MAMMALS OF SHUKLAPHANTA

An Account from Camera Trap Survey

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SHUKLAPHANTA NATIONAL PARK • NEPAL
शुक्लाफाँटा राष्ट्रिय निकुञ्ज

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Greater One-horned Rhinoceros by Chungba Sherpa

FOREWORD

Nepal has a strong commitment for conservation of its rich biodiversity, allocating nearly one fourth of its landmass as protected areas. Shuklaphanta National Park (ShNP) is one of the important protected areas in Nepal representing the Western part of the Terai Arc Landscape. It lies at the south-western corner of Nepal in Kanchanpur district (Far West State). The Park is comparatively small covering 305 km^2 within the altitude range of 175 to 1300m. The core area of the park is surrounded by buffer zone where people live in high density. However, The ShNP is the home for many rare and globally threatened species of flora and fauna. The park has transboundary importance as it is connected to the Indian protected areas through the biological corridors and frequent movement of large mammals has been well documented. Although, park is rich in biodiversity, there are only a few attempts to systematically document it.

On this background, the ShNP attempts to publish this book with photographs of the mammals species obtained during camera trapping surveys from the park. There are 37 mammalian species with photographs in the park out of 56 species recorded there so far. Among them, 12 are globally threatened and 20 are nationally threatened. This confirms ShNP as a site of international significance for the wildlife conservation. The distribution maps and the photographs of each species presented in the book will serve as an invaluable resource for the researchers interested in particular species or mammalian species of the park.

The Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation always encourages in updated information about the status of wildlife and their habitat in protected areas network. Such information also helps in setting conservation priorities in the respective parks. In this context, Shuklaphanta National Park has published this camera trapped photographic book with the technical support from National Trust for Nature Conservation, WWF Nepal and ZSL Nepal. I would like to congratulate Shuklaphanta National Park and all the compilers for publishing this book and thank for their efforts to reveal this valuable scientific work.

I strongly believe that this book will generate big interests in people towards conservation and supports in enhancing wildlife tourism in ShNP.

Gopal Prakash Bhattarai
Director General

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On behalf of Shuklaphanta National Park Office, I would like to thank all staff of Shuklaphanta National Park (ShNP) including Account Officer Shankar Singh Kunwar, Section Officer Gauraj Bahadur Limbu, Assistant Conservation Officers Uttam Kumar Chaudhary and Sailendra Chaudhary; Rangers Janaki Bhandari, Prayash KC, Anil Rasaili, Yam Bahadur Rawat, Dharmajit Saud, Puran Dev Mishra and Gyanendra Bahadur Shah; Computer Operator Laxmi Bhatta; Kharidar Chanu Ram Rana, Kumari Renu Yadav and Ganesh Dutt Bhatta; Senior Gamescouts, Gamescouts, Office Assistants, Drivers, Elephant Staff and all crew members of the field survey. I would like to thank ShNP's former Chief Conservation Officer Bed Kumar Dhakal and Assistant Conservation Officer Gopal Bahadur Ghimire, and DNPWC's Assistant Ecologists Rishi Ranabhat and Bhupendra Prasad Yadav.

I would like to thank Sudarshan Neupane, Pramod Subedi, Hemanta Yadav (former Office-In-Charge) from NTNC/SCP. The camera trapping fieldwork in Shuklaphanta would not be possible without the tireless efforts of NTNC's wildlife technicians Dev Raj Joshi, Ganesh Rana, Amar Singh Thakur, Shankar Lal Tharu, Jog Raj Rana, Deep Prasad Chaudhary, Ramesh Darai, Binod Darai, Om Prakash Chaudhary, Suman Malla and Shreeram Tharu.

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I would like to thank all the authors of this book for their determined work during the photo extraction and analysis, map preparation and write up the manuscript.

Laxman Prasad Poudyal
Chief Conservation Officer

Preface

The Shuklaphanta National Park is often mirrored with the largest herd of Barhasinga (Swamp Deer) which is true but it does not end here. The Park also provides habitat for many other wildlife including Tiger, Rhino, Elephant, Sloth Bear, Leopard etc. At one point in history it was famous for its highest tiger density in the world. Not only has the big and charismatic wildlife, the park also held lesser known wildlife such as Rusty-spotted Cat, Ruddy Mongoose, Hispid Hare and Chinese Pangolin. In the past decade, regular and intensive surveys in the park using digital camera traps enabled us to detect various fascinating but cryptic wildlife which would not be seen otherwise.

Most of these camera trapping surveys were conducted targeting at Tigers. The Tiger photographs are immediately analyzed to estimate the Tiger population and rest of the photographs remain in the depository. In one hand, such data remained unused at the data depository and often high risk of data loss due to lack of institutional arrangement to store data. On the other hand, conservationists, researchers and others interested in these species cannot access such information. Only those who are directly involved in camera trapping have some information in raw form about these species. Realizing such situation, we initiated to publish this book with camera trap records of all mammal species in the Shuklaphanta National Park. We carefully looked at the pictures of wildlife obtained in camera traps during National Tiger and Prey Base Survey 2018 and prepared the list of species. We also incorporated the species which were photographed in previous years between 2013 and 2017 but not during the survey of 2018. The survey of 2018 covered a larger landscape in the North and East of the Park but we focused on the species photographed in the Park and forests.

All the photographes of species presented in this book are taken exclusively in and arround the Shuklaphanta National Park; most of them were obtained from the camera traps. As camera trap pictures are not high resolution and animals not always come close or pose to the cameras, pictures may not be very impressive but these serve as evidence of the species existence in the Park. For each species we have presented the distribution of photographed locations (map and table), standard capture rate (number of independent detections) along with common name, scientific name and protection status. The maps presented in this book partially represents the distribution of the species as it shows only the camera trapped location; the actual species distribution might be larger. We hope this book will be useful for the researchers, tourists and anyone interested to wildlife of Shuklaphanta. We will highly appreciate any feedback on the book.

Asian Wild Elephant by Yam Bahadur Rawat

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Center
BCP	Bardia Conservation Program
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
NPWC	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
SCP	Shuklaphanta Conservation Program
ShNP	Shuklaphanta National Park
Km^2	Square Kilometer
NA	Not Available
LC	Least Concern
VU	Vulnerable
EN	Endangered
CR	Critically Endangered
DD	Data Deficient

Background

Shuklaphanta National Park and Buffer Zone: A Fact Sheet		
Location	**District: Kanchanpur; State: Far West**	
Establishment	1969 – Royal Hunting Forest, Area: 131 km^2 1976 – Royal Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve, Area: 155 km^2 (19 July 1976) 1994 – Extended east from Chaudhar River, 150 km^2 (23 May 1994) 2004 – Buffer Zone declared, Area: 243.5 km^2 (22 May 2004) 2017 – Status Changed to National Park (20 February 2017)	
IUCN Category	National Park II and Buffer Zone VI	
Area	National Park 305 km^2 and Buffer Zone 243.5 km^2	
Physiographic Zone	Terai & Siwaliks	
Altitude range	175 - 1300 m	
Latitude	28° 45' 47" - 29° 02' 52"	
Longitude	80° 05' 45" - 80° 21' 43"	
Floral Diversity	118 Family 665 Species	
Faunal Diversity	Mammals Birds Reptiles Amphibians Fish	56 450 12 20 24
Buffer zone	Buffer Zone User Committees: 9 Community Forests: 42	

Introduction

Shuklaphanta National Park

Shuklaphanta National Park is situated at the southwest corner of Nepal in Kanchanpur district of Far West State. It lies between 28° 45' 47" - 29° 02' 52" latitudes and 80° 05' 45" - 80° 21' 43" longitudes. The altitude ranges from 175 - 1300m above sea level.

The park was a famous hunting area for royalties of Nepal and their distinguished guests for a long time. It was declared as Royal Hunting Forest with an area of 131 km^2 in 1969. Later it was promulgated as the Royal Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in 1976 covering an area of 155 km^2 and extended to the present size of 305 km^2 in 1994. The area of 243.5 km^2 surrounding the reserve was declared as buffer zone in 2004 to join the hands with local people for conservation and development. The reserve was renamed as Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve in 2006 and its status was changed to a National Park in 2017. The name Shuklaphanta is taken from the largest grassland of Nepal **Shuklaphanta** which is a home to the largest herds of Swamp Deer in the world.

Boundary	Major landmarks
North	Settlements, forests and Dadeldhura District boundary in the Siwalik Hills. The park adjoins with two municipals of Kanchanpur: 1. Bhimdutta 2. Bedkot and one municipal of Dadeldhura: 1. Parashuram
East	Syali River. The park adjoins with two municipals of Kanchanpur: 1. Shuklaphanta 2. Laljhadi
South	Settlements and Nepal India Boarder. The park adjoins with two municipals of Kanchanpur: 1. Beldadi 2. Belauri. Lagga Bagga forests and grasslands of Pilibhit Tiger Reserve lie in the Indian side.
West	Mahakali River. The park adjoins with one municipal of Kanchanpur: 1. Mahakali

The park is a part of the transboundary Terai Arc Landscpe (TAL), and connected to Dudhuwa National Park, India towards East via Laljhadi Forest corridor and Nandoor Wildlife Sanctuary, India towards Northwest via Boom-Bhramadev forest corridor and Mahakali (known as Sarada in India) River. Majority of the park lies on the Gangetic flood plains and the common soil types are sandy loam, silty loam and clay loam.

Camera Trap Survey

List of the mammals prepared in this book are primarily based on the species records on camera trapping survey of 2018. We have also included some species photographed in camera traps between 2013 and 2017 but not photographed in 2018. The camera trapping followed the tiger and preybase monitoring protocol (DNPWC, 2017*) with primarily objective to study the density and abundance of tigers. In addition to tigers, the camera traps also detect various other wildlife including rare and endangered species.

