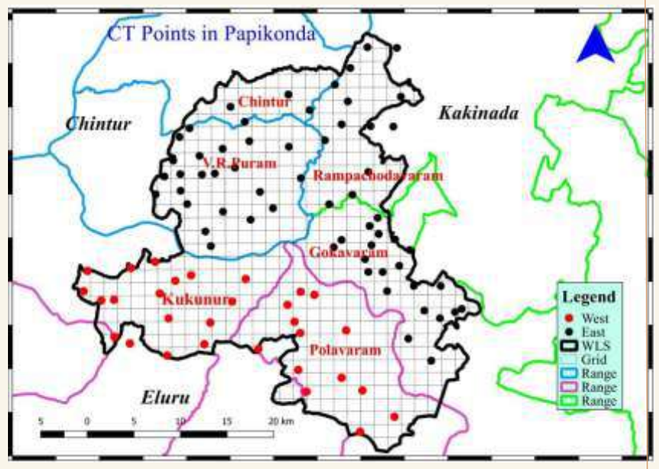


Camera trap locations in NSTR - 2022-23



Camera trap Map of Corridor





Statement showing the details of Block wise Camera trap Locations and Camera traps

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve/National Park	Name of the Block	Camera trap Locations	Number of Cameras
1).	**NSTR**	Block - 1	238	476
2).	**NSTR**	Block - 2	287	574
3).	**NSTR**	Block - 3	178	356
4).	**NSTR CORRIDOR**	Block - 4	202	404
5).	**PAPIKONDA**		126	252
		Total	**1031**	**2062**

WILD - ID SOFTWARE

Wild-ID is an online software application to process image data from camera traps and identifies animals in the images, handling multiple individuals and species within each image. There is functionality to view, search and filter images, making changes to species labels or add special tags to images, and export data for reporting and further analysis.



Utility

- Identification of Individual Tigers
- Estimation of Tiger Population

How does Wild-ID identify Images?

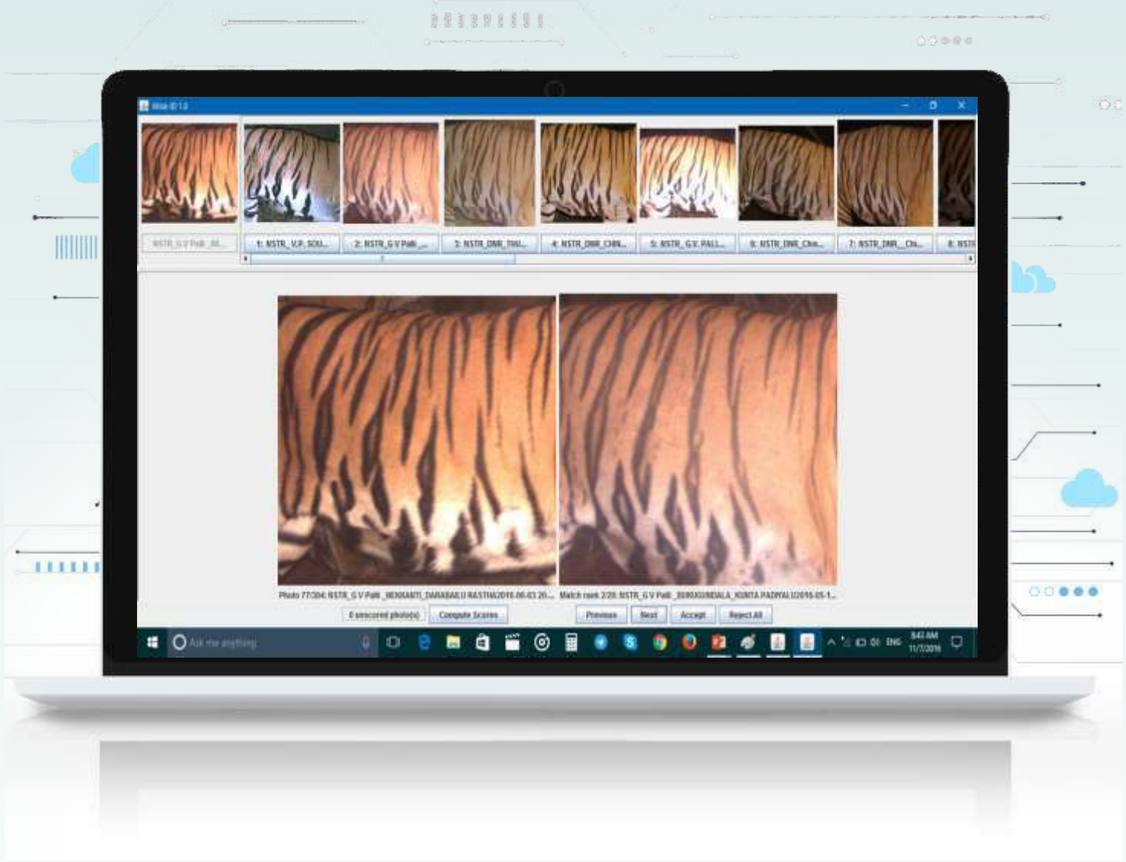
- Algorithm reduces images to SIFT features-Scale Invariant Feature Transform
- SIFT features of each pair of images in the database are compared against one another.
- Geometric comparison produces matching score which characterizes the goodness of fit between two images.
- Matching score is used to rank potential images to each focal images.
- User inspects upto 20 images of ranked potential matches and decides either image match or no match in database.