Systematic survey was carried out overlaying 2x2 km^2 continuous grid cells across the Shuklaphanta National Park and adjoining forests. Paired camera traps were placed for 15 days at a location maximizing the probability of photographing tigers and safety of camera traps within each grid cell. Motion sensor camera-traps (Reconyx 500 & 550, Bushnell Trophy Cam HD, Panthera camera V4, V5, V6 and Cuddeback attack) were positioned 45 cm above ground, perpendicular to, and 5-7 meter either side of game trails, forest roads, and riverbeds without using any bait or lure. Camera traps were mounted on trees or on wooden poles and checked at least twice in a week. These motion sensors cameras took three pictures per trigger with no delay between the triggers when or other animal moved in front. Photos obtained in camera traps were systematically sorted species wise into folders.

Number of locations (grid cells), the species was captured, number of independent detections and the detection rate (per 100 trap days) for each species were calculated from the camera trap photographs. For this calculation we only used the camera trap records of the species within Shuklaphanta National Park during 2018 survey. Photograph of a species taken within an hour from a location was considered an independent detection. Species which were photographed in previous years but not in 2018 survey were also included in the list of the list of mammals photographed in camera-trap but number of independent detections and detection rate was not calculated. The Detection rate for species photographed in 2018 survey was calculated using the following formula.

$$\text{Detection rate (per 100 trap nights)} = \frac{\text{Number of indepedent detections of a species}}{\text{Total effort (trap days) of entire survey}} \times 100$$

Camera traps are very effective in detecting many cryptic wildlife but all the mammal species found in the Park might not have been photographed. There could be camera placement bias and/or behaviour of the species to avoid cameras. The camera traps are effective tools recording the medium and large sized animals but may not adequately detect the small mammals and other small-sized animals.

** Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC) 2017. Tiger and Prey Base Monitoring Protocol (Nepal). Government of Nepal, Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation, Kathmandu, Nepal.*

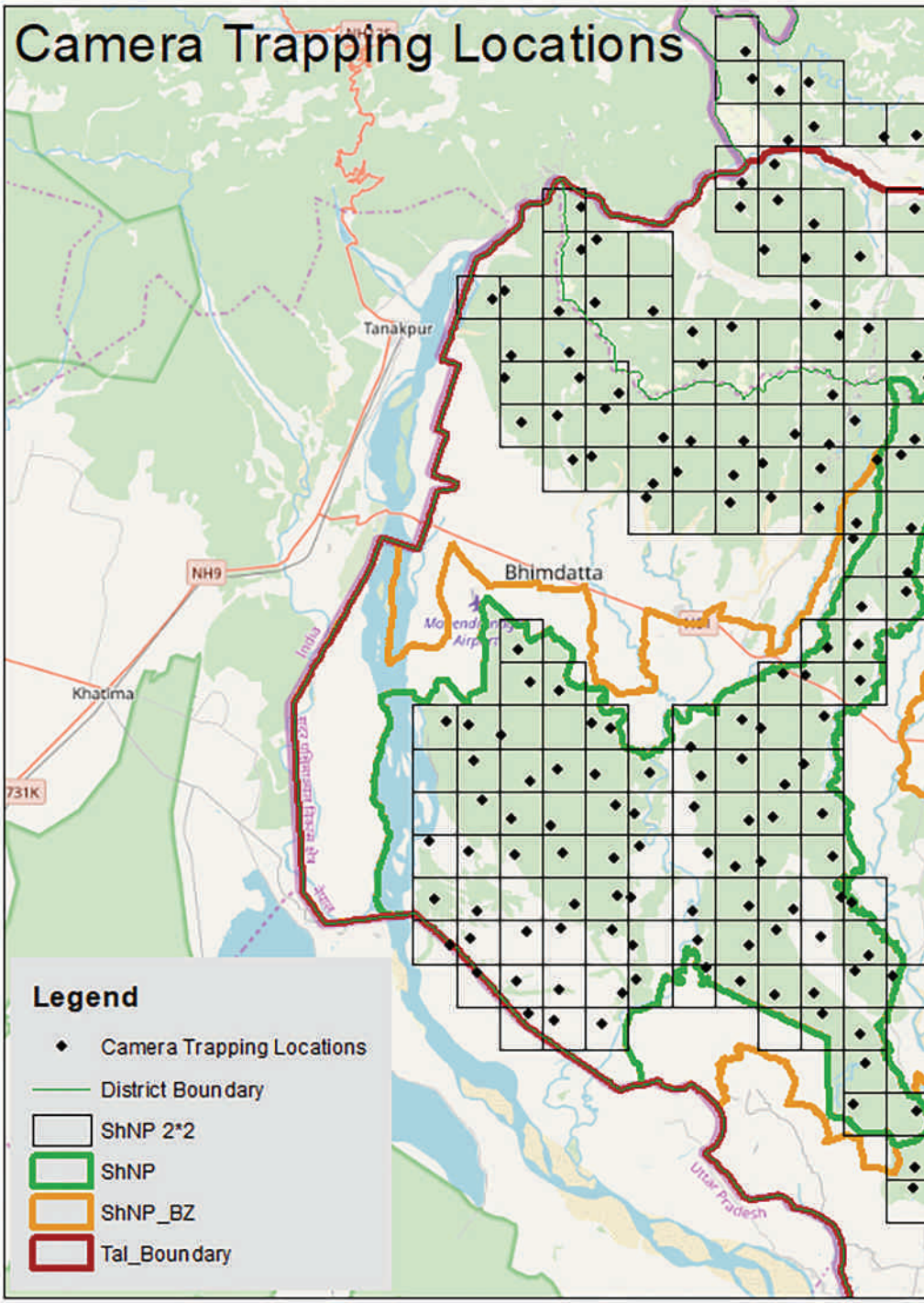
Results

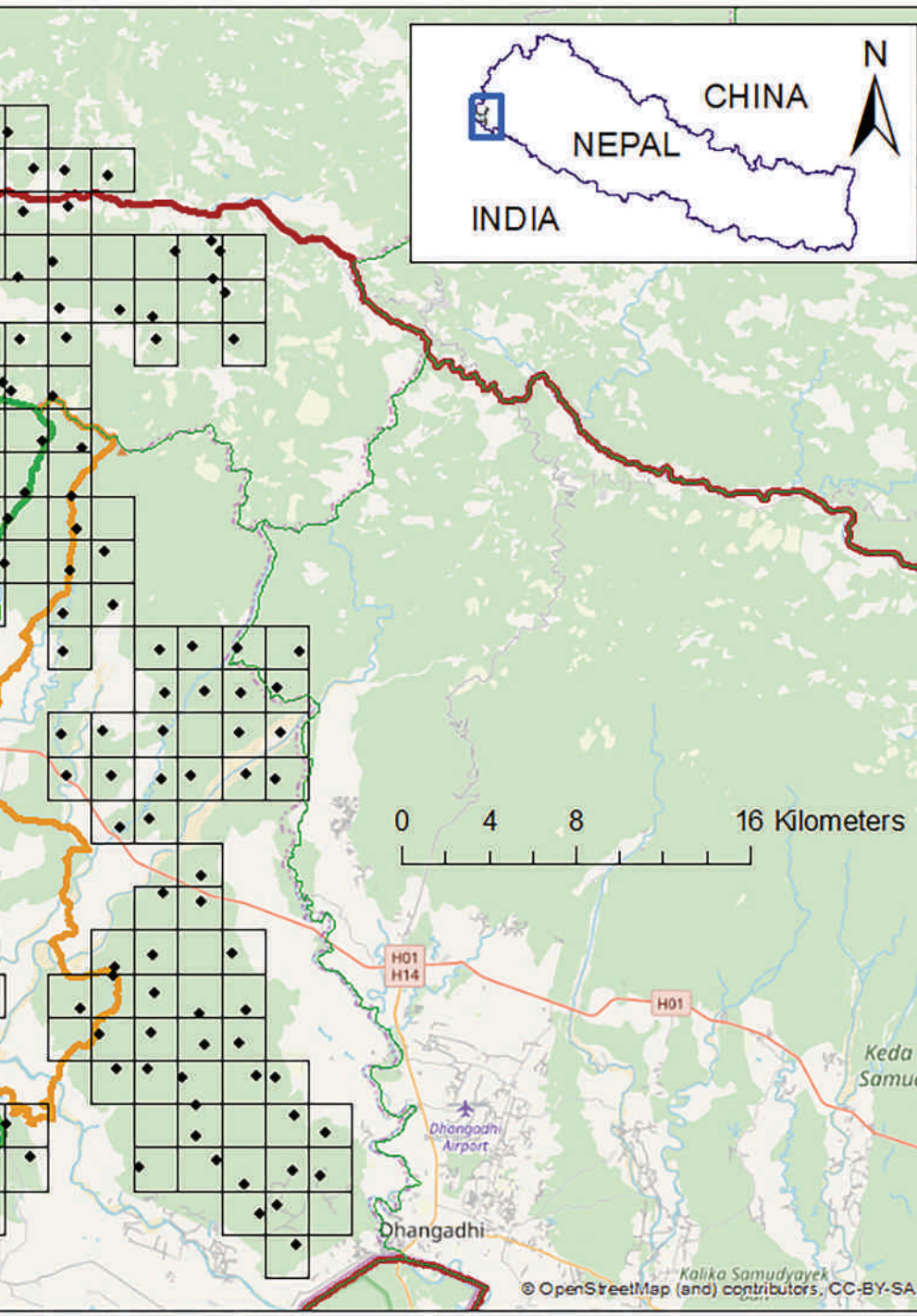
The camera trap survey of 2018 resulted a total effort of 1,605 trap days in 107 camera trap locations in Shuklaphanta NP, Buffer Zone and peripheral forests (including corridors). We recoded a total of 37 mammalian species including 32 species photographed in the camera trap survey of 2018 and additional five species were photographed during the previous surveys (2013 – 2017). Out of the 37 species recorded, more than half (n=20) were carnivores (belonging to the order Carnivora). Chital had the highest detection rate followed by Wild Boar, Indian Hare, Golden Jackal, Barking Deer, Bengal Tiger and Common Leopard. Chinese Pangolin, Masked Palm Civet, Ruddy Mongoose, Striped Hyaena, Large Indian Civet and Yellow-throated Marten were photographed only once with detection rate 0.06. Details of each species along with their detection rate and distribution map based on camera trap records is provided in following sections.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Camera trap surveys are very useful as they reveal various cryptic wildlife which otherwise remains un-noticed. Although we found more than three dozens of mammals, our records may not represent the true index of the species occurrence in the park. A species specific camera trap surveys are recommended to understand their status, distribution and threats in the park. We recommend species specific surveys for the following

- **Sloth Bear**: Recorded once in 2013 and they have not been photographed afterwards, although signs were found.
- **Sambar Deer:** This animal is photographed in few locations though this is the highly preferred prey of tigers.
- **Pangolin:** Both the pangolins are recorded in the park however Indian Pangolin is not photographed during the camera trap survey and Chinese Pangolin is photographed only in two locations.
- **Asiatic Wild Dog (Dhole)**: Despite their records from Shuklaphanta, we could not find the camera trap photographs.
- **Small mammals including bats**: Most of the members of Rodentia, Chiroptera occurring in the park are missing in the camera trap photographs.


Camera Trapping Locations
Tanakpur
NH9
Bhimdatta
Khatima
India
Uttar Pradesh
Legend
Camera Trapping Locations
District Boundary
ShNP 2*2
ShNP
ShNP_BZ
Tal_Boundary


CHINA
NEPAL
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0 4 8 16 Kilometers
H01
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Dhangadhi Airport
Dhangadhi
Kalika Samudyayek
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Table 1: Camera trapped mammals of ShNP and surroundings during the Bengal Tiger survey 2013-2018

SN	Order/English Name	Nepali Name	Scientific Name	Body Weight (Kg)
	ORDER – PHOLIDOTA			
1	Chinese Pangolin	कालो सालक	*Manis pentadactyla*	9
	ORDER : CHIROPTERA			
2	Painted Bat	रङ्गीचङ्गी चमेरो	*Kerivoula picta*	0.005
	ORDER : PRIMATES			
3	Rhesus Monkey	बाँदर	*Macaca mulatta*	7
4	Tarai Gray Langur	हनुमान लङ्गुर	*Semnopithecus hector*	11-18
	ORDER : CARNIVORA			
5	Golden Jackal	स्याल	*Canis aureus*	8-12
6	Bengal Fox	फ्याउरो	*Vulpes bengalensis*	3-4
7	Sloth Bear	काठे भालु	*Melursus ursinus*	80-140
8	Smooth-coated Otter	खैरो ओँत	*Lutrogale perspicillata*	7-11
9	Yellow-throated Marten	मलसाँप्रो	*Martes flavigula*	3.8-5.7
10	Honey Badger	रतेल	*Mellivora capensis*	8-12
11	Large Indian Civet	ठुलो नीरबिरालो	*Viverra zibetha*	5-11
12	Small Indian Civet	सानो नीरबिरालो	*Viverricula indica*	2-4
13	Asian Palm Civet	ताडी नीरबिरालो	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	3-5
14	Masked Palm Civet	गाजले नीरबिरालो	*Paguma larvata*	3.6-6

Generation Time (in years)	Main Habitat	Food Habit	Activity Pattern
7	Forest, Shrubland, Grassland	Insectivorous	Nocturnal
NA	Artificial/Terrestrial, Forest		Nocturnal
NA	Artificial/Terrestrial, Forest, Savanna, Shrubland	Omnivorous	Diurnal
NA	Artificial/Terrestrial, Forest	Folivorous	Diurnal
3-5	Forest, Grassland, Shrubland, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial	Omnivorous	Diurnal
NA	Grassland and Shrubland	Omnivorous	Nocturnal and crepuscular pattern
10	Shrubland, Grassland, Forest, Savanna; Artificial/Terrestrial	Insectivorous, Folivorous	Nocturnal or crepuscular pattern
10	Artificial/Aquatic, Wetlands (inland), Forest, Grassland, Shrubland	Omnivorous	Diurnal
7.2	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial	Carnivore	Primarily diurnal, nocturnal
NA	Forest, Shrubland, Savanna	Carnivore	Nocturnal
NA	Artificial/Terrestrial, Forest, Shrubland	Carnivore	Nocturnal/ occasional day time active
NA	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Grassland, Savanna, Wetlands (inland)	Omnivorous	Nocturnal
NA	Shrubland, Forest, Grassland, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Introduced Vegetation	Omnivorous	Crepuscular or nocturnal
NA	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial	Omnivorous	Noctornal

SN	Order/English Name	Nepali Name	Scientific Name	Body Weight (Kg)
15	Indian Grey Mongoose	ठुलो न्याउरीमुसा	*Herpestes edwardsii*	1-2
16	Crab-eating Mongoose	गँगटे न्याउरीमुसा	*Herpestes urva*	1.8-2.3
17	Ruddy Mongoose	रातो न्याउरीमुसा	*Herpestes smithii*	1-2
18	Striped Hyaena	हुँडार	*Hyaena hyaena*	25-45
19	Jungle Cat	वनबिरालो	*Felis chaus*	3-12
20	Leopard Cat	चरीबाघ	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	3-7
21	Fishing Cat	मलाहा बिरालो	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	6-12
22	Rusty-spotted Cat	खियाथोप्ले बिरालो	*Prionailurus rubiginosus*	1-2
23	Common Leopard	चितुवा	*Panthera pardus*	31-65
24	Bengal Tiger	पाटेबाघ	*Panthera tigris*	160-300
	ORDER - PROBOSCIDAE			
25	Asian Elephant	जङ्गली हात्ती	*Elephas maximus*	3000-5500
	ORDER : PERISSODACTYLA			
26	Greater One-horned Rhinoceros	एकसिङ्गे गैँडा	*Rhinoceros unicornis*	2000-2500
	ORDER : ARTIODACTYLA			
27	Wild Boar	जङ्गली बँदेल	*Sus scrofa*	50-250
28	Swamp Deer	बाह्रसिङ्गा	*Rucervus duvauceli*	170-200
29	Sambar Deer	जरायो	*Rusa unicolor*	130-270

Generation Time (in years)	Main Habitat	Food Habit	Activity Pattern
4.3	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial, Grassland	Omnivorous	Diurnal
6.5	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial /Terrrestirla, Grassland	Carnivore	Diurnal
4.6	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial	Omnivorous	Diurnal
6	Wetland, Savanna, Shrubland, Forest, Grassland	Carnivore	Noctornal
NA	Forest, Weltand, Grassland, Shrubland, Savanna	Carnivore	Diurnal and Noctornal
NA	Grassland, Wetlands, Artificial/Terrestrial, Shrubland, Forest	Carnivore	Noctornal
5	Wetlands, Shrubland, Grassland, Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial	Carnivore	Noctornal
4	Savanna, Grassland, Shrubland, Artificial/ Terrestrial, Forest	Carnivore	Crepuscular
7.42	Forest, Grassland, Savanna, Shrubland	Carnivore	Noctornal
6-10	Forest, Grassland, Savanna, Shrubland	Carnivore	Nocturnal and crepuscular pattern
NA	Shrubland, Forest, Grassland	Herbivore	Nocturnal and crepuscular pattern
NA	Wetland, Forest, Grassland	Herbivore	Diurnal and Noctornal
NA	Wetland, Forest, Grassland, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial, Shrubland	Omnivorous	Crepuscular
8	Savanna, Grassland, Shrubland, Wetland, Forest	Herbivore	Diurnal
8-10	Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial, Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetland	Herbivore	Nocturnal and crepuscular pattern

SN	Order/English Name	Nepali Name	Scientific Name	Body Weight (Kg)
30	Spotted Deer	चित्तल	*Axis axis*	45-90
31	Hog Deer	लगुना	*Axis porcinus*	30-50
32	Barking Deer	रतुवा	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	15-30
33	Nilgai	नीलगाई	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	100-300
	ORDER : RODENTIA			
34	Turkestan Rat	तुर्किस्ताने मुसा	*Rattus pyctoris*	0.1-0.3
35	Indian Crested Porcupine	जुरेदुम्सी	*Hystrix indica*	11-18
	ORDER : LAGOMORPHA			
36	Indian Hare	खैरो खरायो	*Lepus nigricollis*	1.5-3.5
37	Hispid Hare	लघुकर्ण खरायो	*Caprolagus hispidus*	1.5-2.5

Table 2: Other Photographic evidences of Mammals of ShNP during field visits 2013-2019

SN	Order/English Name	Nepali Name	Scientific Name	Body Weight (Kg)
	ORDER: CHIROPTERA			
1	Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat	ठुलो एसियाली पित्ता चमेरा	*Scotophilus heathi*	0.04-0.05
	ORDER: RODENTIA			
2	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	पाँचधर्के लोखर्के	*Funambulus pennantii*	0.1-0.2

Generation Time (in years)	Main Habitat	Food Habit	Activity Pattern
10	Forest, Grassland, Savanna, Artificial/ Terrestrial	Herbivore	Diurnal
7	Savanna, Shrubland, Grassland, Wetland	Herbivore	Diurnal
NA	Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial	Herbivore	Cathemeral
5.7	Grassland, Artificial/terrestrial, shrubland, forest	Herbivore	Diurnal and Noctornal
1	Forest, Artificial/Terrestrial	Omnivorous	
7	Forest, Shrubland, Artificial, Grassland	Herbivore	Noctornal
NA	Grassland, Artificial/Terrestrial, Shrubland, Forest, Wetland	Herbivore	Crepuscular and nocturnal
3	Grassland and Wetland	Herbivore	Crepuscular