When the scoring is finished, the matching interface will appear and then manual matching process shall be done.

The active comparison window the number in parentheses in the goodness of fit score between the focal image and the candidate matching image.

If we click<Accept> it will record a match between those two images.

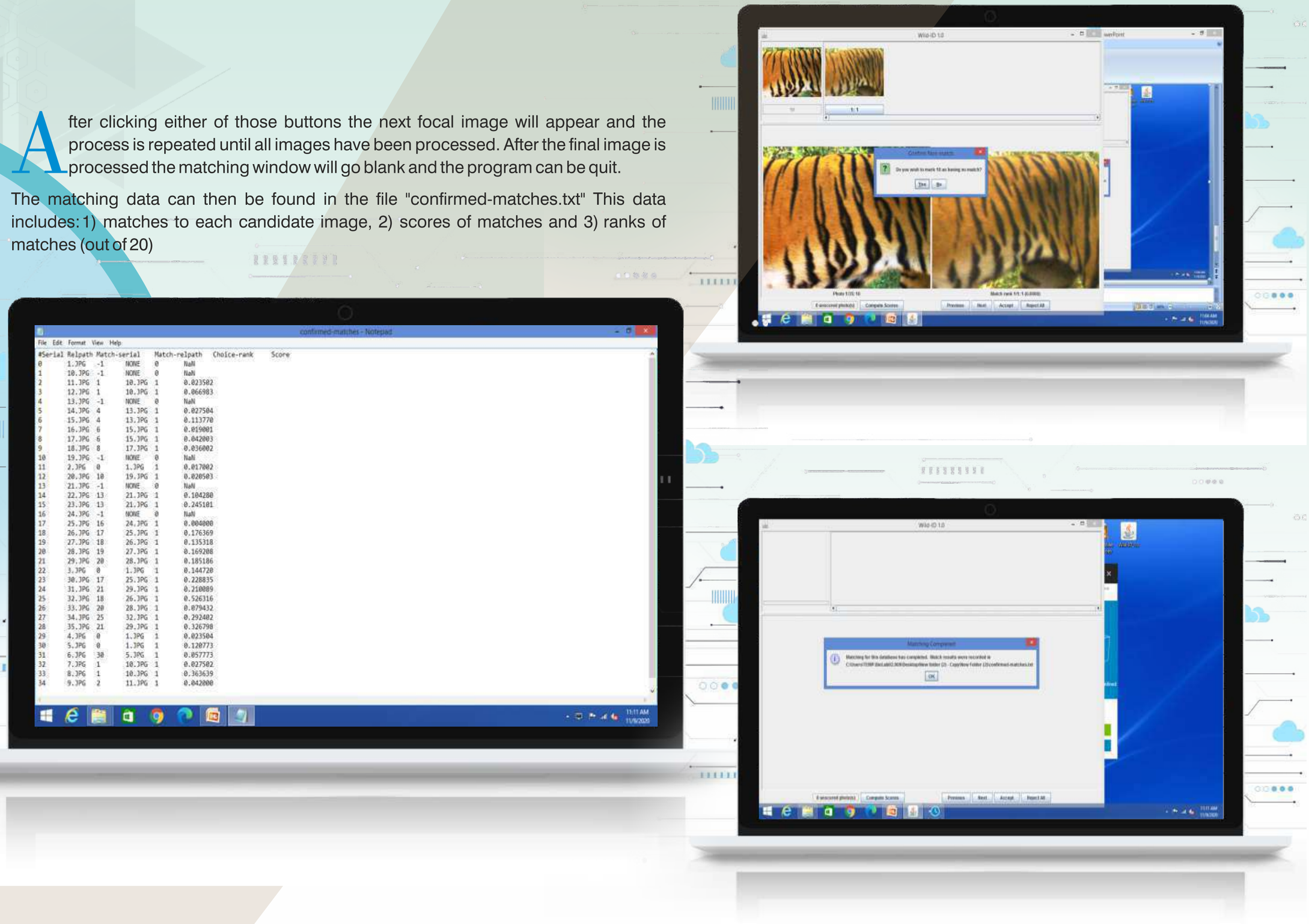
If we click <Reject All> it will record that there is no match between the focal image and all the other images in the database.