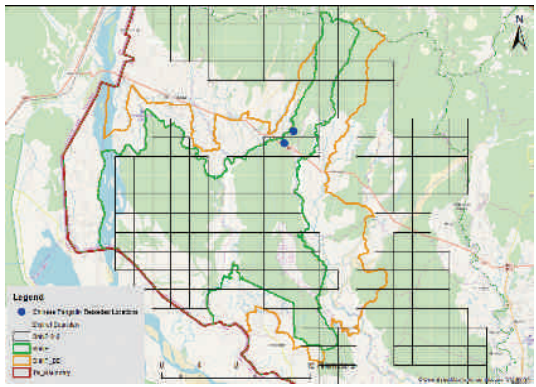
Generation Time (in years)	Main Habitat	Food Habit	Activity Pattern
NA	Shrubland, Artificial/Terrestrial, Forests	Omnivorous	Nocturnal
4	Forest, Grassland, Savanna, Artificial/Terrestrial, Shrubland	Omnivorous	Diurnal

ORDER: **PHOLIDOTA**

Indian Pangolin by Yam Bahadur Rawat

Chinese Pangolin

Nepali Name	कालो सालक (Kalo Salak)
English Name	Chinese Pangolin
Scientific Name	*Manis pentadactyla*



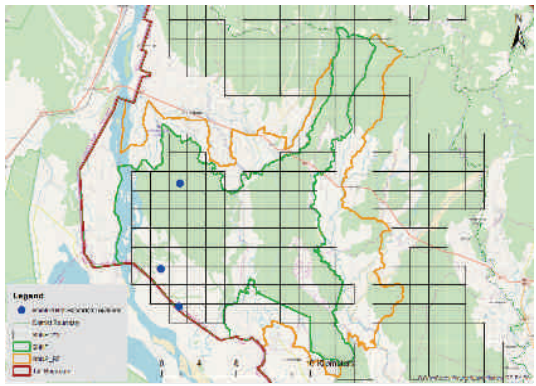
Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	2.00
No. of Detection	2.00
Detection Rate	0.12
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	CR
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

ORDER: **CHIROPTERA**

Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat by Yam Bahadur Rawat

Painted Bat

Nepali Name	रङ्गीचङ्गी चमेरो (Rangichangi Chamero)
English Name	Painted Bat
Scientific Name	*Kerivoula picta*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

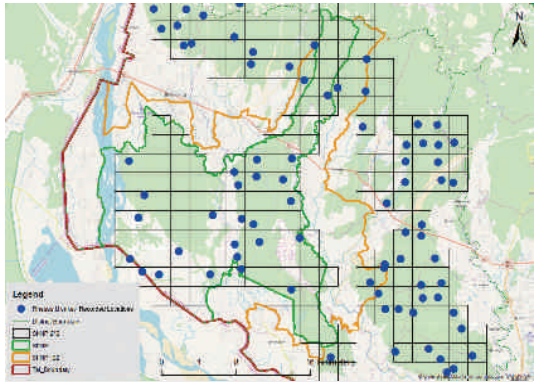
** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

ORDER: **PRIMATES**

Terai Gray Langur by Yam Bahadur Rawat

Rhesus Monkey

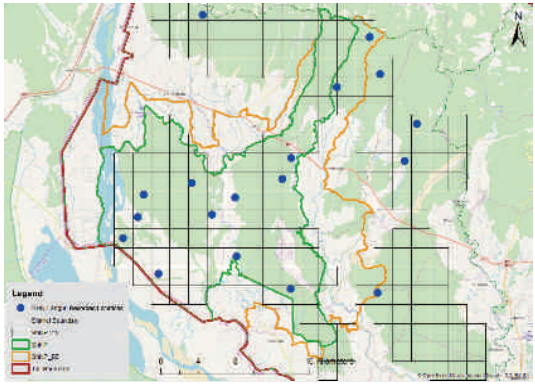
Nepali Name	बाँदर, रातो बाँदर (Bandar, Rato Bandar)
English Name	Rhesus Monkey, Rhesus Macaque
Scientific Name	*Macaca mulatta*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	28
No. of Detection	113
Detection Rate	7.04
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	
NPWC Act	-

Terai Gray Langur

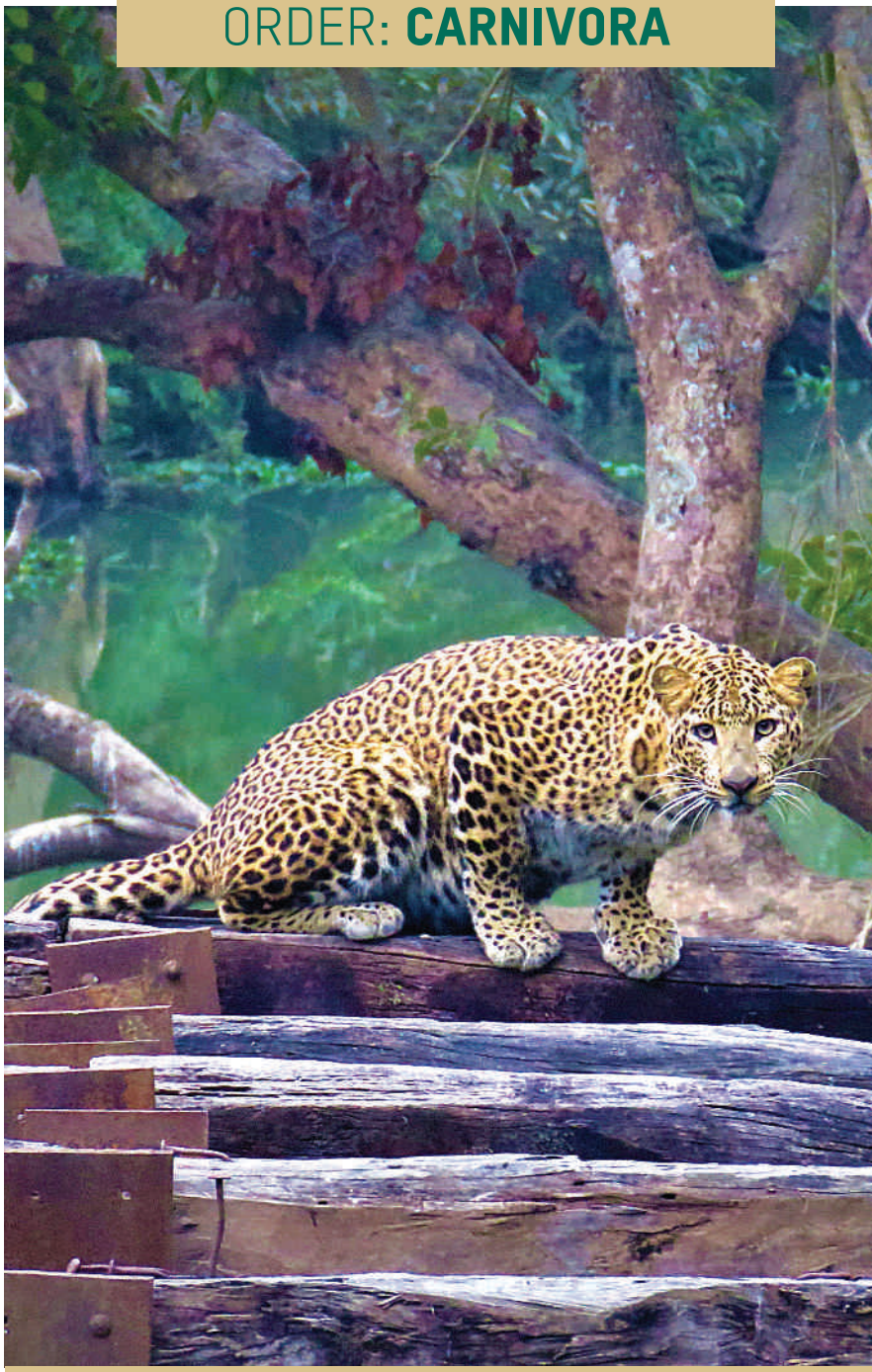
Nepali Name	हनुमान लङ्गुर, लङ्गुरे बाँदर, गुना, ढेडु बाँदर(Hanuman Langur)
English Name	Terai Gray Langur
Scientific Name	*Semnopithecus hector*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	18
No. of Detection	18
Detection Rate	1.12
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	NT
CITES	I
NPWC Act	-

Wetland, grassland and forest a mosaic habitat by Laxman Prasad Poudyal

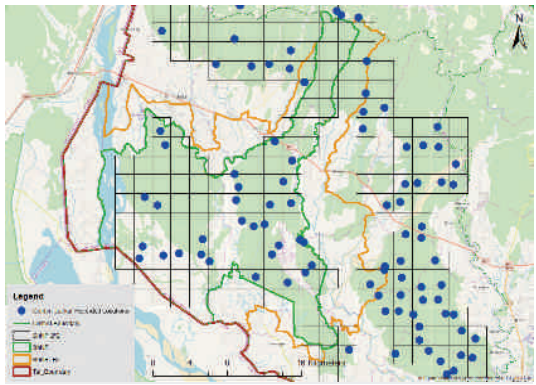
ORDER: **CARNIVORA**



Common Leopard by Dhiraj Chaudhary

Golden Jackal

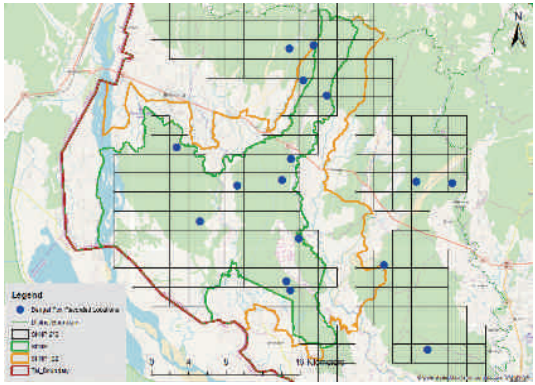
Nepali Name	स्याल (Syal)
English Name	Golden Jackal
Scientific Name	*Canis aureus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	31
No. of Detection	125
Detection Rate	7.79
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Bengal Fox

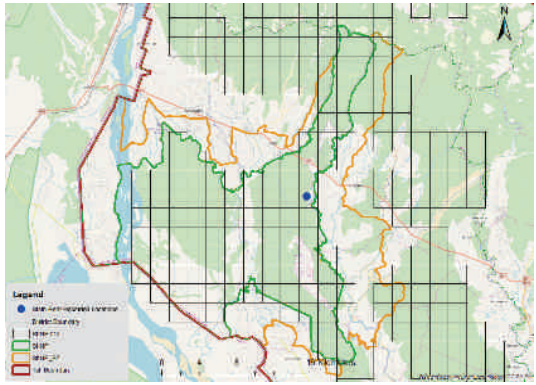
Nepali Name	फ्याउरो (Phyauro)
English Name	Bengal Fox
Scientific Name	*Vulpes bengalensis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	11
No. of Detection	25
Detection Rate	1.56
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Sloth Bear

Nepali Name	काठे भालु (Kathe Bhalu)
English Name	Sloth Bear
Scientific Name	*Melursus ursinus*

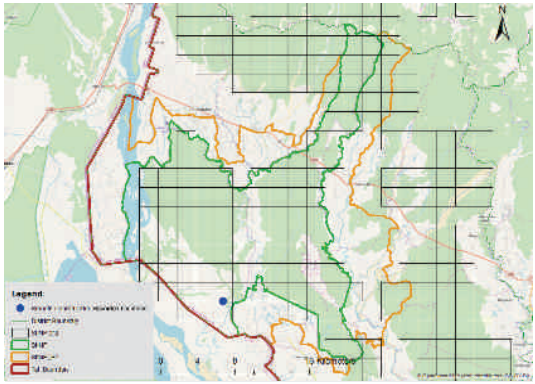


Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	I
NPWC Act	-

** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

Smooth-coated Otter

Nepali Name	खैरो ओंत (Khairo Ont)
English Name	Smooth-coated Otter
Scientific Name	*Lutrogale perspicillata*

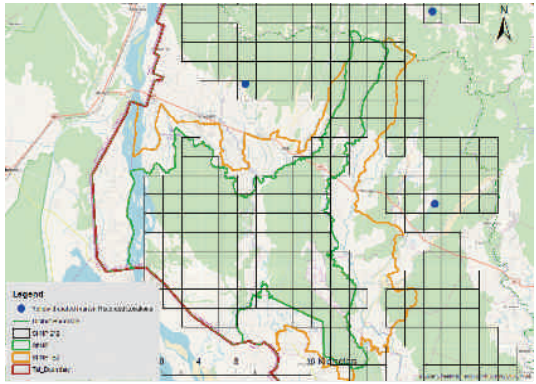


Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	II
NPWC Act	-

** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

Yellow-throated Marten

Nepali Name	मलसाँप्रो (Malsanpro)
English Name	Yellow-throated Marten
Scientific Name	*Martes flavigula*

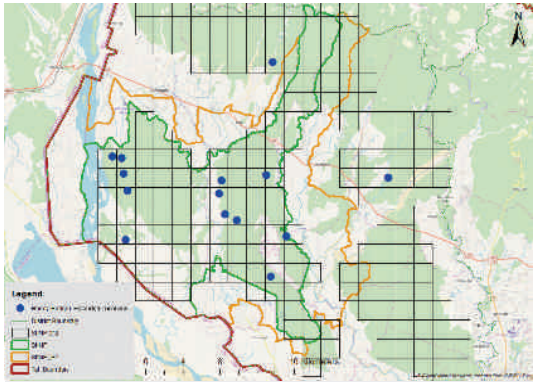


Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

Honey Badger

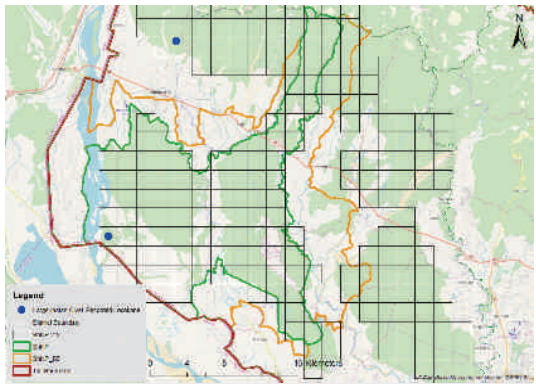
Nepali Name	रतेल (Ratel)
English Name	Honey Badger
Scientific Name	*Mellivora capensis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	12
No. of Detection	27
Detection Rate	1.68
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Large Indian Civet

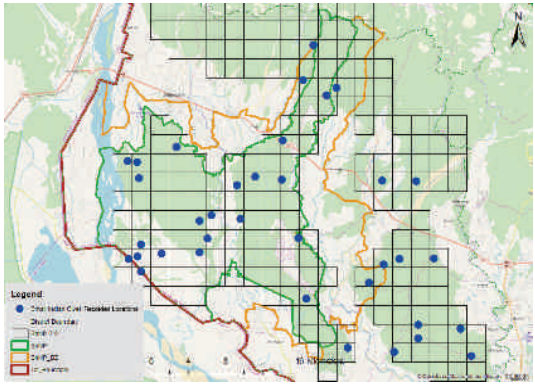
Nepali Name	ठुलो नीरबिरालो (Thulo Nirbiralo)
English Name	Large Indian Civet
Scientific Name	*Viverra zibetha*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	1
No. of Detection	1
Detection Rate	0.06
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	NT
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Small Indian Civet

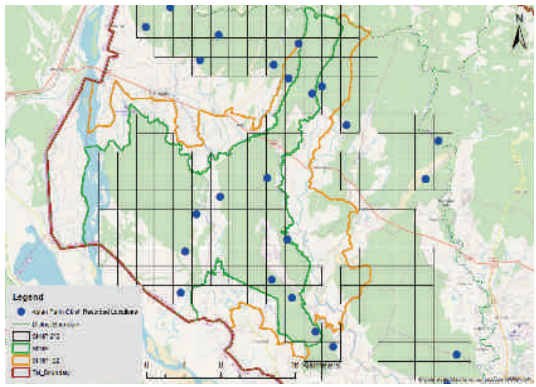
Nepali Name	सानो नीरबिरालो (Sano Nirbiralo)
English Name	Small Indian Civet
Scientific Name	*Viverricula indica*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	24
No. of Detection	65
Detection Rate	4.05
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Asian Palm Civet

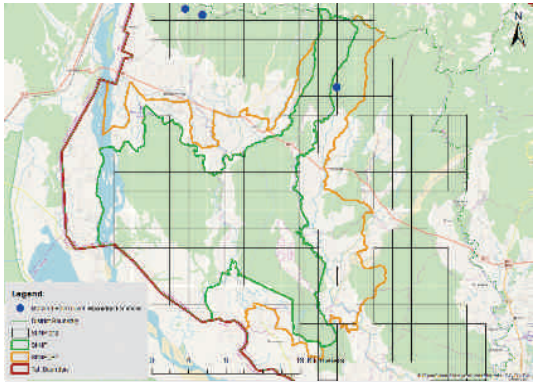
Nepali Name	ताडी नीरबिरालो (Tadi Nirbiralo)
English Name	Asian Palm Civet
Scientific Name	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	13
No. of Detection	23
Detection Rate	1.43
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Masked Palm Civet

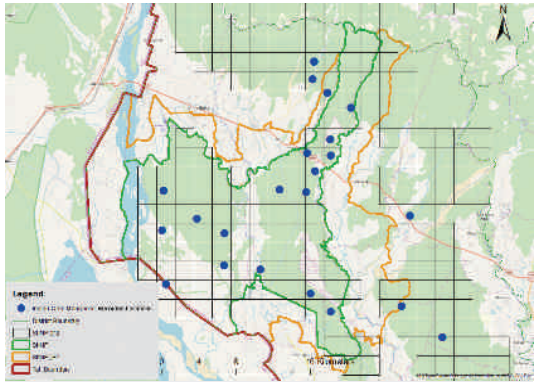
Nepali Name	गाजले नीरबिरालो (Gajale Nirbiralo)
English Name	Masked Palm Civet
Scientific Name	*Paguma larvata*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	1
No. of Detection	2
Detection Rate	0.12
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Indian Grey Mongoose

Nepali Name	ठुलो न्याउरीमुसा (Thulo Nyaurimusa)
English Name	Indian Grey Mongoose
Scientific Name	*Herpestes edwardsii*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	17
No. of Detection	42
Detection Rate	2.62
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Crab-eating Mongoose

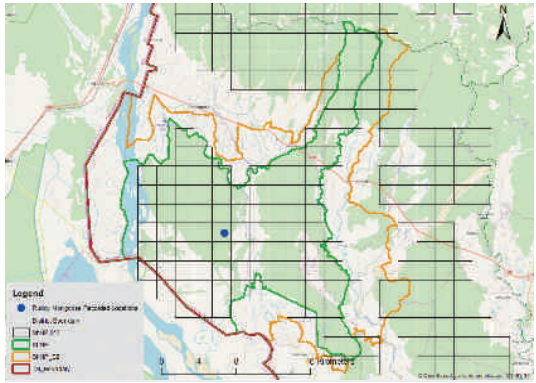
Nepali Name	गँगटे न्याउरीमुसा (Gangate Nyaurimusa)
English Name	Crab-eating Mongoose
Scientific Name	*Herpestes urva*

Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

Ruddy Mongoose

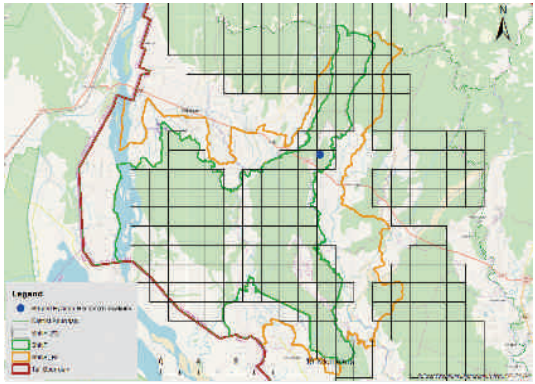
Nepali Name	रातो न्याउरीमुसा (Rato Nyaurimusa)
English Name	Ruddy Mongoose
Scientific Name	*Herpestes smithii*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	1
No. of Detection	1
Detection Rate	0.062
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	DD
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Striped Hyaena

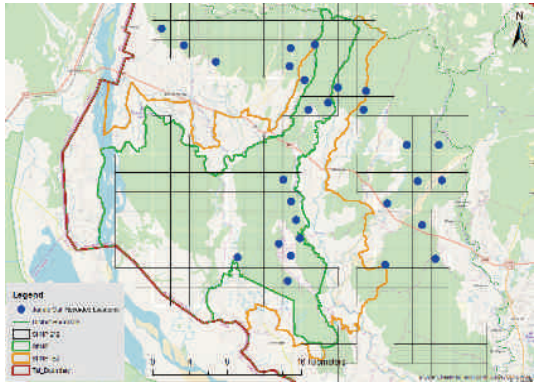
Nepali Name	हुँडार (Hundar)
English Name	Striped Hyaena
Scientific Name	*Hyaena hyaena*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	1
No. of Detection	1
Detection Rate	0.06
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	NT
CITES	III
NPWC Act	P

Jungle Cat

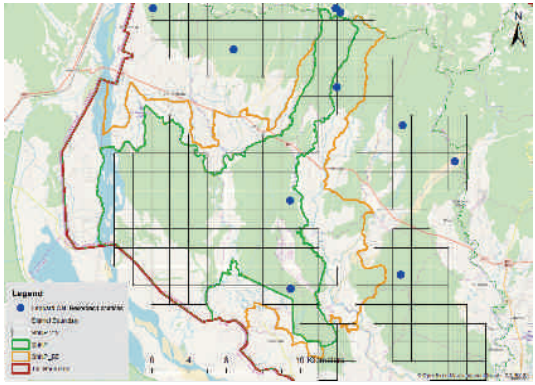
Nepali Name	वनबिरालो (Banbiralo)
English Name	Jungle Cat
Scientific Name	*Felis chaus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	13
No. of Detection	24
Detection Rate	1.50
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Leopard Cat

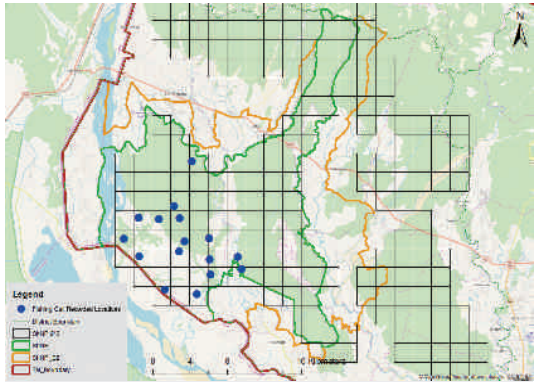
Nepali Name	चरीबाघ (Charibagh)
English Name	Leopard Cat
Scientific Name	*Prionailurus bengalensis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	3
No. of Detection	3
Detection Rate	0.19
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	II
NPWC Act	P

Fishing Cat

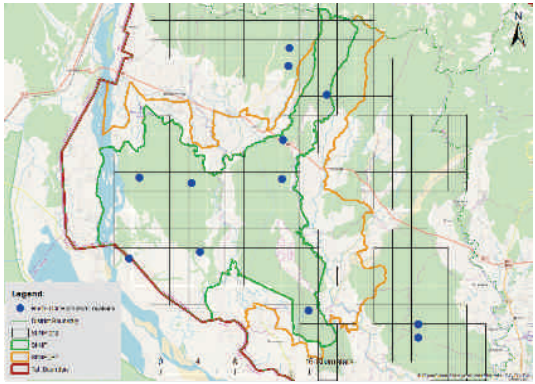
Nepali Name	मलाहा बिरालो (Malaha Biralo)
English Name	Fishing Cat
Scientific Name	*Prionailurus viverrinus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	16
No. of Detection	25
Detection Rate	1.56
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	II
NPWC Act	-

Rusty-spotted Cat

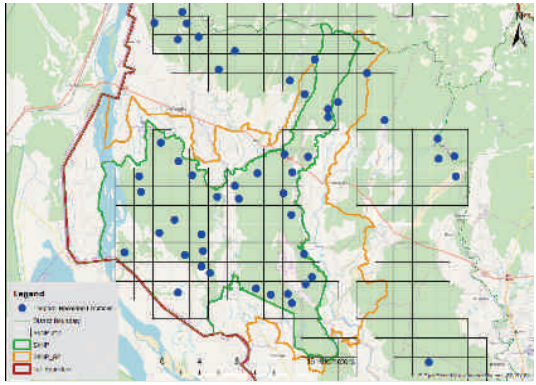
Nepali Name	खियाथोप्ले बिरालो (Khiyathople Biralo)
English Name	Rusty-spotted Cat
Scientific Name	*Prionailurus rubiginosus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	8
No. of Detection	16
Detection Rate	1.00
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	DD
IUCN Global Redlist Status	NT
CITES	II
NPWC Act	-

Common Leopard

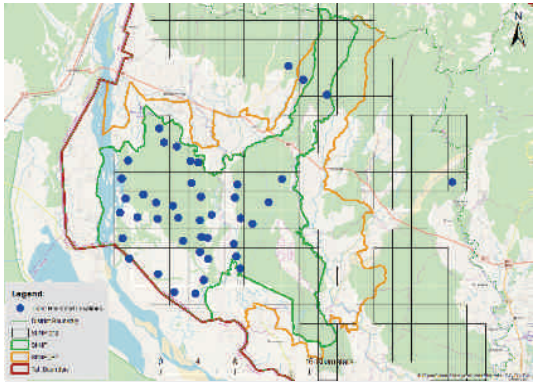
Nepali Name	चितुवा (Chituwa)
English Name	Common Leopard
Scientific Name	*Panthera pardus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	35
No. of Detection	68
Detection Rate	4.24
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	I
NPWC Act	-

Bengal Tiger

Nepali Name	पाटेबाघ (Patebagh)
English Name	Bengal Tiger
Scientific Name	*Panthera tigris*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	41
No. of Detection	87
Detection Rate	5.42
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	EN
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

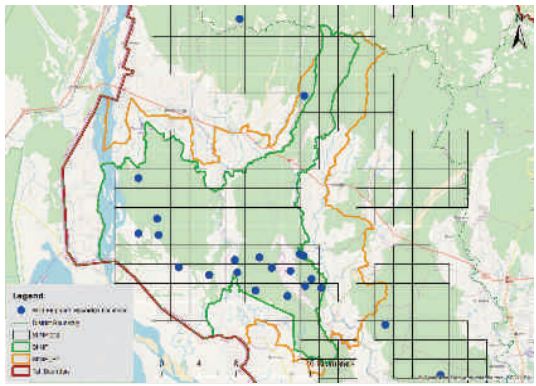
A tigress with three cubs by Kaviraj Bohara

ORDER: **PROBOSCIDAE**

Asian Elephant by Yam Bahadur Rawat

Asian Elephant

Nepali Name	जङ्गली हात्ती (Jangali Hatti)
English Name	Asian Elephant
Scientific Name	*Elephas maximus*



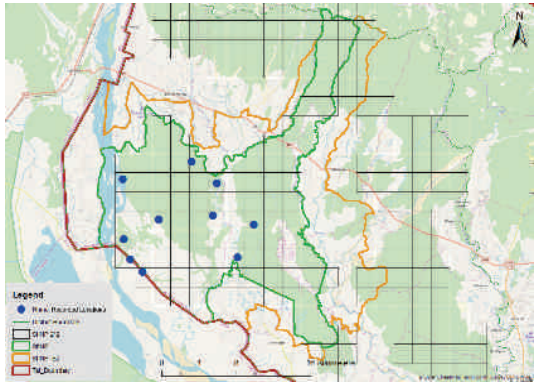
Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	19
No. of Detection	37
Detection Rate	2.31
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	EN
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

ORDER: **PERISODACTYLA**

Greater One-horned Rhinoceros by Chungba Sherba

Greater One-horned Rhinoceros

Nepali Name	एकसिङ्गे गैँडा (Eksinge Gainda)
English Name	Greater One-horned Rhinoceros
Scientific Name	*Rhinoceros unicornis*



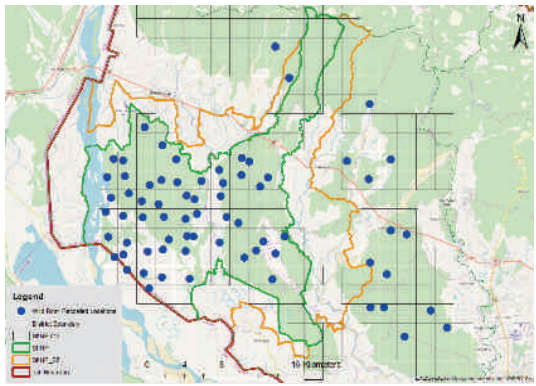
Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	10
No. of Detection	17
Detection Rate	1.06
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