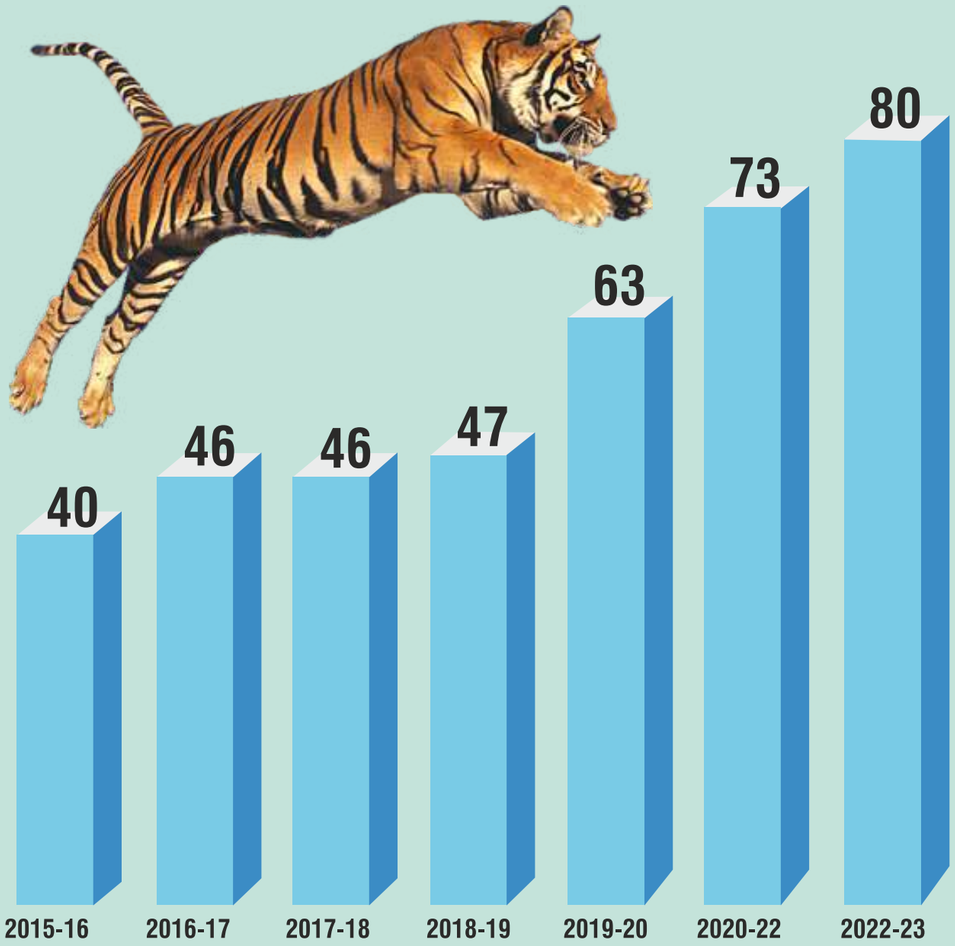


After clicking either of those buttons the next focal image will appear and the process is repeated until all images have been processed. After the final image is processed the matching window will go blank and the program can be quit.