ORDER: **ARTIODACTYLA**

Swamp Deer by ShNP

Wild Boar

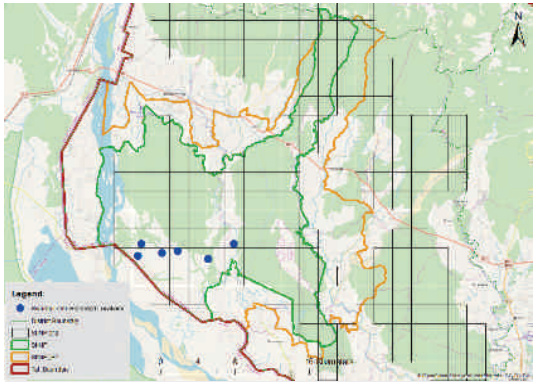
Nepali Name	जङ्गली बँदेल (Jangali Bandel)
English Name	Wild Boar
Scientific Name	*Sus scrofa*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	54
No. of Detection	495
Detection Rate	30.84
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Swamp Deer

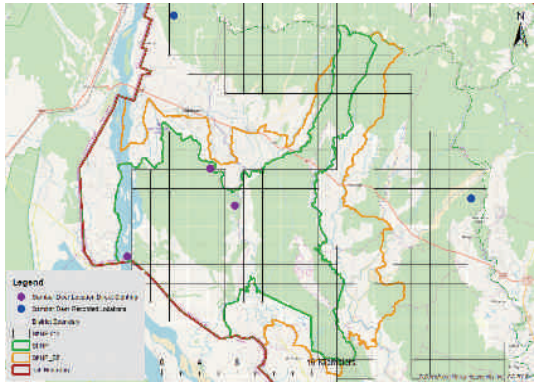
Nepali Name	बाह्रसिङ्गा (Barasinga)
English Name	Swamp Deer
Scientific Name	*Rucervus duvauceli*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	6
No. of Detection	8
Detection Rate	0.50
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

Sambar Deer

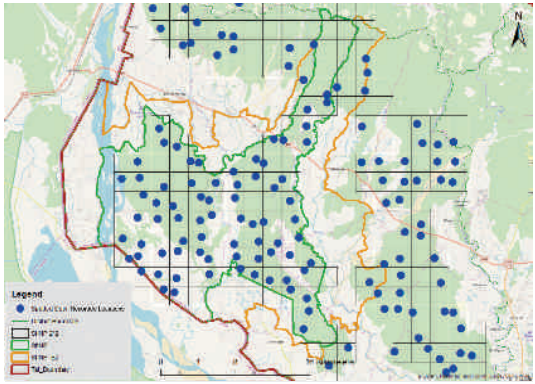
Nepali Name	जरायो (Jarayo)
English Name	Sambar Deer
Scientific Name	*Rusa unicolor*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	3
No. of Detection	3
Detection Rate	0.19
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	VU
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Spotted Deer

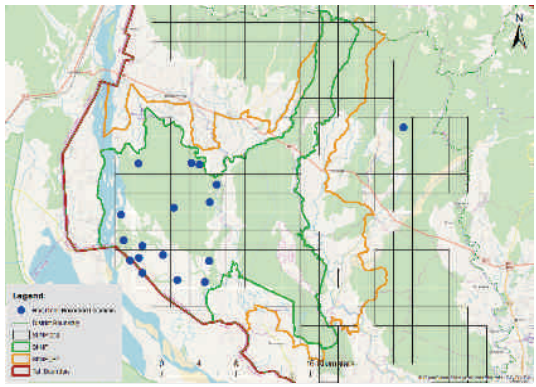
Nepali Name	चित्तल (Chittal)
English Name	Spotted Deer
Scientific Name	*Axis axis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	78
No. of Detection	812
Detection Rate	50.59
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Hog Deer

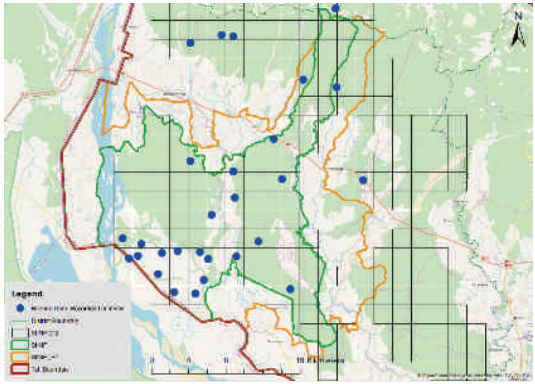
Nepali Name	लगुना (Laguna)
English Name	Hog Deer
Scientific Name	*Axis porcinus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	16
No. of Detection	60
Detection Rate	3.74
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	EN
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

Barking Deer

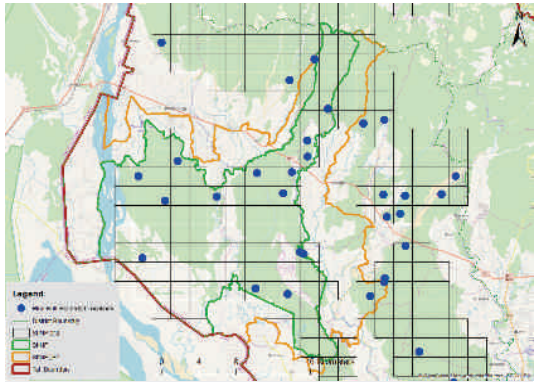
Nepali Name	रतुवा (Ratuwa)
English Name	Barking Deer
Scientific Name	*Muntiacus vaginalis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	23
No. of Detection	97
Detection Rate	6.04
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Nilgai

Nepali Name	नीलगाई (Nilgai)
English Name	Nilgai
Scientific Name	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*



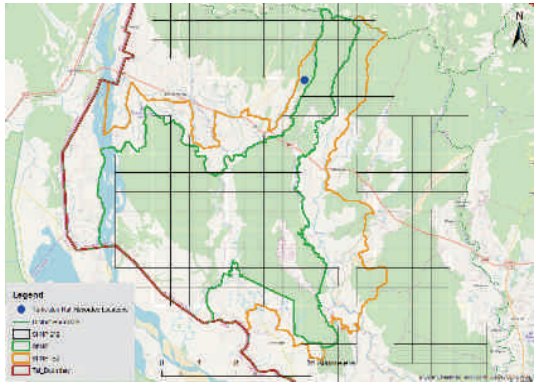
Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	16
No. of Detection	36
Detection Rate	2.24
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	VU
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	III
NPWC Act	-

ORDER: **RODENTIA**

Five-striped Palm Squirrel by Kum Karan Thakur

Turkestan Rat

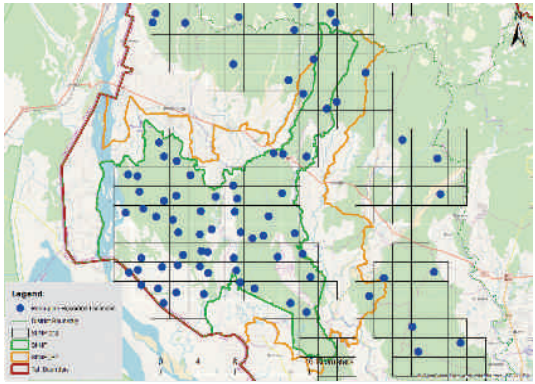
Nepali Name	तुर्किस्ताने मुसा (Turkstane Musa)
English Name	Turkestan Rat
Scientific Name	*Rattus pyctoris*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	1
No. of Detection	3
Detection Rate	0.19
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Indian Crested Porcupine

Nepali Name	जुरेदुम्सी (Juredumsi)
English Name	Indian Crested Porcupine
Scientific Name	*Hystrix indica*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	58
No. of Detection	66
Detection Rate	4.11
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	DD
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

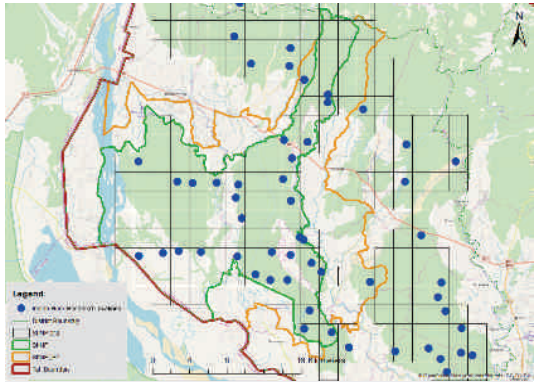
Shuklaphanta Grassland with sunset by Vikram Tiwari

ORDER: **LAGOMORPHA**

Hispid Hare by Vikram Tiwari

Indian Hare

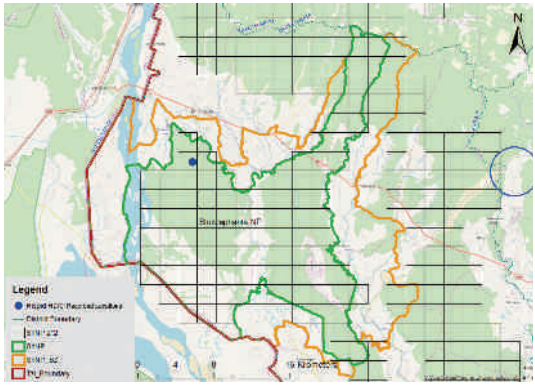
Nepali Name	खैरो खरायो (Khairo Kharayo)
English Name	Indian Hare
Scientific Name	*Lepus nigricollis*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	32
No. of Detection	240
Detection Rate	14.95
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	LC
IUCN Global Redlist Status	LC
CITES	-
NPWC Act	-

Hispid Hare

Nepali Name	लघुकर्ण खरायो (Laghukarna Kharayo)
English Name	Hispid Hare
Scientific Name	*Caprolagus hispidus*



Detection Rate in Shuklaphanta National Park 2018	
No. of Location	N/A*
No. of Detection	N/A*
Detection Rate	N/A*
Conservation Status	
IUCN National Redlist Status	EN
IUCN Global Redlist Status	EN
CITES	I
NPWC Act	P

** not recorded during 2018 survey.*

Other Photographic Evidences

Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat: Photographed by Yam Bahadur Raut at Park Headquarter Majhgaon on 20 May 2019. This bat was arrived at warden quarter bed room on 19 May 2019 at night 10 P.M. The species skull was badly exposed, might be it has survived from a terrible accident.

Nepali Name	ठुलो एसियाली पित्ता चमेरा
English Name	Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat
Scientific Name	*Scotophilus heathi*

Five-striped Palm Squirrel: Photograph captured by Kum karan Thakur west from shilalekh on 31 January 2016. Mr Thakur Works as a nature guide at Shuklaphanta Jungle Cottage for 5 Years.

Nepali Name	पाँचधर्के लोखर्के
English Name	Five-striped Palm Squirrel
Scientific Name	*Funambulus pennantii*

ANNEX I: Camera Trapped Tigers of Shuklaphanta National Park 2018

ShNP_F02_Shilalekh Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_F03_Barkaula Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_F04_Shuklaphanta Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_F06_Lalpani Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_F07_Pani Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_F08_Bhatpuri Pothi *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M01_Baba Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M02_Suryaphanta Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M03_Mahakali Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M06_Singhapur Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M07_Chandmari Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M08_Patayai Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M09_Sikari Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M10_Majhgaon Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ShNP_M11_Haraiya Bhale *(Right side photo)*

(Left side photo)

ANNEX II: Up to date checklist of mammals of Shuklaphanta National Park

SN	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Nepali Name
	Order: PHOLIDOTA		
	Family: Manidae		
1	Indian Pangolin	*Manis crassicaudata*	तामे सालक
2	Chinese Pangolin	*Manis pentadactyla*	कालो सालक
	Order: INSECTIVORA		
	Family: Soricidae		
3	House Shrew	*Suncus murinus*	घर छुचुन्द्रो
	Order: CHIROPTERA		
	Family: Pteropodidae		
4	Indian Flying Fox	*Pteropus giganteus*	बदुरा
5	Greater Short-nosed Fruit Bat	*Cynopterus sphinx*	नेप्टे चमेरो
	Family:Vespertilionidae		
6	Painted Bat	*Kerivoula picta*	रङ्गीचङ्गी चमेरो
7	Greater Asiatic Yellow House Bat	*Scotophilus heathi*	ठुलो एसियाली पित्ता चमेरा
	Order: PRIMATES		
	Family: Cercopithecidae		
8	Rhesus Monkey	*Macaca mulatta*	रातो बाँदर
9	Terai Gray Langur	*Semnopithecus hector*	हनुमान लङ्गुर
	Order: CARNIVORA		
	Family: Canidae		
10	Golden Jackal	*Canis aureus*	स्याल
11	Asiatic Wild Dog	*Cuon alpinus*	वन कुकुर
12	Bengal Fox	*Vulpes bengalensis*	फ्याउरो
	Family: Ursidae		
13	Sloth Bear	*Melursus ursinus*	काठे भालु
	Family: Mustelidae		
14	Smooth-coated Otter	*Lutrogale perspicillata*	खैरो ओँत
15	Yellow-throated Marten	*Martes flavigula*	मलसाँप्रो
16	Honey Badger	*Mellivora capensis*	रतेल
	Family: Viverridae		
17	Masked Palm Civet	*Paguma larvata*	गाजले नीरबिरालो

SN	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Nepali Name
18	Asian Palm Civet	*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*	ताडी नीरबिरालो
19	Large Indian Civet	*Viverra zibetha*	ठुलो नीरबिरालो
20	Small Indian Civet	*Viverricula indica*	सानो नीरबिरालो
	Family: Herpestidae		
21	Indian Grey Mongoose	*Herpestes edwardsii*	ठुलो न्याउरीमुसा
22	Crab-eating Mongoose	*Herpestes urva*	गँगटे न्याउरीमुसा
23	Ruddy Mongoose	*Herpestes smithii*	रातो न्याउरीमुसा
24	Small Indian Mongoose	*Herpestes auropunctatus*	सानो न्याउरीमुसा
	Family: Hyaenidae		
25	Striped Hyaena	*Hyaena hyaena*	हुँडार
	Family: Felidae		
26	Jungle Cat	*Felis chaus*	वनबिरालो
27	Common Leopard	*Panthera pardus*	चितुवा
28	Bengal Tiger	*Panthera tigris*	पाटेबाघ
29	Leopard Cat	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	चरी बाघ
30	Fishing Cat	*Prionailurus viverrinus*	मलाहा बिरालो
31	Rusty-spotted Cat	*Prionailurus rubiginosus*	खियाथोप्ले बिरालो
	Order: PROBOSCIDAE		
	Family: Elephantidae		
32	Asian Elephant	Elephas maximus	जङ्गली हात्ती
	Order: PERISSODACTYLA		
	Family: Rhinocerotidae		
33	Greater One-horned Rhinoceros	*Rhinoceros unicornis*	एकसिङ्गे गैँडा
	Order: ARTIODACTYLA		
	Family: Suidae		
34	Wild Boar	Sus scrofa	जङ्गली बँदेल
	Family: Cervidae		
35	Spotted Deer	*Axis axis*	चित्तल
36	Hog Deer	*Axis porcinus*	लगुना
37	Swamp Deer	*Rucervus duvauceli*	बाह्रसिङ्गा
38	Sambar Deer	*Rusa unicolor*	जरायो
39	Barking Deer	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	रतुवा

SN	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Nepali Name
	Family: Bovidae		
40	Blackbuck	*Antilope cervicapra*	कृष्णसार
41	Nilgai	*Boselaphus tragocamelus*	नीलगाई
	Order: RODENTIA		
	Family: Scuiridae		
42	Five-striped Palm Squirrel	*Funambulus pennantii*	पाँचधर्के लोखर्के
	Family: Pteromyidae		
43	Hodgson's Giant Flying Squirrel	*Petaurista magnificus*	सुन्दर राजपङ्खी लोखर्के
44	Red Giant Flying Squirrel	*Petaurista petaurista*	रातो राजपङ्खी लोखर्के
	Family: Muridae		
45	Lesser Bandicoot Rat	*Bandicota bengalensis*	सानो ढाडेमुसो
46	Large Bandicoot Rat	*Bandicota indica*	ठुलो ठाडेमुसो
47	Indian Bush Rat	*Golunda ellioti*	झाडी मुसो
48	Little Indian Field Mouse	*Mus booduga*	सानो खेत मुसो
49	House Mouse	*Mus musculus*	डुहुरे घरमुसो
50	Turkestan Rat	*Rattus pyctoris*	तुर्किस्ताने मुसो
51	House Rat	*Rattus rattus*	घर मुसो
52	Asiatic Long-tailed Climbing Mouse	*Vandeleuria oleracea*	लामपुच्छे रुखमुसो
53	Indian Gerbil	*Tatera indica*	उफ्रने मुसो
	Family: Hystricidae		
54	Indian Crested Porcupine	*Hystrix indica*	जुरे दुम्सी
	Order: LAGOMORPHA		
	Family: Leporidae		
55	Indian Hare	*Lepus nigricollis*	खैरो खरायो
56	Hispid Hare	*Caprolagus hispidus*	लघुकर्ण खरायो

Note: Reference for the species except mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2: Poudyal, L.P., Lamichhane, B.R., Baral, H.S. and Basnet, H. (2019). Wild Mammals of the Shuklaphanta National Park. Shuklaphanta National Park Office, Kanchanpur, Nepal.

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Authors Details

Laxman Prasad Poudyal holds an MSc in Natural Resource Management and Rural Development. He currently heads the Shuklaphanta National Park where he had worked as a Park Ranger during 1994-1998.

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Sabita Malla obtained her Masters in Wildlife Biology from Wildlife Institute of India and is particularly interested on big-cats ecology, mega-herbivores, landscape management and technologies in wildlife conservation. She is currently working as a Wildlife Biologist-Senior Manager at WWF Nepal.

Naresh Subedi, PhD specializes on large herbivores and works on range of species in Nepal. He works with NTNC as a Conservation Program Manager.

Kanchan Thapa is wildlife lead at WWF Nepal. He holds a PhD in Wildlife Science. His research works focus on carnivore population ecology and dynamics.

Bhagawan Raj Dahal, PhD is a conservation biologist and has been working in the field of wildlife conservation for more than 15 years. He currently works as Deputy Country Representative for Zoological Society of London (ZSL) Nepal office.

Shuklaphanta National Park is managed by the government agency of Nepal under the Department of National Park and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC). The Park lies in south-west part of Nepal. It is part of the transboundary Terai Arc Landscape; connected with the Pilibhit Tiger Reserve, Dudhwa Tiger Researve and Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary in India through biological corridors. It supports diverse flora and fauna.

Shuklaphanta National Park aims for the conservation and management of wildlife, ecosystems and overall biodiversity while ensuring benefits for the human communities living in the fringe of the Park. Its activities are focused on wildlife and habitat management, wildlife crime control, tourism promotion and development, research and monitoring, and forest independent alternative livelihoods for the local people.

SHUKLAPHANTA NATIONAL PARK

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