The matching data can then be found in the file "confirmed-matches.txt" This data includes: 1) matches to each candidate image, 2) scores of matches and 3) ranks of matches (out of 20)



Tiger Population Dynamics







Block wise TIGER Ids

Block - 1 Tiger IDs

S.No	BLOCK-1 TIGER IDS
1.	NSTR_T3F
2.	NSTR_T4F
3.	NSTR_T5F
4.	NSTR_T6F
5.	NSTR_T8F
6.	NSTR_T9F
7.	NSTR_T16F
8.	NSTR_T42M
9.	NSTR_T46F
10.	NSTR_T47M
11.	NSTR_T55F
12.	NSTR_T61F
13.	NSTR_T62F
14.	NSTR_T64F
15.	NSTR_T66F
16.	NSTR_T77M
17.	NSTR_T80F
18.	NSTR_T101M
19.	NSTR_T109F
20.	NSTR_T110M
21.	NSTR_T111F
22.	NSTR_T119M
23.	NSTR_T120M
24.	NSTR_T121M
25.	NSTR_T122F
26.	NSTR_T123F
27.	NSTR_T124M
28.	NSTR_T125M
29.	NSTR_T126M
30.	NSTR_T127M
31.	NSTR_T128F
32.	NSTR_T129M
33.	NSTR_T130F
34.	NSTR_T131F
35.	NSTR_T146F
36.	NSTR_T147M
37.	NSTR_T148M
38.	NSTR_T149M

Block - 2 Tiger IDs

S.No	BLOCK-2 TIGER IDS
1.	NSTR_T22F
2.	NSTR_T28M
3.	NSTR_T30F
4.	NSTR_T34F
5.	NSTR_T36F
6.	NSTR_T51F
7.	NSTR_T53M
8.	NSTR_T57F
9.	NSTR_T59F
10.	NSTR_T63M
11.	NSTR_T65M
12.	NSTR_T75F
13.	NSTR_T84M
14.	NSTR_T90M
15.	NSTR_T92F
16.	NSTR_T93F
17.	NSTR_T96F
18.	NSTR_T99F
19.	NSTR_T105F
20.	NSTR_T112F
21.	NSTR_T113F
22.	NSTR_T116M
23.	NSTR_T132F
24.	NSTR_T133M
25.	NSTR_T134M
26.	NSTR_T135M
27.	NSTR_T136F
28.	NSTR_T137F
29.	NSTR_T138F
30.	NSTR_T139M
31.	NSTR_T140F
32.	NSTR_T141M
33.	NSTR_T142M
34.	NSTR_T143M
35	NSTR_T144F
36	NSTR_T145F

Block wise TIGER CUBS -2023

Block wise Tiger Cubs

S.No	Block	Cubs
1.	Block-1	NSTR-T108 with 03 Cubs
2.	Block-1	NSTR-T61 with 02 Cubs
3.	Block-2	NSTR-T30 with 01 Cub

ABSTRACT

Total Tigers

S.No	Block	No. of Tigers
1.	Block-1	38 No.s
2.	Block-2	36 No.s
3.	Cubs	6 No.s
	TOTAL	**80 No.s**

Statement showing the minimum number of Tigers captured in NSTR and Seshachalam Corridor during Phase-IV Camera trap exercise 2022-23

Block	Male(M)	Female(F)	Total	Cubs	Grand Total	No. of Tigers migrated to Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana
Block-1	16	22	38	5	43	10
Block-2	14	22	36	1	37	
Total	30	44	74	6	80	10

Statement showing the Tigers migrated from NSTR to Amrabad Tiger Reserve, Telangana during the year 2021-23

S.No	Division	Range	NSTR Tiger Id	Amrabad Tiger Reserve Tiger Id
1	PT, Atmakur	Srisailam	T2 M	T22 M
2			T69 M	T19 M
3			T70 M	T28 M
4			T73 M	T25 M
5	PT, Markapur	G.V Palli	T60 M	T23 M
6			T79 F	T24 F
7		VP South	T101 M	T33 M
8			T100 F	T41 F
9			T102 M	T32 M
10	Nandyal	Chelama	T120 M	T35 M

FORESTS ARE OUR FUTURE

SAVE AND PRESERVE

